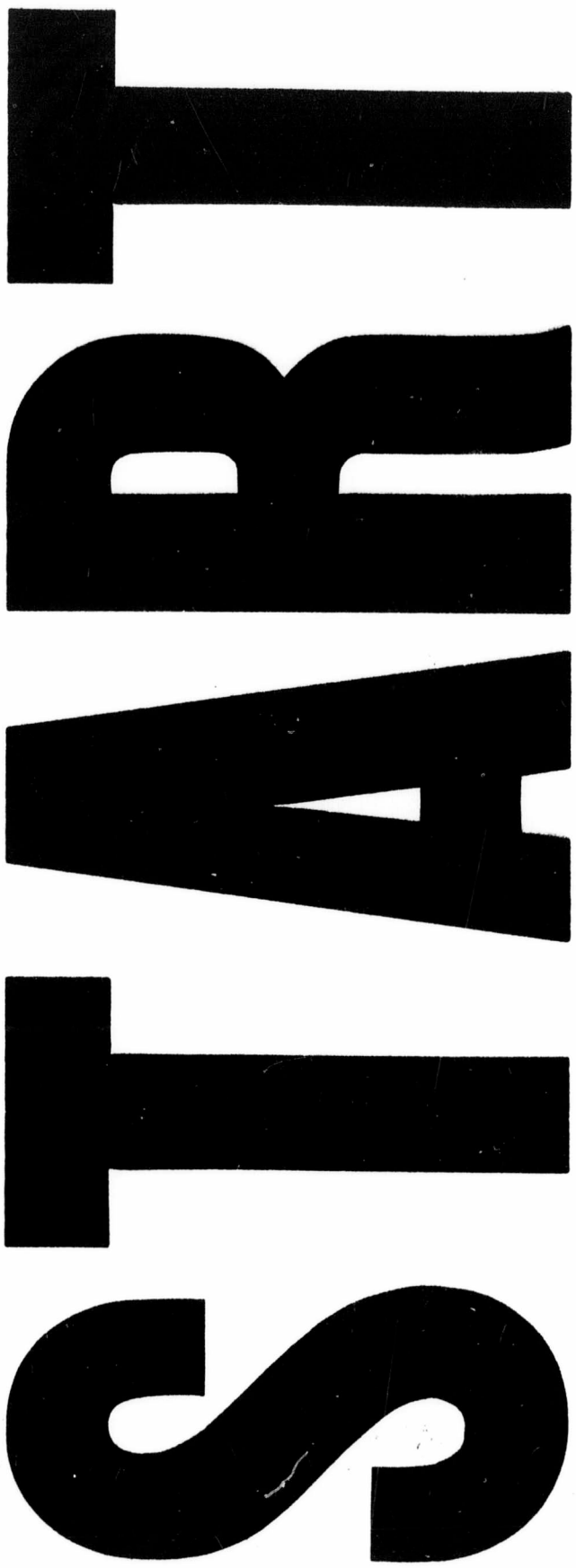

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our Legations, thereby directing our own affairs in foreign fields, and there co-operating in the formation and direction of world policies in which we are vitally interested. Finally at the League of Nations we have witnessed the election of one of our own Ministers as president of the League and our country taking a part second to none to that of any country in the world in the furtherance of international goodwill and the agencies which make for international peace, which has ever been a fundamental principle of liberalism in its effort to subordinate the particular to the general interest.

The Greek ideal of Self Expression and its 20th Century Application to National Affairs.

Speaking of Canada's right to make her own treaties, of the establishment of her own legations, of the distinctive part which Canada, through her representatives, has played at the League of Nations, brings me back in thought to that of which I spoke at the beginning of my remarks, back in thought to the days of ancient Greece and the love of self-expression which Greek culture at its highest prized so greatly. That self-expression with the Greeks was, it is true, a self-expression which pertained to individuals rather than to the State, and to the favoured few rather than all individuals. What the Greek aimed at in the way of self-expression for the favoured few, we Liberals of the 20th century aim at for all who comprise the

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larger citizenship of today, and for our country among the nations of the world.

Aims of 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada.

You young men and women have launched this evening a great undertaking in the establishment throughout our Dominion of a nation wide Association of 20th Century Clubs. No doubt you had in mind more than one idea when you chose as the name of your association the 20th Century Liberal Association. It was not alone that in its membership would be embraced the young men and women who were born in the present century and who will be entitled to exercise their franchise at the next general election. Without doubt you had in mind the saying that the 20th century belongs to Canada, and the association of that saying with the name most cherished of all in the history of Canadian Liberalism, yes, and I believe the most cherished of all names in Canada to-day, the name of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who for over thirty years was the great and honoured leader of the Liberal party in this country. You have had in mind even more than that; you have had in mind a determination to do your part in bringing about the fulfillment of that prophecy. Just as the young women and young men in the days of ancient Greece at the zenith of her power sought for themselves the expression

of

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the fullest freedom in all that pertained to their physical and mental and moral powers and attainments, and in the greatness of their city-state, so you too, under the vaster opportunities and vaster responsibilities of to-day aim likewise at the realization of a larger freedom in your individual powers and a larger and fuller expression of freedom in all that pertains to the land you love. Never forget that the two are indissolubly linked together; that what you can give to or do for the state, for the country which you love, will depend what you are in yourself.

Revival in Freedom of Expression in Arts of Life and in the Life of Nation.

I like to think that in this young land, only at the beginning of its role among the nations of the world, the role which the 20th century is to bring into fuller being, we are witnessing the dawning on a nation-wide scale of that revival of freedom of expression in the arts of life, and in the life of the nation, of which the Greeks in their miniature world set within limits, albeit so narrow, so noble an example.

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Let me mention one example only of this love of self-expression of the Greeks which has found a parallel with which we are all familiar in our own city in our own day. Have you ever stopped to think of what in the way of self-expression athletics meant to the young men and young women of Greece? Of what athletics in our winter sports mean to the young men and young women of Canada to-day? Physical health, physical beauty, physical prowess and achievement were regarded by the Greeks as pleasing alike to the gods and men. In our own day and in our own country we are reviving in a way this love for and admiration of freedom of expression in physical well-being and achievement. I doubt if the ancient Greeks ever had anything finer than the spectacle presented in our own Auditorium by the members of the Minto Skating Club a few weeks ago. For sheer grace and skill in movement, for discipline of body and mind, nothing finer could be imagained than what was there depicted. The Olympic games are, of course, another expression of the same kind of thing in a world, rather than a city, arena; both are essentially Grecian in character and spirit.

It seems to me that we are witnessing to-night in yet another arena, and on a scale vastly greater than that of which any of the civilizations of the past could have ever dreamed, another and finer expression of our national life,- the interest in the affairs of government, not alone of the city

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or of the province or of the nation or of the empire, but an interest in the politics of the world, by the young manhood and young womanhood of our land. When we think of politics in terms of citizenship, and citizenship in terms of service, and service in terms of a larger freedom for ourselves and for others, I venture to say that no finer spectacle has ever presented itself in this Dominion than that which we, who are present in this hall are witnessing in this gathering to-night.

To you who, at the very threshold of your maturer lives are dedicating your talents to the cause of freedom in the politics of our day, I can only say, keep ever before you the true relation of the individual to the state. Believe in your heart of hearts that the larger freedom you desire for your country and those who, like yourselves, are its citizens, will be in proportion only to the freedom which in your own lives you experience from all that tends to enthrall or to shatter or distort the noble visions of the soul. There is something more than chance in the fact that many of the greatest actors many of the greatest artists, many of the greatest poets, many of the greatest prophets, have been Liberals. They are the men and women who have been much concerned with self expression in the highest forms, the expression of a larger freedom for the individual and for the state.

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Were I to seek to give each of you a thought to accompany and to guide you in the great mission on which you enter to-night, that mission of service in the cause of a larger freedom for yourself and for your country and for the world, it would be that which will be found in those words so well known I trust to you all, words of such inspiring beauty:

> Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
> As the swift seasons roll!
> Leave thy low-vaulted past!
> Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
> Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
> Till thou at length art free,
> Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

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Mr. Mackenzie King's speech on Divorce, House of Commons,
March 25, 1930

Divorce:

Not a question of principle that settled
and practice based on it prevailing

but a question of procedure or method
(1) Act of parliament
(2) By Court procedure and decree

Several provinces have divorce courts 6 (?)
Ontario and Quebec - none
Most petitions for divorce in prlt. from Ontario
Prlt. exists for public business - not private

Agreed

Obtaining of divorce should be made more difficult rather than easier
"divorce as dispensed by the Senate is a travesty on justice"

If we have to deal with an evil, then deal with it in a decent way
Not have a body that is purely legislative deal in a haphazard hit-and-miss manner with a problem that is purely judicial
Physically impossible for Senate Committee to deal decently with divorce

For evils of divorce by Prlt. see Journal editorial March 6, 1930

Belief in courts for this reason
publicity, power to grant alimony
to protect children

If Prlt. is to continue to grant divorces
Some new method must be found
(1) Our concern is with business of country

If Prlt. not to entertain petitions, then petitioners must go elsewhere
desirable therefore some provision made to relieve prlt. of time taken for hearing divorce petitions and of ensuring more

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Law in granting of divorce

Present procedure - laymen as well as lawyers on committee
points of law continually arising - questions
Court should be trained in Law of Evidence -
present Divorce Committee only court of any importance in world where laymen act as judges
All evidence should be heard by a quorum of 3 and only ones right to vote - those who hear evidence
Need of King's Proctor to pass upon petitions, watch for collusion between petitioner and respondent and to protect interests of respondents who for lack of funds or other reasons are absent or without counsel

Important no province should be coerced - obliged to accept court against its will. This is objection to Woodsworth Bill

Should be power for Province to establish Court
" not be made compulsory for provinces so to do
(Provincial rights to be protected)

Should not be done without (1) request of province or (2) consent of province
Should become effective only upon request of Legislature or Govt. of province

This should be agreed to by mover of Bill
if not, will have moved in Committee
& failure adoption there will vote against Bill on 3rd reading

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Woodsworth Bill - Willoughby Bill - passed 3 times by Senate

- its purpose to give jurisdiction to Ontario Courts

If rejected, or Ontario does not consent

Only alternatives (1) prlt. may decide as prlt. not to entertain any petitions for divorce

(may be altered from year to year)

(2) if not of that mind then keep one avenue to be explored

The possibility of improving the procedure for a fair and decent trial of those petitions, which will constantly grow in numbers if safeguards are not applied.

If Commons maintains its attitude - as expressed by rejection of bill of last session and desires to continue old policy of granting divorces - suggest (before proceeding to further petition) a committee of both Houses be appointed to examine into the possible improvement of procedure.

Solution to be worked out by Joint Committee

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Tentative Solution

A Joint Standing Committee on Divorce of both Houses

" " " " to have a referee of high standing to receive the evidence in the presence of a King's Proctor appointed by the Department of Justice to follow the trial

Referee to report to the Standing Committee upon the essential facts, and the Committee would pass upon it

Advantage - as in 9 cases out of 10 no defence is offered - no need for the printing of the evidence, which in itself constitutes scandalous literature. Evidence could be printed if Committee desired

Argument for

Since in 6 provinces out of 9 one judge can dissolve a marriage

The 2 Houses of Prlt. would be justified in accepting the finding of the referee and of its Committee as a greater safeguard, if possible, than is offered in a tribunal in the land composed of one judge

(See Suggestions. LaJoie's letter - Nov. 26)

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Re Promise last session to look into in interval

A sub-committee of Cabinet was appointed to consider
Cannon Chairman
Dandurand a member

This done.

(1) Since Bill rejected last session, only small number present
rise to afford opportunity for members to express themselves
anew this session - at end of session suggested members had changed mind
only fair to let sentiment of House be expressed upon anything done

(2) Fail Bill carrying - consider (1) reject all petitions
(2) A Committee of both Houses to consider

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Unemployment a National Problem

Not exclusively
What does it prove -
Necessity for co-operation

An effort to prove an emergent condition

Not proved
Why not appeal to Provinces. We are doing our part
Winnipeg delegation

An effort to prove need for unemployment insurance

Not necessarily millions
This Govt. initiate
Why not appeal to Provinces

What about other classes, professions, trades, clerks, farmers

re Winnipeg delegation & what said
Heaps' misrepresentation
Woodsworth's "
Manion's "

Liberal Programme - League of Nations
Fulfilled all

Constructive side - Garland, Bow River
re Commission Make a survey

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The Labor problem

A world problem

A ___ problem

Capital - confidence - discussion injured investment

Tory doctrine not a remedy

1. Stop export of raw materials - dry up employment
2. Monopoly of home market - dry up all export trade
3. High tariff, increase cost of production } Return of
" " " living } debt & taxation

1896 - 1911
1921 - today Need for policies to increase productn.

Need for persuasion, not coercion

Position corner is in re vote on Supply

I hope they will disentangle themselves.

Industry in nature of Social Service

Change will come about in industry as it has in government
the State

Magna Charta. Bill of Rights

Representative responsible government.

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Speech of the Prime Minister, Rt.Honble.W.L.Mackenzie King when he opened the Montreal Harbour Bridge at noon on Victoria(Empire) Day, May 24, 1930, by pressing button in Prime Minister's Office, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa; This speech was transmitted by wire to Montreal & broadcast at the bridge by amplifiers.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

For some time past I have been looking forward to the pleasure of being present with you in the city of Montreal to-day, in response to the invitation so generously extended by the Chairman and members of the ~~Montreal~~ Board of Harbour Commissioners to formally open in their name and in that of our country, the Montreal Harbour Bridge, which from now on will stand in the eyes of the world as one of the greatest engineering achievements of our age, and a monument to the genius and skill of the Canadian people.

You have learned of the circumstances which, within the past few days have rendered it necessary for me to remain at the seat of government. Every effort is being put forth by Members of Parliament to bring ~~its~~ the proceedings of Parliament to a close in order that a general election may be held with the least possible delay. I am sure you will agree that the place of the Captain is on his own bridge at a time when the ship of state is being piloted through the turbulent waters of the concluding days of a parliamentary session and into the open, and possibly not less turbulent waters of a general election. The call of duty has alone prevented me from addressing you in person. However, it is an ill wind that does not blow some good, even at a time like this,

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While I have been prevented from addressing my remarks to the immediate gathering assembled, through one of the miracles of the age in which we are living, it is now my great privilege to address you from the office of the Prime Minister in the Parliament Buildings, and by the mere pressure of a button, to release on this, Empire Day, at the right moment, the flags which cover the plaques which commemorate, in French and English, the event we are celebrating so appropriately to-day.

From where you are assembled you can see in the distance the Victoria Bridge. It is interesting to recall that this bridge was opened seventy years ago by the late King Edward VII, at that time H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. How little at that time the citizens of our country dreamed that in the span of years which were to unite that day with Victoria Day, 1930, there would be witnessed in our young country, the gigantic industrial and commercial development of which the climax is so fittingly expressed in the monumental bridge being opened in the largest metropolis of Canada to-day.

I am very proud to be able to say it has been under the present Administration that the entire work of erecting this vast structure has taken place. In our first year of office, on August 14, 1922, a committee of the Privy Council concurred in the appropriation of the sum of $50,000. of funds of the Harbour Board to be expended for the purpose of making surveys, soundings and

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borings in order that preliminary or suggested designs and plans for a suitable structure might be prepared for the information and the guidance of the Commissioners and of the Federal Parliament. In 1924, my colleague the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P.J.A. Cardin, proposed to Parliament legislation for enabling the undertaking to be proceeded with as soon as practicable. Within the course of the next few weeks this measure was unanimously passed by the Commons and the Senate, and on July 19 of that year, was assented to by the representative in Canada of His Majesty the King. In January 1925 the site of the bridge was selected; in the month of May the contract for the piers was entered into, and in October 1925, the contract for the super-structure was awarded. Within the next four years the erection of the super-structure was completed; completed, I may say, a half-year before the date of completion required by the contract.

On behalf of the Government, I should like to extend heartiest congratulations to the President and Members of the Board of Harbour Commissioners, to the members of the Advisory Board of Engineers, and indeed, to all who have combined their efforts to bring into being and (to) successfully ~~conclude~~ complete this magnificent structure. In so doing, I feel sure you will agree that some word of apecial mention is due on this occasion to the President of the Board.

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I think I may well repeat what has already been so appropriately said elsewhere that "while many have worked hard for the attainment of the bridge, it was Senator McDougald who co-ordinated their efforts and who, for the Harbour Commissioners enlisted the support of the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the City of Montreal, without which the project could not have been started." Moreover, "it was through his individual tact and organization ability that the various schemes for the bridge and the many contending interests represented therein were organized and the support of all was enlisted. "

I feel, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I am only giving expression to the feelings of all his fellow-citizens, when I say ~~that~~ to the President of the Montreal Harbour Commission that we are indeed pleased to have this opportunity of publicly tendering to him at this time, the expression of our united thanks for his splendid service.

The building of the Montreal Harbour Bridge across the wide waters of the St. Lawrence has called forth the highest qualities which have gone into the development of the Canadian nation. There was, first of all, the splendid vision and the bold imagaination which conceived the project. Then there was the patient perseverance of the few which overcame the doubts and

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fears of the many who were inclined to accept the handicaps of nature as insuperable. There followed the careful planning and calculations of engineers and construction experts to whose accuracy of mind, the fate of uncounted thousands is to be committed in future years. After these had done their work, there remained the courageous task of converting the vision and the plan into the immense reality of iron and steel which is presented to your eyes to-day. In paying tribute to the vision of those who conceived and to the skill of those who planned this bridge, let us not forget the faithful workmanship of thousands of our Canadian citizens whose oftimes dangerous and tiresome toil is worthy of our special remembrance and gratitude as we celebrate to-day the completion of one of the greatest triumphs of Canadian engineering.

Bridges are not merely arteries of commerce. They serve also as links of social intercourse and bonds of neighbourhood. To my mind there is no more striking symbol of unity than a bridge. Rivers and mountain ranges often make for separation and misunderstanding. Bridges and tunnels make for unity and friendship.

From my office window, I look down upon the Inter-Provincial Bridge which spans the Ottawa River and unites the Province of Ontario with the Province of Quebec at the capital of the Dominion. What better symbol could there be of the union of races and creeds

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which has created the Canadian nation.

At Fort Erie I had the pleasure of being present three years ago when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales opened the bridge which provides a new bond of friendly intercourse between the people of this country and those of the United States. Is not this an enduring symbol of international peace and understanding? The magnificent bridge which is being opened to-day unites the great metropolis of Montreal with the rich and fertile countryside from which it draws its daily sustenance, and enables the dwellers of the city to share in the restful beauty of the rural districts of Quebec. Herein we find the suggestion of union between the city and the country, between those who work in our factories and those who cultivate our farms.

In a few days Montreal will witness yet another symbol of friendship in the arrival of the R.100, the great airship which has been constructed by the infinite genius of man, and which will break down the separation not merely of a river or stream, but the vast stretches of ocean which lie between us and Great Britain. Have we not here an example of a wider unity through the bridging of the old world and the new? Is it not conspicuous evidence of the place which Canada holds in the world progress that two events of such profound significance should occur in the city of Montreal in the brief space of a

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few days? Behind each we may discern the great ultimate urge towards unity, the determination of the human mind and spirit to break down every barrier which thwarts progress or lies in the path of friendship and goodwill.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret that the time at my disposal will not permit me to attempt to repeat in French what I have just said to you in my mother-tongue. I have, however, asked my colleague, the Honourable Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, if he would kindly address the assembly gathering in French on my behalf. This he has kindly consented to do as soon as the ceremony of the unveiling of the plaques is completed.

In order that, without further delay, this ceremony may be concluded, I am now about to press the button which will release the flags and reveal to you the plaques commemorative of this occasion. With this act, performed from the Office of the Prime Minister in the Houses of Parliament at the capital of our Dominion, I now declare the Montreal Harbour Bridge to be open to the public of our country and to all who may come to visit us from other lands.

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"Ottawa Citizen" May 24, 1930

D 9452

Prime Minister Issues Message On Empire Day

Canada's Message, Says Premier King, Is Budget Of 1930. Gratified By Whole-hearted Response.

On the eve of Empire Day, Premier Mackenzie King last night issued a message to the people of Canada and of the British Empire generally. He stressed the need of tightening the bonds of Empire and welding together an economic unit.

Premier King's message follows:

"Canada's Empire Day message is the budget of 1930. By progressive extensions of the British and Empire preferences, by restoration of Penny Postage throughout the Empire, by facilities for welcoming to Canada the R-100, and by other means our country has afforded a practical demonstration of her desire to see developed policies which she believes are not only in her own interest but equally in the interest of all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Canada's action in this particular is the outcome of no spirit of jealous economic exclusiveness toward other nations. Our portals of trade are open to the world on terms of fair exchange. We value, however, our association as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In our growth toward full status of nationhood, we have strengthened the ties of sentiment and tradition which bind us to the Motherland and our sister nations of the Empire.

"It is especially gratifying to note that our latest extension of the British and Empire preference has met with such a spontaneous and wholehearted response in the British press, irrespective of party affiliations. Trade is essentially a matter of business, but in the conduct of our national business we are happy to remember that we are members of a great community of nations under the British Crown, which offers unexampled opportunity for fraternal co-operation and commercial enterprise in the era of vast development which awaits the world in this twentieth century."

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"Ottawa Journal" May 24, 1930

D 9453

Premier's Message On Empire Day

Stresses Need of Welding Together a British Economic Unit.

On the eve of Empire Day, Premier Mackenzie King last night issued a message to the people of Canada and of the British Empire generally. He stressed the need of tightening the bonds of Empire and of welding together an economic unit.

Premier King's message follows:

"Canada's Empire Day message is the Budget of 1930. By progressive extensions of the British and Empire preferences, by the restoration of penny postage throughout the Empire, by facilities for welcoming to Canada the R-100, and by other means our country has afforded a practical demonstration of her desire to see developed policies which she believes are not only in her own interest, but equally in the interest of all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

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"It is especially gratifying to note that our latest extension of the British and Empire preference has met with such a spontaneous and whole-hearted response in the British press, irrespective of party affiliations. Trade is essentially a matter of business, but in the conduct of our national business we are happy to remember that we are members of a great community of nations under the British Crown, which offers unexampled opportunity for fraternal co-operation and commercial enterprise in the era of vast development which awaits the world in this Twentieth Century."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Star May 24/30

Premier Issues Annual Message On Empire Day

Mr. King Says Liberal Budget Addresed to British Commonwealth

OTTAWA, May 24—(C. P.)—On the eve of Empire Day, Premier Mackenzie King last night issued a message to the people of Canada and of the British Empire generally. He stressed the need of tightening the bonds of Empire and of welding together an economic unit.

Premier King's message follows: "Canada's Empire Day message is the budget of 1930. By progressive extensions of the British and Empire preferences, by facilities for welcoming to Canada the R-100, and by other means our country has afforded a practical demonstration of her desire to see developed policies which she believes are not only in her own interest but equally in the interest of all parts of the British commonwealth of nations.

"Canada's action in this particular is the outcome of no spirit of jealous economic exclusiveness toward other nations. Our portals of trade are open to the world on terms of fair exchange. We value, however, our association as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In our growth toward full stature of nationhood, we have strengthened the ties of sentiment and tradition which bind us to the motherland and our sister nations of the Empire.

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June 12, 1930

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Delegates and Members of the Mystic Shriners Convention assembled at Toronto.

Your great convention, which reaches its conclusion to-day, is one of the most notable and significant of international gatherings which have taken place in Canada in recent years. It is notable because of the enviable place which the Shriners of North America hold among fraternal organizations, and significant because of the emphasis which such an occasion lends to the many ties which unite in an enduring friendship the peoples of this continent.

I am pleased indeed to have an opportunity of joining to the many welcomes you have received, a greeting on behalf of the Government of Canada. I realize, of course, that your convention actually ends to-day, but my words of welcome are linked with the hope that many of you will wish to prolong your visit to Canada, in which event you need no assurance of the warmth of our hospitality.

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But it is even more to convey a word of acknowledgment and thanks, than to extend a word of greeting, that I have felt I should like to address you, however briefly, this afternoon. To ~~my~~ appreciation ~~on behalf~~ of the Government of Canada, I should like to add ~~a word of~~ the thanks ~~on behalf~~ of the Canadian people as a whole for the beautiful and inspiring monument which your Order has ~~caused to be~~ erected on the shores of Lake Ontario, and which you are now about to dedicate to the cause of Peace.

I need scarcely say that while all will regard ~~and cherish~~ your magnificent gift as a ~~most~~ valuable and worthy addition to the art treasures of the Province of which Toronto is the capital, it will be viewed and cherished by Canada as a whole as a national possession, and by our continent, as an abiding symbol of international amity and goodwill.

The world has nothing finer, civilization itself no achievement greater than the conviction and sentiment which, for more than a century, has substituted the appeal to reason for the appeal to force in the settlement of differences as ~~they may arise~~ between ~~the peoples of~~ have arisen

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Canada and the United States, and which has provided the necessary means for international investigation, conciliation and arbitration of all future differences as perchance they may arise. It is this conviction in the ultimate triumph of right, this sentiment for peace in international relations which has united in bonds of the sincerest and most enduring friendship the peoples represented at your great gathering. In the perpetuation of the peace sentiment, which finds so noble an expression in the memorial which you are presenting to our country, lies the security of the continent which we possess so largely in common. In the spread of that sentiment throughout the world, lies the security of mankind.

From the window of my office from where I am speaking to you on Parliament Hill at Ottawa, I look out upon another memorial to the cause of peace. It is the Main Tower of our Houses of Parliament. It was erected at the close of the Great War, during which perior our Parliament Buildings were being restored, ~~they having been~~ almost totally destroyed by fire a year or two before. The work of reconstruction was under way when the War was

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~~ended~~. The Government of the day decided that in no way in our country could the Peace be more appropriately commemorated than by dedicating as a memorial of the Peace the monumental tower which was then still to be erected. In keeping with the commemorative character of the tower it was decided to reserve the space immediately above the entrance to the Houses of Parliament as a Memorial Chamber. There are recorded the names of all who served with the Canadian Forces in the Great War. In the centre of the Memorial Chamber there has been erected an altar on which is placed the Book of Remembrance, and within its covers, constituting a national Roll of Honour, are inscribed, on illuminated parchment, sixty thousand names, the names of those of our country's forces who, in the hour of the world's greatest need, made the Supreme Sacrifice:

"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."

Ladies and Gentlemen: You have ~~just~~ been listening to the voice of the carillon. Its 53 bells were placed ~~installed~~ by authority of Parliament in the space immediately above

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the Memorial Chamber. The carillon was installed as the crowning feature of the ~~Memorial~~ Tower and the most fitting symbol of the Peace. The inscription which appears on the largest bell seeks in the fewest possible words to epitomize the purpose of the carillon as a national memorial commemorative of the Peace and of the service and sacrifice which contributed to that great end. Around the rim of the largest bell ~~which carries the inscription~~ are the words: "Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Goodwill toward men". Such is the message of the carillon, a message of rejoicing and thanksgiving, known in biblical lore as "The Angels' Song". It was heard from the skies nearly twenty centuries ago by a few shepherds who were watching their flocks by night. Back to the skies it returns from day to day; not the echo of a mystical strain heard on a Judean moor, but the voice of our nation in thanksgiving and praise.

In the great memorial which you have erected, and which you are about to dedicate, you, too, have had in mind the sacrifices we have shared in common in the Great War. With you too the note of ultimate victory has found expression in the Angels' Song. As here and there throughout this and other lands, there arise memorials of this kind to proclaim the greatest of truths to generations yet

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unborn, so have we reason to hope that the march of mankind may be upward as well as onward.

"That man is nearer the mountains of God
Than in those ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and ~~the~~ fox
And woke to the strife of the den."

To have left, on the sands of the shore where you are assembled today, one more such memorial; thus, to have bequeathed to the generations to follow our own, a note so enduring of what we on this continent cherish most,-the peace which has made for the plenty and prosperity of our respective lands,-is a tribute to the cause of Peace of which you may all well be proud. For this enduring remembrance of ~~all that~~ what is noblest in the high aims of your venerable Order, in the name of the people of Canada, I thank you once more.

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(Movietone,
June 13, 1930)

D9463

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On July 1 we celebrate Dominion Day. May I, in this connection, say just a word to you of Citizenship, and of our Canadian Citizenship in particular. All Citizenship, in the true meaning of the term, means ~~some measure~~ of service. To be a citizen it is not sufficient that one should merely live in a particular locality or country; it is necessary that one should seek to take an intelligent interest and to participate actively in its affairs.

There are varying degrees of Citizenship corresponding to the scope of this interest and participation. All of us in Canada are citizens of the particular communities in which from day to day we pursue our several occupations and vocations; we are citizens of the particular Provinces in which these communities are located. But we are citizens also of the Dominion. Canadian citizens as we call ourselves.

That, however, is not all. Canada is a part of the British Empire. She is but one of the seven self-governing parts which go to make up the British Commonwealth of Nations. So we are citizens of the British Empire, or of the British Commonwealth whichever term you prefer to use.

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But there is a still larger citizenship which it is ours to share. There is a world citizenship. It has found a more or less organized expression in the League of Nations and its work. The radio and motion pictures are making its opportunities and its obligations more apparent to us from day to day. He is the best citizen who best serves the highest interests of these circles of interest and activity, which widen from the confines of his home to the confines of the globe, and which are fast making of our world a true brotherhood of man.

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Movietone,
June 13, 1930

The world has nothing finer, civilization itself no achievement greater than the sentiment for peace which for more than a century has substituted the appeal to reason for the appeal to force in the settlement of differences as they have arisen between Canada and the United States, and which has provided the necessary means for international investigation, conciliation and arbitration of all future differences as perchance they may arise. It is this sentiment for peace which has united in bonds of the sincerest and most enduring friendship the peoples of our two countries. In the perpetuation of the peace sentiment lies the security of the continent which we possess so largely in common. In the spread of that sentiment throughout the world lies the security of mankind.

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

May I say just a word with respect to the contribution which Canada and the United States have jointly made to the cause of Peace. The world has nothing finer, civilization nothing greater, than the conviction and sentiment which, for more than a century, has substituted the appeal to reason for the appeal to force in the settlement of differences as they have arisen.

~~For the adjustment of all future~~ all our differences, as perchance they may arise, ~~we have established~~ are agreed to a Joint International Commission upon which both countries are represented. ~~To this Commission all differences will be referred~~. Had Europe in recent years possessed a tribunal of the kind ~~there would have been no~~ the world war ~~would~~ could hardly have take place. I believe that the people of our two countries will continue to live in peace for ever and

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(Movietone, June 13,1930)

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

You will see that I am a lover of Nature, that I am fond of flowers and trees, of the open spaces, and of the wild life that has still formed a sanctuary in so many parts of our Dominion. Without some such spot as this to which to flee occasionally, I doubt if I could begin to accomplish even a few of the tasks which are expected of me by the people who so generously have accorded me and my colleagues their confidence over so many years.

But what I have here for myself and for my friends in the way of the opportunity for the rest and recreation which the enjoyment of Nature and natural beauty affords, I want equally for my fellow citizens from the highest to the humblest. The men and the women who toil with their hands are as much in need of God's "Out of doors" as the men and the women who work mostly with their brains. That is why I am lending what influence I may possess to preserve and extend the number of our great National Parks in all parts of Canada, why I desire to see the Capital of our country the most beautiful city of the Dominion and why I trust that it may soon become a national boast that there is not a town and city in our land which is not in body, mind and soul possessed of its parks and playgrounds for the enrichment of young and old alike.

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2nd Shot
present administration

(movietone,
June 13, 1930)

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

The continued confidence of the people of Canada has given to the Canadian Government the opportunity to serve and to advance theiinterests of the country, until we now stand sixth among the great trading nations of the world.

Our per capita exports of manufactured ~~or partially manufacturedxgoodx~~ goods products - to say nothing of our exports of agricultural and other products - are greater in value than those of any other country with the single exception of Great Britain.

2nd Shot → I shall say nothing at the moment of our exports of agricultural and other products

We have only commenced to take our rightful place in world commerce.

Keep it back — 2nd shot

Nothing but Doubt and Pessimism can withhold ~~from~~ us another tremendous advance ~~in a few years.~~ in Canada

We have offered to the Mother Country (the people of Great Britain) a greater share of our trade, not only for reasons which at the moment are apparent to all, but in the firm belief that it is possible to create an increasing expansion of commerce between the various parts of the British Empire, which numbers its people in the hundreds of millions.

6th Shot - This we have done not

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

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1930 General Election Campaign Speeches

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TORONTO GLOBE JUNE 17, 1930 D 9471

1.

Canada's Budget ns Door to Era of Empire Commerce

TORIES THINK TRADE IS A WAR AND WOULD EXACT HARD TERMS, PREMIER TELLS VAST AUDIENCE

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"Mr. Bennett Is Giving You Platitudes and Declamation, But No Constructive Ideas, Nor Clear Policies," Declares Mr. King in "Keynote" Speech of Campaign at Brantford—"Did You Ever Secure an Order by Force?" He Asks Salesmen in His Audience—Good-Will Secures Trade, and All Britain Rings With Praise of Things Canadian Because of Budget Proposals

THOUSANDS CHEER HIS UTTERANCE IN ROUSING RALLY OF LIBERALISM

(By D. R. OLIVER, Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

BRANTFORD, June 16.—Before the greatest political rally in the history of Brantford, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King tonight fired the opening shot of his coast-to-coast election campaign—touched off the powder trail of official party pronouncement with which his followers aim to blast sky-high the hopes of the Bennett-led Opposition, and at the same time "boom" the present Administration into renewed power at Ottawa.

THOUSANDS JAM ARMORIES.

More than 7,000 people, representative of every section of this industrial city, and of its sister riding of Brant—people who, to be present, braved heat, threatening rain, and crowded floor space—people whose recorded song, politically, has, for a goodly span of years, been a decided Tory "olio"—jammed the Dufferin Rifles Armory—inside and out—to hear the Prime Minister of the Dominion define as the three paramount issues of the impending electoral battle:

1. The record of the Government;
2. The Dunning Budget;
3. The choice of representation at the Imperial Conference;

and to speak their approval, loud-voiced and earnest, as, standing firm-footed on past administrative achievement, Mr. King swung a bulky, businesslike fist on behalf of his policies for the future.

To All Canada.

Not one single heckler's note jarred the even tenor of Mr. King's two-hour appeal—an appeal which, picked up by a 24-radio-station hook-up, was scattered as fast as he voiced it to the furthermost corners of Canada. In all the panorama of topics he unfolded, the St. Lawrence seaway question was the sole matter missing, and this, he intimated, would be given his consideration later in the campaign.

The Prime Minister pleased his audience with brief references to advanced legislation on soldiers' pensions; with the forecast of the wiping out of the remaining one per cent. of sales tax if the Government is returned to power; with the sharp reminder to the Premier of Ontario that Ottawa has always played "fair" and would always play "fair" with the Provinces, regardless of their Provincial leanings; and with the emphatic declaration that under the present regime "there has been less industrial strife and more industrial peace than at any other time in the history of the Dominion."

But it was his discussion of questions of the Dominion's status of "full nationhood" within the Empire—a status which Mr. Bennett, he claimed, would not recognize—and of the British preference principle expanded in the Dominion Budget, that aroused the crowd to an even greater pitch of enthusiasm than marked his arrival at the Canadian National Railways station two hours earlier in the evening.

Increased Empire Trade.

"Throughout the entire revision of the tariff," Mr. King declared, "we have kept in mind the possibilities of increased trade with the British Empire. We have done this in no spirit of economic exclusiveness. Our portals of trade are open to the world on fair and equal terms. At the same time we do not forget that Canada is a member of a great community of nations under the British Crown which offers an unexampled opportunity for economic co-operation in the period of rapid development which lies before us during the present century. Great Britain purchases far more from Canada than we buy from her. If we are to maintain in Great Britain an assured market for Canadian wheat and other articles of export, we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country. This, as I have already explained, can be done without necessarily increasing our total importations, but merely by diverting to Britain, who gives us a free entry into her markets, and who is of our own household, purchases which have formerly been made in other countries, but which countries today do not give to us equal or like opportunities of trade.

"The present Budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal Party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then, as it is opposed by them today. They have said that we must have preference for preference, and that no favors should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forego the policy of free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt? If the Government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present Administration can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on a basis of reciprocal preference.

"But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain, the Liberal Party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers and to intra-Imperial trade with its beneficial effects to the British Empire as a whole, but a policy which is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother Country, in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother Country. In the far-reaching extension of the British preference under the Budget of 1930, this has been our purpose and our objective. We have studied the situation with the utmost care and have revised the tariff schedules with

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the definite aim of diverting a considerable portion of trade from the United States and other countries to Great Britain. We firmly believe that this policy will receive the whole-hearted approval of the Canadian people.

Bennett Is Answered.

"Against the fiscal and trade policies of the Budget, what are the criticisms of the Conservative Party as enunciated by the Leader of the Opposition? They may be summed up in a very few words. The first is that the Budget proposals are something that have been suddenly concocted, and have been brought forward to meet the exigencies of a general election.

Assuming that this were true, which, however, it is not, that would not be much of an objective, if the proposals themselves were sound and obviously in the interests of the country, as we believe they are. The second is that in what has been done we have stolen the clothes from the Conservative Party. If that were true, which, however, it is not, it surely should not make our policies objectionable to members of that party. The third is that our policy is a Washington-made policy. If that is true, which it is not, what becomes of the argument that we have stolen the clothes of our opponents.

"Finally, we are told that trade is in the nature of war, and that if there are to be preferences there should be no trade, even with the Mother Country, except as a result of bargaining, which will exact preference for preference. In the reciprocity campaign of 1911 the cry of the Tory Party was no truck nor trade with the Yankees. This year it has come dangerously near being no truck nor trade with Britain."

Mr. Bennett, said the Liberal Leader, had asked at Winnipeg: "When di free trade fight for you?"

Free Trade Not Issue.

"Well," said Mr. King, "free trade not an issue in this campaign, and M Bennett knows it. But there is a cou try which has maintained a free-trad policy for almos 10 years. Does M Bennett suggest that Great Britain guilty of economic cowardice becau it has not followed the high-tariff pol cies of the United States? 'We wi make our tariffs fight for you,' he d clared in ringing tones. 'We will bla a way to trade.'

"Let me ask you frankly: Did yo ever hear of any one blasting a wa to trade? Germany tried that metho of gaining world supremacy in trad There are business men, salesmen an commercial travellers in this audienc Let me ask you this question: Did yo ever secure an order by force? Did yo ever gain trade by ill will against yo customer?"

"No, no," cried the crowd.

"Should the Government of this coun try," asked Mr. King later on, "b entrusted to men who speak of com merce in terms of war, who would abo ish the British preference, excepting a basis of hard bargaining, and wh would destroy the foundation of goo will upon which our tremendous foreign trade is surely founded today?"

Again the "No, no" cries rang out from the audience. Mr. Bennett was "nailed hard" by the Prime Minister for his references to the Government Ministers.

This the opening day in Mr. King's speaking tour was undoubtedly a day of triumph. Thousands of Brantfordites welcomed his arrival from Toronto at 7.20, and scores of automobiles joined in the automobile parade to the Armory via decorated streets.

At the Armory, a packed house was on hand long before train time, but the appearance of the Prime Minister's car outside the building was the signal for another rush of humanity within doors that almost bulged out the walls and took the roof off. Preceded by a kilted piper, Mr. King was closely followed by Hon. W. D. Euler, Hon. J. C. Elliott and Hon. James Malcolm, his three Western Ontario Ministerial lieutenants, and Senator Little of London, Senators Spence and McGuire of Toronto.

The Speech.

Mr. King spoke as follows:

"It is now about a month and a half since I announced in Parliament the intention of the Government to hold a general election this year, and since that time public discussion both in and out of Parliament has centred more or less upon the issues of the campaign now in progress.

"On July 28 the people of Canada will be asked to decide the policies and administration which are to guide the destinies of the Dominion during the next five years. It is the privilege, and indeed the duty, of Canadian citizens to examine carefully the views presented by those who seek their confidence, and to record their votes freely and honestly in support of the Administration and of the policies which they believe are designed to serve best the interests of our country.

The Issues.

"There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign. The first is the record of the Government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the Budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present Administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third is the direct issue of a choice between the Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present year. This last issue is necessarily related to the question of the personnel of the Ministry which is to manage the affairs of our country during the ensuing term of Parliament.

"It is not easy to say which of the issues is the most important. All are of the greatest importance. They relate to the past, to the present and to the future. Perhaps I had better discuss them in this order.

The Record of the Government.

"Let me deal, first of all, with the record of the Government; not only our record since we were returned to office in September, 1926, but our record from the time we first came into office in December, 1921. Were there no other issue before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years. For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. As a people and as a Government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office. We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country. The growth and development of Canada under the present Administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation. It is right that these facts should be known, and I propose to make the record of the Administration an open book from one end of the country to the other.

"Standing on a record of sound, progressive accomplishment, we approach the problems of the future with the same faith, courage and optimism which have made possible the achievements of the past years. The 'whispers of death,' the fear of returning depression, the complaints of an exodus which has ceased, the misgivings for the future, I shall leave to Mr. Bennett and other leaders of the Conservative Party, whose last tenure of office was indelibly associated with acute economic depression, and whose minds apparently are still shackled to the gloomy memories of other days.

The Financial Record.

"On March 31, 1914, the net debt of Canada stood at about $336,000,000.

"On March 31, 1932, as a result of the war, and of the extravagance of the last Conservative Administration, the net debt had reached the staggering total of over $2,427,000,000. In the last two years of the Conservative Administration no less than $174,000,000 had been added to the public debt. In addition not less than $355,000,000 had been borrowed out of the public treasury to meet the deficits on our railways during the three fiscal years 1919-1922. Depression was general, the business community was anxious for the future, the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade was contracted; agriculture was depressed. Against this dark background, which is still a vivid memory to many of us today, let me point out briefly the manner in which the Liberal Administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways, re-

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vived industry, stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade and brought to Canada the greatest period of progress it has ever known.

Legacies of War and Extravagance.

"It is required in good stewards that they be found faithful. Our first task, our primary obligation, was to end these additions to the national debt, to balance the Budget, and then, if possible, to produce a surplus in the national accounts. We approached the problem from two directions: first, by the curtailment of expenditures; the second, with the raising of increased revenues by the necessary additional taxes. The second of these methods is traditionally unpopular. The previous Administration had avoided it, at a time when the patriotism of the people might well have been counted on to support increased taxation to meet the tremendous cost of the war.

"Not only did our predecessors meet the total cost of the war and of demobilization out of the borrowed money, money raised by loans, a very considerable part of which were made totally exempt from taxation, but they actually failed to raise during the four years of the war and two years of demobilization sufficient revenues to meet the expenditures of government, apart altogether from the war. I know that this statement has been challenged, but it is nevertheless true. Sir Thomas White has said that we should not include in the expenditures for the six years mentioned those made on capital account and on account of railway subsidies, which amount in the six years to $8,500,000, also what appears in the public accounts as "other charges," being in fact largely the costs involved in raising loans. The only other possible figures that Sir Thomas might wish to exclude were non-active advances to the then bankrupt railways in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, aggregating $45,780,000. My reply to this is: That in our expenditures for the eight and a half years we have been in office we have included all expenditures made on account of capital outlay, all subsidies, or non-active advances to railways, and expenditures incurred in the negotiation of loans. So long as a like method of accounting is carried out with respect to both periods, and so long as what is meant is fully understood by all, no exception can be taken. The fact of the matter is that the capital expenditure which we have made on such large enterprises as the Hudson's Bay Railway and the Welland Ship Canal has all been made out of current revenue.

To Finance Demobilization.

"The result was that the present Administration was faced, on coming into office, not only with the task of meeting all expenditures in connection with the regular business of Government, business which had vastly increased, due to fresh obligations to which the war had given rise, but was also faced with the task of continuing to finance the total cost of war and demobilization. This meant, apart altogether from what might be effected in the way of reducing the public debt, meeting an annual interest on war debt, pensions and other war charges of well over $140,000,000, a sum much greater than the total cost of government in Canada at the time Sir Robert Borden came into office.

"I might add that of our total expenditures today, it is estimated that 40 per cent. is immediately attributable to the war, and, had there been no war, would not appear in the public accounts. The additional provision made for war veterans by this year's legislation will still further increase the percentage due to expenditures arising out of the war.

National Debt Reduced.

"Where the previous Administration avoided their responsibilities we met ours courageously and without regard to political consequences. We imposed new taxes; we increased certain old taxes; but this we did from the urgent necessity of balancing the national Budget. To have continued the other course would have brought the country into a condition of bankruptcy. Within two years our first task was accomplished; we had raised sufficient revenues not only to balance our Budget, but to give us on March 31, 1924, a surplus of nearly $36,000,000. From that time forward we began to pay off annually, without intermission, an increasing portion of the vast burden of debt which was the joint legacy from the war and the extravagance of the previous Administration. Every year, including and since 1924, we have had a surplus instead of deficits in the public accounts. In seven successive years, without exception, this has been the case.

Surpluses Under Liberal Administration.

"May I say here that in all the years from Confederation down to the time that we came into office there were only eight years in which there was a surplus, four of which were under the Administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of sixty-three years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present Administration has held office. The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office. This is a record of accomplishment which is unequalled by any country or any Government which participated in the late war from its commencement. But, in addition, we have transferred to non-active assets, in other words, written off, sums amounting to over $30,000,000 on account of Soldier Land Settlement Board Loans, seed grain and relief advances, and one or two other accounts. At the rate at which we have been reducing the debt during the past four years, the total public debt of Canada would be paid off entirely in the course of the next 41 years.

Expenditures Kept Down.

"Not only has the national debt been steadily reduced, but expenditures have been kept down to the minimum consistent with efficient administration. Despite a period of unparalleled prosperity during the past five years, the Government has kept national expenditures within prudent limits, and has thus set an example of thrift and economy for the country at large. If the test of efficient government is to be found in the manner in which public money has been expended, the present Government is prepared to meet such a test with the utmost confidence.

"In 1914, when the Conservatives were in office, prior to the war, the total expenditures were $186,000,000. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, the estimated expenditures were $377,000,000, or slightly more than double the 1914 figures. Account must be taken, however, of the expenditures attributable to the war, and these, as furnished by the Minister of Finance, amounted during the last fiscal year to $159,000,000. In other words, as already mentioned, 40 per cent. of the total expenditures of the Government in the last fiscal year were directly attributable to the war. When this amount is deducted from the total, it will be found that the total expenditures of Canada today are very little more than in 1914, and this notwithstanding the great increase in the population of the country from 1914 to the present time, and notwithstanding the fact that the value of the dollar today is only two-thirds of what it was in 1914.

Reductions in Taxes.

"Not only have we greatly reduced debt, but we have also reduced taxes. With the increasing prosperity of the country as reflected in more buoyant revenues, we decided to relieve the business community of some of the taxes which we had imposed in order to meet the grave situation which confronted us on taking office. Since 1924 our policy of tax reduction has paralleled our policy of paying off a large portion of the public debt. Normally, a national debt is paid off by increasing taxes. We have reduced our national debt and at the same time have reduced taxes. Once more let me say that the explanation lies in the remarkable prosperity which has come to Canada under Liberal policies since 1922.

Reductions in Income Tax.

"Let me enumerate only some of the reductions that have been made. It would take much too long to give in detail all of the reductions in taxes which have been made. I shall speak first of the Income Tax. In 1926 the Income Tax was reduced from 4 per cent. to 2 per cent. for those whose incomes were $5,000 or less. The Corporation Income Tax was reduced from 10 per cent. to 9 per cent. In 1927 there was a further 10 per cent. reduction made in the 1926 rates. In 1928 there was an additional 10 per cent. reduc-

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tion made in the 1926 rates, and the Corporation Income Tax was reduced to 8 per cent. in incomes in excess of $2,000. All this was in addition to important exemptions which from time to time have been made. In 1922, for example, the exemption for each child was raised from $300 to $500; in 1926 an additional exemption for each child was raised from $300 to $500; in 1926 the exemption limit was raised from $2,000 to $3,000, in the case of married persons or persons with dependents; and $1,000 to $1,500 in the case of other persons. This year the Government has exempted Government or other like annuities to the extent of $5,000. An exemption of $500 each (the same as for dependent children) has been granted for parents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters who are not capable of self-support, owing to mental or physical infirmity. Finally, also, under the legislation of this year, donations to any church, university, college, school, hospital or charitable organization in Canada are to be treated as reductions on income, up to a maximum of 10 per cent. of the taxpayer's income.

Reductions in Sales Tax.

"Let me speak next of the Sales Tax. In 1923 the Sales Tax was fixed at a flat 6 per cent. This, it is true, was higher than the rate as imposed by our predecessors, but the rise was necessary for purposes of revenue. A considerable number of commodities were, however, subsequently removed from its operation, or rates on them were considerably reduced, and the tax was no longer pyramided as was formerly the case. In 1924 this flat rates was reduced to 5 per cent. In 1927 the rate was reduced to 4 per cent. In 1928 it was reduced to 3 per cent. In 1929 it was reduced to 2 per cent., and this year, as promised it would be in the course of the public addresses which I delivered last fall, it was reduced to 1 per cent. With this gradual elimination of the Sales Tax, I need not ask you, ladies and gentlemen, what will happen to that 1 per cent. if the present Administration is returned to office!

Gradual Abolition of Nuisance Taxes.

"I need not stop to speak of another class of taxes frequently known as 'nuisance taxes,' most of which, not so generally applicable, perhaps, but nevertheless far-reaching, were initiated by the previous Administration. Taxes on cheques, taxes on receipts, taxes on railway and steamship tickets, on insurance premiums and taxes on telegrams and cablegrams, all of these except a flat rate of 2 cents on cheques above $10, have been abolished.

Reduction in Postage.

"These taxes, as I have said, were less general in their application than others I have mentioned. I now come to a further reduction which has affected all classes in the Dominion. In 1926 letter postage in Canada was reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents, and in 1928 penny postage was re-established from Canada to other parts of the British Empire.

"Leaving out of account the degree to which the postal revenues may have been affected by these reductions, it is estimated there has been saved to the Canadian taxpayer, of taxation which would otherwise have been collected, the following sums:

For the year	1926.....	$25,000,000
	1927.....	27,000,000
	1928.....	19,000,000
	1929.....	25,000,000
	1930.....	22,000,000

"The $22,000,000 for 1930, the estimated remission solely on account of sales tax, takes no account of what has been remitted in the further exemptions on Income Tax account as provided for this year's Budget.

"Thus in five years there has been an estimated remission of taxation which would otherwise have been collected solely from the sources indicated, of an amount exceeding $118,000,000. The remissions indicated have been cumulative. Assuming conditions similar to those of the last five years, from now on the amount of taxation imposed each year will be $118,000,000 less per annum than it was prior to 1926. May I add that all this takes no account of the further remissions of taxation effected by the reductions of duties under the several revisions of the tariff which have taken place since we came into office, and which as the country well knows have been substantial.

"I have dealt at some length with the financial record and policies of the Administration, inasmuch as other policies of the Government are so largely bound up with and dependent upon the financial position. May I say at once that the success which has attended the Government's policies in other spheres of national activity is the more remarkable when our record on debt and tax reduction is kept in mind.

"Time does not permit me to more than mention outstanding features of other of the Government's policies. I shall attempt the merest outline, leaving it to subsequent meetings and to other speakers to deal with these matters more in detail.

Railway Policy.

"First of all, let me say a word on transportation. When we came into office, with the exception of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we found the railways of Canada in a completely disorganized and bankrupt condition. The Grand Trunk Pacific was in the hands of a receiver. The Grand Trunk Railway System had been acquired under arbitration, but it, too, was bankrupt, and the Government which took over the road had studiously refrained from giving so much as an indication as to whether or not it was to be operated as a Government-owned system or whether the intention, in its acquisition, was to have the road subsequently retransferred to private ownership.

Mr. Bennett's Claims.

"I notice that Mr. Bennett is saying that the records of Parliament show that the Liberal Party, when in opposition, opposed the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway as a Government-owned system. The Liberal Party did nothing of the kind. What we did object to was the refusal of the Government of the day to submit to Parliament for approval the terms and conditions of the contract under which the system was to be acquired. We contended that, as the people were being made responsible for the purchase of the system, by terms arranged by agreement, the people's representatives in Parliament were entitled to know what those terms were, and to approve of them before final acquisition of the system was made. This, however, the Government of the day refused to allow, though, at a subsequent session of Parliament, having failed to include some essential features of the transaction in the agreement, they were obliged to submit the whole measure to Parliament and, in order to permit of the additional terms being inserted, to secure its approval, which they were, of course, able to do in virtue of their majority.

"A year or two before the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Government of the day had acquired the Canadian Northern Railway, for the common stock of which some $10,000,000 were paid, though it was stated by the Government's own Commission, of which Sir Henry Drayton was a member, that the stock was worthless.

Rails Consolidation.

"We found the Canadian Northern System thus acquired operating under one management, the Grand Trunk Railway under another management, the Intercolonial Railway under the management of a department of the Government, and Grand Trunk Pacific in the hands of a receiver. It was the present Liberal Administration which effected the necessary consolidation and brought these roads into a unified national system. It was the present Administration which made the necessary provision for the President and Board of Directors of the system, and it was the present Administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as President and Chairman of the Board.

"It was the present Administration that laid down the policy that there should be no political interference with the management or operation of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry Thornton has publicly testified on more occasions than one that the Government has lived up to this policy, alike in letter and in spirit. It was the present Administration which laid down as a further policy of railway management and operation in this country that Government ownership was to be given a fair trial, and that, as between the Government-owned National Railways and the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway, there should be neither fear nor favor in the respective treatment to be accorded these roads. I venture to say that the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and his Board of Directors will be the first to say that, in fulfilment of this policy, the Government has sought to be scrupulously fair.

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Rates Reductions.

"How the Canadian National Railways have been brought to the present position as a Government-owned railway system, unequalled in any part of the world, is a story too long to narrate, but one, fortunately, with which every Canadian household is more or less familiar. What is not so generally known is that, while operating deficits have been changed into operating revenues—just as national deficits have been changed into national surpluses—this has been accompanied by far-reaching reductions in railway rates in all parts of Canada, affecting especially the Western Provinces and the Maritimes—reductions which have been made applicable to both great railway systems.

"Perhaps I should not be too severe on our opponents for seeking today to claim paternity of the Canadian National Railways. Their action in this regard is more or less characteristic of human nature. When the Tory Party, as we came into office, left this neglected and famished foundling on our doorstep, suffering from many forms of malnutrition, there was not one member of the whole party who was prepared to allow his name to have any association with it, but now that the infant has been revived and has grown into vigorous and powerful proportions, resembling those of Sir Henry Thornton himself, not a few of them wish to give it their name. They say that on no account will they part with it, and Mr. Bennett heroically says that he will sacrifice an office, which he does not hold, rather than see it pass out of the hands of the State.

Other Transportation Facilities.

"But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed roadbed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately owned railways in different parts of the Dominion, and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through Parliament for extensive branch-line construction in other parts of the country. We have completed the Welland Canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to the St. Lawrence waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the Government has steadily sought to initiate and advance. This development has been encouraged through the widespread use of aeroplanes in surveys and forest protection work, through the development of air mail routes, and through the construction of the St. Hubert Aerodrome, at which we expect shortly to welcome the R-100. In this, as in every field of national activity, the Government has sought to further, and will continue to further, Canadian enterprise and achievement.

Immigration Policy.

"May I now say a word with respect to immigration. You have heard a great deal about our boys and girls leaving for the United States. You have heard a great deal about foreign immigration being encouraged, to the relative disadvantage of immigration from the British Isles. During part of the time you have been told that we were not bringing in a sufficient number of immigrants; at another time the complaint has been that the number was excessive. The policy of the Conservative Party, as outlined by General McRae, was that of a huge colonization and land settlement scheme, involving an expenditure of some $300,000,000 and the bringing in of 300,000 fresh immigrants. Perhaps Mr. Bennett will tell the West how this policy, which he supported, would have helped to lessen the present unemployment, of which he has had much to say during the present campaign.

Immigration Problems.

"Now, what are the facts with respect to our management of the immigration problem? It is quite true that during the years immediately following our coming into office the trend of migration continued to be from Canada to the States. The reasons for that were very obvious. The United States had prospered while we had suffered through the war. During the period of re-establishment of our citizen soldiery in Canada preferences in the matter of employment were being given where possible to those who had served overseas. There were not the opportunities for employment here that there were in the country to the south, for many of our boys and girls, not a few of them, and of our grown-ups as well, left on that account. Moreover the springs of immigration had, during the war and the period immediately following the war, been permitted to dry up at the source. It takes time for a movement of migration to get under way, whatever its direction may be. People had not the wherewithal to migrate in numbers from the British Isles or from other countries after the war that they had had before, and Canada had not the free homesteads to offer, nor was she able to advertise these or to give the low ocean and railway rates which were so important an inducement to British immigrants in former years. It was not very long, however, before the fruits of our effort became apparent. Little by little the migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen. In increasing numbers Canadians began to return from the United States to Canada, until today, while conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States, or, for that matter, in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals today the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts, and, far from affording grounds for criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

British Immigration.

"With regard to the allegation that the Government was preferring foreign to British immigration, it did not take very long to establish the facts. When, in 1928 the Leader of the Opposition hinted in Parliament that an inquiry might be desirable, I told him that an inquiry could not take place too soon, and a committee of the House of Commons was forthwith appointed, on which all parties were represented. The findings of the Parliamentary committee were to the effect that, while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on Continental immigrants, she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles. Reference to the statistics of the British Empire shows that of citizens of the British Isles emigrating of recent years to other Dominions and other parts of the world, Canada has been receiving by a very long way the largest proportion.

"The most recent development in our immigration policy has been to link more closely the Governments of the Provinces and our own Government in the determination of the classes and numbers of immigrants to be brought to Canada. With the return to the Western Provinces of their natural resources, we have felt that more in the way of Provincial control of immigration was desirable, more particularly as the Provinces themselves are the first to feel any adverse effects of an inadequate or an excessive immigration.

"I should not leave the subject of immigration without reminding you that, as respects Oriental immigration, which in our own as in other countries constitutes a most perplexing problem, we have in our term of office, without offense to the Orient, brought about complete exclusion of immigration from China, and, by diplomatic arrangement, a restriction of immigration from Japan so effective as to relieve both countries of further embarrassment on that score.

Basic Industries.

"Let me now come to the basic industries of our country, agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, on the development of which our transportation and immigration policies as well as most other policies of the Government have had so important a bearing. I need not remind you that we have regarded the development of these great basic industries as fundamental in our national progress. We have recognized from the start that our manufacturing industries and our trade, both domestic and foreign, were dependent more than on aught else upon the utilization of our great natural resources.

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"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade, would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries. We have recognized that, if our manufacturing and trade were to expand world markets as well as home markets were an essential, and we have recognized further, that what was possible in the way of competition in the markets of the world was dependent in no inconsiderable measure upon the costs of production and the cost of living in our own land. So we have striven in our tariff revisions, consistently, to take those steps which, without injury to any legitimate business in the country, would at the same time tend to make possible more in the way of production in our basic industries, through reduction of duties on the instruments of production required in those industries, and on the necessaries of life of those employed therein and in the manufactures and other businesses of our country.

Tariff Revisions.

"I have not time to go into the revisions of the tariff effected by the present Administration since it took office in 1921. You recall the reductions made in our first year of office on some of the instruments of production, on boots and shoes, on sugar and textiles, the increase in the British preference on some commodities, and in the following years the 10 per cent. additional discount in the preference rate made where goods were brought in through Canadian ports. I need not remind you of the Budget of 1924, with its far-reaching reductions in duties on the instruments of production, nor of the Budget of 1926, with its reductions on motor cars, motor trucks and other motor vehticles. There was enough of commotion at the time to cause you to remember how considerable the reductions in duties were alleged to be; enough also to remember what was said on behalf of the Government at the time, that the lessened cost of production and the larger sales through lowered prices would more than ensure to those industries wider markets for their products than they had had before. Such, indeed, as every one knows, was proved to be the case. Nor need I remind you of reductions made a year ago; nor of the extensive increases in the British preference made in the Budget of the present year, with its complete removal of all duties on tea, on porcelain and china household utensils and many other commodities affecting the homes of the people throughout the land. To the extent to which producers and consumers have benefited by these changes in the tariff which have lessened the cost of production and lessened the cost of living, not only have we materially benefited the great industries of agriculture, lumber, mining and fishing, but we have also benefited the manufacturing industries and extensively furthered Canada's trade both at home and abroad.

Manufactures and Trade.

"The confidence which the people of Canada have given to the present Administration has enabled us to serve and to further the interests of this country, until today Canada stands as the sixth on the list of the great trading countries of the world. You sometimes hear it said that this trade is largely in raw materials; that we are parting with our birthright. Perhaps this is the best time at which to remind you that the quantity of raw materials which Canada imports from the United States for her manufacturing industries, raw materials such as cotton, rubber and the like, exceed in value the total value of the raw materials which Canada exports to the United States. This, too, is perhaps an appropriate moment at which to remind you that the per capita exports of manufactured goods from Canada exceed in value those of any other country in the world, with the exception of Great Britain.

"Let me add that no nation in the world has enjoyed the same proportionate increase in domestic export trade since the war as Canada. It has risen from a total of $740,000,000 at the time the present Government came into office, at the end of the fiscal year 1921-22, to over $1,363,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1928-29. In other words, there has been a doubling of our total domestic export trade in a period of seven years. This spectacular increase of trade is no mere chance. It is the result of wise policies effectively administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Liberal Policies for Labor.

"I shall have, I fear, to reserve for another time what I would like to have told you tonight of our policies with respect to labor and with respect to war veterans. May I just remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country. May I remind you that it was a Liberal administration which created the Canadian Department of Labor, which introduced its 'Fair Wages' policy. and which this year has given statutory effect to the payment of fair wages and to an eight-hour day on all public works carried out under contract for the Dominion Government, and with respect to all labor in the Government's own employ. May I remind you that the Industrial Disputes Act and the Combines Investigation Act are both Liberal measures; that it was a Liberal administration which restored to the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or to the families of those who had died in the interval, payments due on pension account of which they had been arbitrarily deprived some twelve years before. That it was a Liberal administration that gave to Labor a place on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway system, and which placed upon the statutes of this country the Old Age Pensions Act, under the provisions of which a large measure of comfort and independence in their old age has been assured to some 50,000 of the aged people of our Dominion.

Liberal Policies for War Veterans.

"The success which has attended our efforts to see that the provision made by the State for our war veterans and their dependents was both fair and generous, is, I think, well known. It is, I believe, absolutely true that Canada's war pension legislation is the most advanced in the world and that no other nation has made provision for its ex-service men and their dependents on a scale of such open-handed justice as this country. The War Veterans' Allowances Act, the revised machinery for dealing with pension claims, the decision to give to men who have served overseas the benefit of the doubt as to the cause of disability where application is made for pension; these and other measures, while supported by members of all parties in the House of Commons, are nevertheless a part of the record of Liberal policy and achievement, and may I say, a part of the record to which I have felt it a privilege to give a special measure of personal attention and a part of the record of which I feel particularly proud.

National Conciliation.

"If, however, there is one other portion of the record to which I have given much in the way of personal attention, and which has involved much in the way of time and effort, it is the policies of the Government in its relations with other governments, both within and without Canada.

"For 30 years in Canada Governments of the day have been wrestling with the problem of the return to the Western Provinces of their natural resources. It remained for the present Government to solve that great problem. For an almost equal length of time, the Province of British Columbia has been seeking to have restored to it lands in what is known as the 'railway belt' and the 'Peace River block' which passed out of its possession at the time that Province came into Confederation. It remained for the present Administration to restore these lands. Ever since their entry into Confederation, the Maritime Provinces have felt that they have not had a square deal. Here and there, in patchwork fashion, some adjustments have been made in dealing with particular grievances as they arose. It remained for the present Administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesmanlike fashion. This we have done with respect to their transportation problems; with respect to the problems of their industries; with respect to their subsidies; with respect to their harbor and trade facilities, and to all other matters having a bearing upon the economic

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welfare of the Maritimes as an integral part of our Dominion.

"In the case of all, a like method was followed. Matters were not left to vain disputation, or to political pressure; they were investigated; they were made the subject, in the first instance, of impartial fact-finding inquiries conducted in each case under Royal Commission, the personnel of which in every instance commanded the confidence of all parties concerned. In the case of the four Western Provinces, the agreements were not only submitted to our Parliament for approval, but received the approval of their respective legislatures as well, and may I add, so fairly were they drawn and so completely did they accord with what in the case of the Provinces as well as of the Dominion was believed to be the equity and justice of the situation, that in the Provinces themselves and in both Houses of our Parliament, they passed without a single division.

Generosity of Treatment.

"I have not time to go into the provisions of these several agreements, but I do not hesitate to say that an examination of their provisions reveal a generosity in the manner of the treatment of those Provinces such as has never characterized similar negotiations in the history of our Dominion. And here may I point out that something which has also a bearing upon the somewhat surprising attitude of the Premier of this Province and his Government in this general election, namely, that in not a single case were the negotiations conducted exclusively with governments of the same political persuasion as the present Administration at Ottawa. It made no difference to us whether we were dealing with Liberal Governments or, as happened to be the case, more particularly, with Progressive and Conservative Governments, our attitude throughout was the same; not an endeavour merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity, these long-standing grievances should for once and for all be eradicated and eradicated in a way which would leave no vestige of distrust or ill-will.

"By our action in these particulars we have made over and strengthened the superstructure of Confederation. We have at the same time, in the increased financial provisions which we have made for those Provinces, reinforced its foundations. I say without fear of contradiction that there has never been a time in the history of Canada where the relations between the several Provinces and the Federal Government were as cordial and as harmonious as they were up to the very eve of this election, and as they will continue to be the hour the election is over.

Empire Relations.

"But if we have improved relations within the Dominion between the Governments of the Provinces and the Federal Government, if we have removed sectional antagonisms and helped to develop a truly national spirit, what may not also be said of our achievements in intra-Imperial and international relations? Here I come to the work of the Imperial Conference and the Economic Conference of 1923; the work of the Imperial Conference of 1926; the work of the subsidiary conference on the operation of Dominion legislation, which concluded its sittings in London last autumn. Out of these conferences has come, for the first time in the history of the relations of Great Britain and the Dominions, a statement of their relative positions, which has removed from the realm of possible controversy all further talk of colonial subordination, and which has accorded Canada and to the other self-governing Dominions a national status equal to that of Great Britain herself With this clear recognition of nationhood there has come a corresponding development in free and effective co-operation, not only with the Mother Country, but with the sister nations of the Commonwealth.

"May I remind my fellow-countrymen that within the period of office of the present Administration Canada has welcomed for the first time in her history the leaders of all the political parties in Britain, two of them in the office of Prime Minister. They have all borne witness to the cordiality of the relations which exist between the Government at Ottawa and the Government at Westminster. I may add that within our term of office we have also welcomed to this Dominion Prime Ministers or ex-Prime Ministers from each of the other self-governing Dominions; from Australia, from New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, and from Newfoundland.

New Position in World Affairs.

"Let me invite you to look beyond the Empire to the world at large. When did Canada ever hold a place in world affairs such as she holds today? Far be it from me to say that this place has been gained by any single path. Broadly speaking, there has been the sudden steep ascent of war, in which there were common heroisms and common sacrifices, and there has been the long, gradual, constitutional endeavor for representative and responsible government, in which at every stage the Liberal Party has been the pathfinder and pioneer.

"Responsible self-government, not in internal affairs alone, but also in external affairs as well, is the cornerstone of our Empire as it exists today. The struggle for responsible self-government in internal affairs so far as the Dominions are concerned began in this country. It was worked out successfully here. Canada blazed the trail which the others have followed. To win a like measure of self-government with respect to the country's external affairs has been one of the supreme achievements of the present Administration. In our progress toward that achievement we have been opposed by the Conservative Party every step of the way.

Separation Alleged.

"When we sought and won the right to negotiate our own treaties we were told that we were seeking separation, because, forsooth, we asked his Majesty, in regard to an international negotiation on a matter of Canadian concern, to give full powers to a Canadian Minister of the Crown instead of to the British Ambassador at Washington. When, a little later, we opened a legation at Washington, and subsequently at Paris and Tokio, we were again told that were were pursuing the path of separation. Mr. Bennett is saying a great deal about 'Canada first.' Just what does his 'Canada first' mean? Perhaps he will tell us where he stands on the right to make our own treaties, and on the establishment of Canadian legations in other lands, and on Canada's status on co-equality with the Motherland. I am not sure where he stands today, but I know where he stood in the session of Parliament just closed.

"Ladies and gentlemen, in this brief summary of the Government's record I have not had opportunity to make so much as mention of the position Canada has taken within the past few years at international conferences and at the League of Nations; a position not merely of helpful co-operation, but of leadership as well. Not only has Canada had a place on the Council of the League of Nations, and played an important role at its assemblies, but a member of the present Government has held the high office of President of the Assembly of the League. We were one of the first countries of the world to signify our approval of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, and were among its original signatories in Paris. We were the first of the British countries to urge the acceptance of the Optional Clause for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. We were represented with distinction in London at the recent Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. In Washington, Paris and Tokio our representation abroad has won for our country added and worthy recognition, alike in America, Europe and the Orient.

National Reforms.

"Neither have I had time to make mention of many reforms which are of national and international significance. I might have referred to the policy, for which we secured the approval of Parliament, of requiring submission to Parliament of all treaties likely to involve this country in foreign wars, and approval in advance of any commitment involving Canada's participation in war; of our efforts to suppress rum-running and smuggling, and to prevent the use or co-operation of Government agencies in the violation of the laws of another country. I might also have spoken of the reform of our electoral laws, and of the representation given to women in the Senate of Canada. These are but a few of many other measures of the significance of which I should have been glad to say a word had time permitted. They all constitute an important part of the record of the present Administration.

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The Budget of 1930.

"I come now to the second great issue of the campaign, namely, the Budget introduced into Parliament by the Minister of Finance on the 1st of May, and the important questions of fiscal and trade policy which it embodies. Here, first of all, may I emphasize a certain point of view from which all policies, and in particular issues such as those arising out of the Budget, ought to be approached and considered.

"Political philosophers of ancient times very wisely made a distinction between laws and constitutions which were ideally the best and those which were the best as applied to particular circumstances of time and place. In other words, it is the privilege of philosophers to propose abstract laws for the mythical inhabitants of an Utopian State. It is the business of government to deal with the realities of a given situation.

"Keeping this central fact in mind, it should be pointed out in the second place that the economic situation of a country is not static, but dynamic. It changes from year to year and from decade to decade.

" 'The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our fathers' time seemed best.'

"Since the beginning of the present century we have witnessed a transformation of the Dominion which has called not only for a new outlook on world affairs, but for new economic policies to meet the requirements of a nation which resembles in few respects the Canada which adopted the National Policy of 1878. The appeal to past conditions and policies is a legitimate course of procedure for the Leader of a Conservative party. We are being told that the old National Policy of Sir John A. Macdonald days is what Canada needs most today; that it is the remedy for all ills, the one guarantee of progress. Let us pause for a moment and examine this appeal.

History of National Policy.

"The National Policy, so called, had its birth in 1878; this is the year 1930. In other words, what Canada needs today, according to the Leader of the Opposition, is even more in the way of protection than what she needed 50 years ago for the infant and struggling industries of that day. That does not say much for the growth and progress of Canada in the last half-century.

"Fifty years ago Canada consisted of the two old Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and what are today known as the Maritime Provinces. The Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia were also in Confederation, but were still largely isolated. The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were unknown. The agencies of transportation and communication within the country were wholly inadequate, and altogether negligible as a factor in world commerce. Canadians were still colonial-minded, though many there were who had aspirations of nationhood. A policy designed to bring the trade of these Provinces into closer touch with each other, to make the rural and the urban areas more and more interdependent, had much to commend it, much that could be supported by those who were desirous of making the national appeal. But is that the Canada we know today? We have ceased to be a Dominion of scattered Provinces. We are a compact nation. There is no break in the chain from coast to coast. Our agencies of transportation and communication are world agencies. We have ceased to be colonials, and are proud of possessing an Empire citizenship; of being citizens of a nation in the British Commonwealth of Nations, a nation also in the League of Nations. The country year by year is being more closely knit together in all its parts and in the interdependence of its varied interests, and more and more these interests are becoming a part of the wider interests of the world at large.

"But is it true that the so-called National Policy is a cure for all our industrial ills? The worst period of depression Canada has ever known was in the years prior to the general election of 1896, when those who had helped to create the National Policy, and to administer it, were in control of the affairs of the country. As a matter of fact, it was not until the Liberal Administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office and the Laurier-Fielding tariff modified in a considerable measure the existing tariff structure of the day, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the system of British preference, and trade treaties with other countries which served further to modify the old tariff structure, that in any true sense of the word Canada began to prosper as a nation.

The Past Years.

"But let me not go back to the period of a former Liberal Administration. Let me come to the years which immediately preceded those of the present Administration. At that time the advocates of the old National Policy were again in control. Did the tariff, as they then found it and left it, save this country from another period of depression? Did we not find when we came into office unparalleled depression, out of which it remained for Liberal policies to bring the country?

"When we increased the British preference, when we gave an added preference to goods brought into Canada through Canadian ports, when we reduced duties on the implements of production, when we lowered the duties on motor vehicles, and when in a multitude of other directions we made what we believed to be necessary adjustments of the tariff, we were told by the Conservative Opposition that we were destroying the National Policy, and that we would ruin the country.

"I have only to point to the conditions in Canada as they have been in the past four years to ask whether a policy of restriction or a policy of greater freedom of trade is the more deserving of being called a national policy as we approach the third decade of the twentieth century. A national policy today in matters of trade, as in all else, is one which aims at giving Canada her place among the nations of the world. It is not a policy primarily concentrated upon home markets. It is essentially a policy of world markets.

No Sectional Interests.

"With the rapid development of Western Canada and the emergence of a great agricultural population engaged in the production of a commodity which must seek its markets throughout the world, high protection or an all-round increase in the tariff can no longer be called a national policy. According to figures given in the Canada Year Book of 1929, over 80 per cent. of Canadian manufacturing is concentrated in the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This percentage is based on figures of production, capital employed, and number of employees. While it is true that manufacturing has developed to a considerable extent in Western Canada, these manufacturers are based largely on the primary industries of agriculture and mining, and do not require a tariff protection to any considerable extent. It is, therefore, true to say that a general increase in the tariff in 1930 is essentially a sectional policy so far as the distribution of its benefits is concerned. It has forfeited every right to the name National Policy, given to it by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878, and by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

"But if high protection is a sectional policy in the distribution of its benefits, it is equally true that having regard to the present industrial development of Central Canada a free trade policy would be detrimental in its immediate effects to one section of the Dominion, even though it conferred benefits on those of our citizens who are obliged to seek markets abroad for their agricultural produce and who derive little or no advantage from a protective tariff.

Larger Interests First.

"It is apparent, therefore, that both high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal Party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions. To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole. This can be effected only by moderation and compromise. Face the facts of our situation. Take Canada

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as it is, with its changing needs and its conflicting interests. Acknowledge the facts of geography and of divergent industrial development in east, and centre, and west. And having examined the realities of the situation, and having considered the demands of different sections for policies suited to their needs, so mould our social transportation and fiscal policies as to hold the scales evenly between class and creed and section thus weld a far-flung country into a united Canadian nation.

"Such a policy and such an attitude are not new to the Liberal Party. It was the ever present motive of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his efforts to heal the discord of race and creed. It was the motive of the Right Hon. Mr. Fielding in his long series of Budgets, beginning in 1897. I find it expressed in one of his last speeches in the House of Commons on June 12, 1922:

"'All political matters are essentially matters of compromise. In some degree and so long as the compromise is not one of principle, there is no reason why men should not compromise, because it is only by a policy of that nature that Governments can ever be carried on. We are apt each of us in our own part of the country to look at things from a sectional point of view and that is unavoidable. . . As we meet together in the contact of mind and mind we discover that we are able to take broader views.'

"This then is the issue presented by the Liberal Party. The Budget of 1930, the legislation implementing the recommendations of the Commission on Maritime Claims, the transfer of the natural resources to Western Canada, the return of the railway lands and Peace River block to British Columbia, the Hudson Bay Railway, the West Indies Treaty for the Eastern Provinces and the Australian Treaty for British Columbia, each and all of these represent an attempt to meet the realities of the political and economic situation which confronts Canada today. Time does not permit a discussion of each policy in its relation to the interests of a particular section of our country. I shall content myself with setting out briefly the essential features of the Budget which was announced by Mr. Dunning in the House of Commons on May 1, and which will doubtless be the outstanding issue of the present campaign.

Underlying Purpose of Budget.

"The Budget of 1930 was framed first of all to meet a situation in Canada arising from the requirements of different sections and economic classes for policies suited to their needs. But because of the place which Canada has come to occupy in international trade, it was influenced also and in a special degree by our relation with two countries with which we are most closely associated in matters of commerce. The one is Great Britain. The other is the United States.

"When Mr. Hoover assumed office as President of the United States on March 4, 1929, the United States Congress began carrying out a far-reaching revision of the tariff in conformity with the pledges given by the Republican Party during the Presidential campaign of the previous year. As that revision proceeded, it became increasingly apparent that the duties against Canadian agricultural products would be raised to such an extent as to cut off a considerable proportion of the existing Canadian exports to that country. In these circumstances, and in accordance with its policy of using every endeavor to find wider markets for Canadian products, the Government gave instructions to the Tariff Advisory Board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports, with a view to determining to what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or from other parts of the British Empire.

"While this inquiry was proceeding, it was decided that an Imperial Economic Conference would be held in London in September of 1930, to consider the subject of closer co-operation in matters of trade between the various parts of the Empire, and to discuss the various policies which would contribute toward that end. Efforts had previously been made by the present Administration to have this conference held in Canada. Subsequently, a condition developed in Great Britain which led to a marked curtailment of purchases of Canadian wheat and resulted in a serious tie-up of our wheat in elevators, with consequent loss not only to Canadian growers, but to our transportation systems and to many branches of our industry and commerce. Prior to this development, Great Britain had purchased far more from Canada, largely because of our wheat exports, than Canada had purchased from Great Britain. It became apparent that if Canada was to maintain a British market for Canadian wheat, it was desirable that measures should be taken by diverting to Great Britain many of the purchases being made at present in the United States, and, in other ways, to increase British imports to Canada and thus create an economic and psychological condition in Great Britain more favorable to the importation of Canadian wheat. These circumstances must be kept clearly in mind when examining the proposals in the Budget presented to the House of Commons on May 1.

Main Proposals of Budget.

"The Budget of 1930 is therefore the response of the present Government to a combination of internal and external factors in our economic situation. It contains four main proposals, each of them designed to assist the great underlying purpose of assuring a continuance and increase of prosperity in Canada, and of widening, as far as possible, the boundaries of our foreign trade.

"1. The iron and steel tariff revision.
"2. Countervailing duties.
"3. The fruit and vegetable tariff revision.
"4. Extension of the British preference.

Revision of Iron and Steel Duties.

"The revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules has been based upon investigations of the Tariff Advisory Board, which have been conducted over a period of several years. Never in the history of Canada has there been so complete and exhaustive an inquiry into the relation of the tariff to one of our great basic industries. The purpose kept in mind by the Government in prosecuting this inquiry, and later in bringing about a revision of the iron and steel schedules, was the double one of promoting a greater efficiency and productivity in the Canadian iron and steel industry as at the same time of diverting a large proportion of our necessary imports of iron and steel products from the United States to Great Britain. This in turn was in conformity with the announced intention of the Government to facilitate trade with those countries which are willing to trade with Canada on equal terms.

Countervailing Duties.

"The next feature of the Budget, namely, the countervailing duties, is designed to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms. The present Administration has watched the revision of the American tariff with the closest interest. We cannot but regret that, in respect of a considerable range of commodities, the tariff duties have been raised against the importation of Canadian products. The wisdom of this policy, however, is for the United States to decide for itself. We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us. For the present we raise the duties on these selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by other countries, but at the same time we tell our neighbor frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis. On this point there can be no misunderstanding of our attitude. Friendly, not hostile, trade relations with the United States, as with every other country, have always been a primary concern of the present Administration. This is a sound, neighborly attitude. But we are resolved, in the interests of the Canadian people, that our commercial relations must not be one-sided.

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Fruits and Vegetable Tariff.

"In revising the customs tariff on fruits and vegetables, the Government has had before it the evidence presented to the Tariff Advisory Board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in this important branch of our agricultural production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of other countries. It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers. We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates, which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set out explicitly in the new schedules. In this manner we have endeavored to meet the requirements of the growers during the period when they suffer from instability of prices, and at the same time, by the limitation of the season during which these specific duties apply, we have kept clearly in mind the interests of the consumers of these commodities. In past years, moreover, a large proportion of our early fruits and vegetables has been purchased from the United States. We believe that the British West Indies are capable of supplying us with an increasing share of this business. Under the existing trade agreement these islands have assured us of a preference in their market. In accordance, therefore, with our declared policy of trading with those who are willing to trade with us, we have made provision for the free entry into Canada of fruits and vegetables under the British preference. Already we have seen what the response of other parts of the British Empire is likely to be to this attitude and policy. Bermuda has given to us since our Budget was introduced additional preference or free entry on some of our agricultural manufactured products, and this very week there are assembling at Trinidad representatives of all the British West Indies for the purpose of considering closer trade relations with our country.

British Preference Feature.

"This brings me to the last feature of the Budget which I propose to discuss briefly at this time. Throughout the entire revision of the tariff we have kept in mind the possibilities of increased trade within the British Empire. We have done this in no spirit of economic exclusiveness. Our portals of trade are open to the world on fair and equal terms. At the same time we do not forget that Canada is a member of a great community of nations under the British Crown which offers an unexampled opportunity for economic co-operation in the period of rapid development which lies before us during the present century. Great Britain purchases far more from Canada than we buy from her. If we are to maintain in Great Britain an assured market for Canadian wheat and other articles of export, we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country. This, as I have already explained, can be done without necessarily increasing our total importations, but merely by diverting to Britain, who gives us a free entry into her markets and who is of our own household, purchases which have formerly been made in other countries, but which countries today do not give to us equal or like opportunities of trade.

"The present Budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal Party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them today. They have said that we must have preference for preference, and that no favors should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forego the policy of free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that, through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference, this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt? If the Government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present Administration can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on a basis of reciprocal preference.

"But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain, the Liberal Party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers and to intra-Imperial trade with its beneficial effects to the British Empire as a whole, but a policy which is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother Country, in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother Country. In the far-reaching extension of the British preference under the Budget of 1930, this has been our purpose and our objective. We have studied the situation with the utmost care, and have revised the tariff schedules with the definite aim of diverting a considerable portion of trade from the United States and other countries to Great Britain. We firmly believe that this policy will receive the wholehearted approval of the Canadian people.

Tory Criticisms Analyzed.

"Against the fiscal and trade policies of the Budget, what are the criticisms of the Conservative Party as enunciated by the Leader of the Opposition? They may be summed up in a very few words. The first is that the Budget proposals are something that have been suddenly concocted, and have been brought forward to meet the exigencies of a general election. Assuming that this were true, which, however, it is not, that would not be much of an objective, if the proposals themselves were sound and obviously in the interests of the country, as we believe they are. The second is that in what has been done we have "stolen the clothes" of the Conservative Party. If that were true, which, however, it is not, it surely should not make our policies objectionable to members of that party. The third is that our policy is a Washington-made policy. If that is true, which it is not, what becomes of the argument that we have stolen the clothes of our opponents? Finally, we are told that trade is in the nature of war, and that if there are to be preferences there should be no trade, even with the Mother Country, except as a result of bargaining, which will exact preference for preference. In the reciprocity campaign of 1911, the cry of the Tory Party was 'No truck nor trade with the Yankees.' This year it has come dangerously near being 'No truck nor trade with Britain.'

"Let me examine their criticism a little more in detail, and first of all the allegation that the Budget was conceived in haste, and that it is an invention for the purposes of a general election.

"In his address at Winnipeg, sounding the keynote of the Conservative campaign, Mr. Bennett characterized the tariff changes of the Budget as 'this premature, unreasoned action.' Elsewhere in the same speech he referred to the Budget proposals as a movement 'hysterically inspired by party exigencies.' Far from being 'premature' or 'unreasoned' or 'hysterically inspired,' I venture to say there never was presented to any Parliament a Budget which was the result of more thorough and mature consideration or which was more deliberately planned to meet, not merely a national situation of first importance, but an economic world situation as well.

Tariff Board's Work.

"This is perhaps the most appropriate place for me to recall to your mind an all-important and far-reaching reform, inaugurated by the present Administration, in the method of dealing with revisions of the tariff. Prior to the time we came into office, the tariff changes proposed in the Budgets of Finance Ministers were in no inconsiderable part the outcome of decisions taken solely by the Government of the day, unaided by any expert advice or opinion. Sometimes they were taken

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after hearings conducted by Ministers themselves, but not infrequently they were the outcome of the pressure of special interests. Too often they were made without that degree of careful examination into the probable effects of the changes proposed, which was obviously in the public interest.

"The result was that, not infrequently the changes made in the tariff did not produce the results it was hoped they might; in fact, they produced, on occasions, results quite the opposite to those which had been anticipated. The present Government, while recognizing that the tariff is a matter with which Parliament in the last analysis must deal, and over which Parliament at all time should exercise supreme control, nevertheless felt that it was in the interests alike of the Ministry and of Parliament that some agency should be established which would be in a position carefully to weigh and examine in advance the probable effects of all contemplated changes and be in a position to advise the Ministry and Parliament with respect thereto. Accordingly, in 1926, the Government, having obtained provision for the same from Parliament, established what is known as an Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. It gave to the Board the most ample powers to investigate any and every tariff proposal or phase of tariff policy which might be referred to it for consideration by the Ministry. The board, in other words, was constituted as a fact-finding body to deal with such questions as might be referred to it for scientific investigation. Its personnel was composed of individuals possessing special qualifications for the class of work with which the board was expected to deal, and representative alike of the interests of producers and consumers, of industrialists and agriculturists. It was given power to employ experts and to examine witnesses under oath; to hold its investigations in public or in private. Very wisely the board has decided that its hearings should be held in public. More than that, the Government decided that such of the evidence as was taken before the board as it might be thought it would be in the public interest to have made available at all times, should be printed at the public expense. To the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation there was assigned by the present Government the broad task of reviewing the tariff schedules generally, with a view to their systematization, and the removal of anomalies, and also the special task of investigating the particular matters which, from time to time, might be referred to it for special inquiry.

Praise for Chairman.

"The Government was particularly fortunate in securing as Chairman of the board the services of Mr. W. H. Moore, a trained economist, a man of wide experience in knowledge of financial and industrial problems, and a man of judicial mind and temperament. Recognizing the confidence which Mr. Moore's impartial conduct of the board's affairs has established in the public mind, some of our opponents, and the Leader of the Opposition in particular, have, on this occasion, sought to belittle the services the board has rendered, and in particular to raise a doubt concerning the disinterested character of the services of its Chairman. The services of the Chairman of the board, fortunately, speak for themselves. The Government is more than satisfied to have them estimated solely on their merits. With the exception of an occasional gibe at the Chairman by the Leader of the Opposition, the fairness and impartiality of the board's methods of proceeding have never been seriously challenged in Parliament. I believe it is true that throughout the country each year has served to enhance public confidence in the board itself.

"All that is given in evidence at the hearings of the board is taken down in shorthand and is printed. The board's proceedings are communicated to Parliament for its guidance, and may be had by the public on payment of a nominal printing charge. Tariff-making requires technical knowledge. The Tariff Board is a body of investigation, collecting information and submitting it to the Government and Parliament. The Government has the advice of the Tariff Board, but it must assume responsibility for what it recommends to Parliament. It may accept or reject the advice tendered, but if it is true that the board's advice has been largely accepted, it is simply because it has been good advice.

"With the establishment of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation the day has gone for the making of tariffs on impulse, or because of momentary resentments.

Cool, Calm Reasoning.

"No longer are tariffs to be made by clamour of self-interest, nor by the rhetoric of politicians. The business of the country deserves the cool, calm reasoning that is devoted to the successful business of the individual and the corporation, and under present conditions, through the Tariff Board, the business of Canada as far as it is reflected in the Customs schedule has been receiving that consideration.

"Having explained the functions and duties of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, may I now revert to the course taken by the Government in dealing with the revisions of the United States tariff in so far as they threatened adversely to affect our trade.

"No sooner was the probability of a revision of the American tariff announced than the Chairman of the board was advised by the then Minister of Finance, the late Mr. Robb, and myself, to have the board study with the utmost care the probable effect of any changes in the United States tariff upon our trade. At the same time, through the proper diplomatic channels and in accordance with approved diplomatic methods, the most complete representations were made to the Government of the United States through the Canadian Legation at Washington and through the Legation of the United States at Ottawa, as to the effect upon Canadian trade, and also the effect upon Canadian sentiment and the probable consequences of both, which the proposed changes, if put into effect, were likely to bring about.

Watching Canadian Interests.

"When it became apparent that notwithstanding these representations, changes inimical to our country, and to its agricultural interests in particular, were likely to be made, and that our immediate neighbors were not prepared to continue to trade with us except upon unequal terms, a further important step was taken. Both the Minister of Finance and myself, speaking in Parliament, gave our own people to understand that the Government was fully alive to the possible consequences of the action contemplated by the United States, that we were watching Canadian interests to the fullest possible extent. Public intimation was given, in words the significance of which the United States could not do other than fully comprehend, that in the event of tariff changes taking place which might adversely affect our interests, it would be found that Canada was well able to take care of herself; that all countries might expect to see that we proposed in matters of trade to extend our favors as far as might be possible to those countries most ready to favor us, and that where trade could not be expected except on unequal terms, use would be made of the tariff to divert the course of trade, first of all, so as to deepen the channels of trade within the British Empire, and, secondly, to cause the trade of Canada hereafter more and more to flow in these channels which reciprocal treatment in matters of trade might help to develop between this country and other lands.

Speaking on the introduction of his

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Budget in the House of Commons on March 1, 1929, the late Mr. Robb said:

"'This Dominion continues to be one of the world leaders in the volume of its external trade; therefore, problems arising in connection with our foreign trade can never be ignored. As the years go by an increasing quantity of our domestic production must necessarily be marketed abroad. It is our desire to trade freely with any and all who are willing to trade with us. What may, or may not, be possible in this particular necessarily depends in some measure on the purchasing power and the fiscal policies of other countries. The policy of this Administration is not a high tariff policy; it is a low tariff policy. Its policy is to encourage production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad. In applying this policy both domestic and international factors must of necessity be considered.

"'In acordance with the fiscal policy of the Government, the tariff changes to be submitted today are designed to reduce taxation and to lessen the costs of production. The changes to be submitted arise out of references which the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation has investigated, and are based on its fact-findings. The board is continuing its inquiries, on which substantial progress has already been made, into several larger problems which involve the consideration of whole tariff schedules and the inter-relation of many important Canadian industries. While these inquiries are being pursued, opportunity will be afforded for considering the possible effect on trade of changes being proposed in the tariff schedules of other countries, should they be implemented by legislation.'

Quotes Speech in Winnipeg.

"May I now quote an extract or two from a speech of my own to which much publicity was given at the time and to which frequent reference has since been made. It is the speech which I delivered at Winnipeg on Nov. 1 of last year. That speech was devoted almost wholly to the question of the tariff and to the then existing situation. I pointed out wherein the Government had been urged by its opponents to adopt a 'red-blooded' attitude toward the United States, to keep Parliament in session up to the moment of the final revision of their tariff by the United States. I said that any change of the American tariff, prior to the reassembling of our Parliament was wholly improbable, and that, having before us more in the way of exact information and knowledge, we would at the forthcoming session be in a much better position to deal with the tariff as circumstances might require, that we could possibly be at any other time; I stated that what was needed meanwhile was not so much a 'red-blooded' as a 'cool-headed' attitude.

"Speaking of the position taken by our opponents in Parliament, I said: 'We are told that we should retaliate; but what we are to retaliate against they cannot so much as tell us, for up to the present, no changes in the American tariff have been made.' I added, with regard to our own position, 'I am not denying that changes by Congress in the United States' tariff which may adversely affect our trade may call for action on the part of the Canadian Parliament, to secure elsewhere markets for our exports which it is in the public interest to maintain.'

Liberal Plans.

"I then outlined the method of the Liberal Administration in dealing with tariff matters, and spoke particularly of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. I then proceeded to outline the course the Government had been pursuing, and to answer the objections of those who thought that more in the way of formal protest to the United States Government should have been made by our Government. In this connection I said:

"'Let it, however, never be assumed that, because we have not been threatening, because we have not been expounding vociferously with a regard to a situation that has not yet arisen, that in any particular we have been indifferent to possibilities; that we have not been making all proper and necessary representations, or that we have not been reflecting upon, studying, and determining the course of action that it may be best to adopt in the event of any changes which may adversely affect our trade being made now or later on the tariff of the United States or of any other country. This it was obviously our duty to do, and this we have been doing through the agency of more departments of Government than one.'

"This, let me remind you, was said publicly last year. It had reference to the course the Government had been pursuing prior to that date. It was, I think, fairly pointed out as to what the Government's course would be as a consequence of changes in the tariff of the United States, but I was more direct and specific than even this—not only as regards trade with the United States, but also as regards the development of intra-Imperial trade. Let me read what I said, and then ask whether there is reason to regard the present Budget as in any sense the outcome of 'premature,' 'unreasoned' 'action,' or 'hysterically inspired' by party exigencies.

Possible Tariff Revisions.

"Here are my words. They will be found in the very full reports of the speech which were made by most of the leading papers throughout the Dominion. Speaking specifically of the possible changes in the American tariff, I said:

"'The mere fact that a revision of the United States' tariff is possible, a fact which has received emphasis from the present discussions, has rendered it imperative that we should consider all probably and possible effects of a revision, and that we should explore in each and every direction the courses which it may be wisest to take in meeting whatever situation may ultimately develop. I wish to make it very clear that this is precisely what the Government has been doing, and doing through agencies especially designed and adapted for the purpose.'

"'I spoke a moment ago of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. This board has been in existence now for three years. During the whole of that period it has been making a most searching and careful study of the tariff. It has been considering its schedules as a whole, and, one by one, in relation to special applications made for changes in the tariff, which have been referred to it for consideration, and in relation to modifications of the tariff generally, in accordance with the Liberal policy of watching the interest of consumers as well as of producers and manufacturers. The board's personnel is composed of able representative men from different parts of Canada. It has associated with it permanently, and is free to call in from time to time, persons in a position to give expert opinion.

"'When the revision of the United States' tariff was first mooted, the Chairman of the board, Mr. W. H. Moore, was called into conference by the Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government, and was told that it was the wish of the Government to have, in case it should be required, as much information as might be possible with respect to changes in our own tariff which it might be deemed advisable to make in the interests of our own people, as a consequence of, or as an offset to, changes which might come in the United States' tariff. Much of this information we already have, and the board's work is proceeding from day to day.'

No Overnight Revision.

"I then referred to the absurdity of any thought of changing a tariff over night, as implied in the attitude of our opponents, and said: 'The old method of threatened retaliation may have had its day, but the new method looks not to threats for what is best, but to close and accurate scientific study. It bases its conclusions on acquired information and knowledge.'

"Then speaking of the development of intra-Imperial trade, I said: 'Finally there is the movement of effecting more in the way of intra-Imperial trade, which from voluntary as well as Government agencies, has gathered momentum almost daily since the revision of the United States tariff began to be discussed. Here we already see the extent to which even the possibility of

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a revision of their tariff by the United States has served to bring home to component parts of the British Empire the wisdom of securing, within the Empire itself, with regard to any and every eventuality, as large a measure of intra-Imperial trade as may be possible. There seems little doubt that Empire producers can supply vast quantities of goods now produced in the United States. What proportion this movement may assume, should actual changes adversely affecting different parts of the Empire ever come into effect, it is, of course, impossible to foretell. To this aspect, as far as Canada is concerned, we have been giving the closest possible attention.

"'There should be in Canada the heartiest co-operation on the part of all parties to seek within the Empire new markets to replace any that may be lost elsewhere, and to place within the Empire, at home and abroad, as many of the purchases now given to any country that penalizes our trade and can be transferred without penalizing Canadians.

Position of Government.

"'What, then, is the present position with respect to possible changes in the tariff of the United States which may adversely affect our trade? That position is well known. It has not changed since the controversy commenced. It was stated in Parliament in the clearest possible terms by both the Minister of Finance and myself in the course of the debate on the Budget in April last. The significance of what was then said is, I believe, as fully understood by the people of the United States as by our own people.

"'We have made it clear that, in so far as we have a fiscal problem, our task would appear to be that of furthering the utilization of domestic resources, of encouraging greater and more economical production of quality products, of removing inequalities where inquiry proves such to exist, and of readjusting as necessity arises, our customs tariff schedules to meet new conditions. In applying these principles the availability of supplies, the proximity of markets and transportation costs are all factors that must be considered. Other things being equal, we would wish to favor those countries which favor our products. It is our desire to trade freely with any or all who are willing to trade with us; to buy from those who buy from us; and in so far as we may be able so to do, to secure markets for our products and merchandise on which we can rely. What may or may not be possible in this particular necessarily depends in some measure on the purchasing power and the fiscal policies of other countries. The policy of the present Administration is not a high tariff policy, it is one of promoting greater freedom in the matter of trade, in a manner which will encourage production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad.

"Exemplary in Our Attitude."

"'Our position as respects the United States is perfectly clear, and, I may add, equally strong, come what may. In nothing have we been provocative. We have recognized that the United States is free to legislate as it pleases as respects its own tariff. We have been exemplary in our attitude in not attempting to interfere by threat or formal protest with respect to a matter which we recognized as one of domestic concern. As a neighbor with whom the United States is doing business, as its nearest neighbor, and in some respects its best customer, we have made known wherein certain tariff changes may adversely affect our interests. We have expressed the hope that our relations, being neighborly, neighborly considerations would govern, by them, as by us, in respect to the tariff, as in all else. We have made it clear that only in an atmosphere of confidence and good-will is it going to be possible to adjust with the greatest mutual advantage many of the problems which in their nature are bound to be international. If, in the face of all this, the tariff of the United States should be so altered as adversely to affect to any appreciable degree any interests in this country, the United States will surely be the first to recognize our right with respect to our tariff so to legislate as to have regard for Canadian interests, and in particular Canadian interests as they may be affected, or as we may have reason to feel they are ever likely to be affected, by tariff revisions in the United States.

"'The people of Canada may rely upon the present Administration taking care of Canadian trade in future, as we have taken care of it in the past. They may rely upon the Canadian tariff being made to serve Canadian interests. No situation has arisen during the past nine years which has not been satisfactorily met. The Government is fully prepared in the interests of Canada to readjust its fiscal structures which may affect our markets. If the United States or any other country does not want to trade with Canada except on equal terms, then surely we can look as never before to the rest of the world, and particularly to the rest of the British Empire. We will continue to shape our fiscal policies on a national basis in the interests of all sections in Canada. We will continue to legislate, not for one class, but for all classes; not for a favored few, but for the the greatest good for the greatest number. Whatever the United States or any other country may do in tariff matters, we believe that our country has reached a stage in its development where it will be able to look after itself. Canada will make its own tariffs, and will find its own markets.

"Could Anything Be Plainer?"

"I ask, ladies and gentlemen, could anything be plainer than that? How, in the face of so clear and emphatic a declaration of the Government's position, can any one claim that we have taken the country by surprise in the Budget brought down this year? The intention of the Government, the statement of policy as outlined in this public address, and the substance of which was repeated time and again in the course of the journey which I made to and from the Pacific Coast, was made half a year before our Budget was introduced, and, as I have already said, I was but repeating in Winnipeg what both the late Minister of Finance and myself had said in Parliament another half a year before that time. So that the Government's intention with regard to the present Budget was publicly known at least a year in advance of the time that the Budget itself was introduced.

"But there are none so blind as those who will not see, and perhaps there are none so prejudiced and readily deceived as those who seek to prejudice and deceive the minds of others. The Tory Party had gone so far in its efforts to misrepresent the position of myself and others in our attitude toward the United States and in our attitude toward Britain and other nations of the British Commonwealth that they had come to believe that what they had been repeating over and over again had in it some element of truth, and that any change in the tariff which might not accord with their own predictions was something quite impossible. Now they know that the Government meant every word of what it said, and they have before them, in the form of legislative enactments, acts which speak very much louder than words.

Provocative Attitude.

"I have been taken to task because I ventured to say that I did not believe in a course of conduct which might only serve to arouse international antagonisms and to defeat the very ends which we had in view; in other words, that a provocative attitude is not the best one to take in international affairs. May I say that this applies no more to the United States than to any other country. Its application is as true of the relations between individuals as it is between nations, though the consequences of a wrong course of action may be much more serious where it relates to nations in their dealings with each other. The course of conduct that deliberately seeks to arouse prejudice and hatred, whatever other purpose it may be made to serve at the moment, never succeeds in doing good in the long run. Knowing the course which the Government was taking, and proposed to take, how far-reaching that course was certain to be, I felt my responsibility all the greater to see that, on the part of those countries which might be affected, not for today only, but possibly for years to come, no cause should be given which might enable them to say that their adverse action toward Canada was the result of some offensive attitude on our part, rather than something which was wholly of their own creation.

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"When the Hon. Mr. Dunning came to prepare the Budget for presentation to Parliament this year, he had before him and was able to present to the Cabinet the fruits of the extensive study made by the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation and its body of experts. Moreover, he knew the limits within which the revision of the United States tariff must necessarily be effected, and he knew substantially what the changes were likely to be. He had, in addition, much in the way of information collected by officers of his own department and by Trade Commissioners and the Commercial Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce. With all this material in his possession he was able to place before his colleagues in the Government practically all essential considerations with respect to the changes to be made in the tariff; and as a Government we were able deliberately so to place those changes as to take full account alike of the interests of producers and consumers, and so to shape the probable channels of trade that it would flow in increasing volume between our own country and countries prepared to trade on terms favorable to us, and, in particular, to increase in volume between this nation and the other nations of the British Commonwealth. This is what has now been effected.

Weakness of Tory Criticism.

"I do not think I need devote any time to exposing the weakness of the 'stolen clothes' and 'made-in-Washington' cries. As I have already said, if both are true the Tory Party stands self-condemned. The Liberal Party has never had occasion to steal political clothes from any party, least of all the outworn garments which drape the Tory Party. The Liberal Party has its own consistent policy, a policy of moderation, a policy which has developed from time to time to meet the changing conditions in the world and in Canada itself. If it had been so ill-advised as to seek Conservative garments, where would it have found them? At the Winnipeg convention, where, it will be recalled, the whole Tory Party was painfully careful to make sure that the word 'protection' appeared in not a line of its platform? Or from the Winnipeg address of Mr. Bennett last week, when protection returned in full and resounding force, not so much as a political garment, as a political umbrella, or political omnibus? You may have noticed how, at Winnipeg, Mr. Bennett declared there was to be protection for labor and agriculturists, for producers and consumers, as well as for manufacturers and others. Just how that protection is to be brought about he did not say. He has been studiously vague and indefinite, and he has not mentioned a single specific change that he would propose.

"But whatever Mr. Bennett and his followers may say of 'stolen clothes' and of 'made-in-Washington' policies, they will scarcely be able to say that either epithet applies to the increases made in the British preference, and which, after all, constitute the central feature of the Budget.

Policy of Preference.

"I need not remind the people of Canada that the policy of British preference is a Liberal policy. Many here present will still recall Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. They will recall the Imperial Conference held in London in that year, the very year after Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office. They will recall, too, that, next to Queen Victoria herself, there was no more impressive or distinguished figure at that great gathering than Sir Wilfried Laurier himself. When the Parliament of Canada assembled at its next session there was introduced the Laurier-Fielding tariff, the outstanding feature of which was the British preference. Therefore Canada had had one tariff applicable to all countries, Great Britain and the British self-governing Dominions included.

"The tariff of 1897 provided that thereafter goods coming to Canada from the British Isles should be permitted to enter at a rate of duty 25 per cent. lower than the duty on goods coming to Canada from other countries. This rate was subsequently increased to 33 1-3 per cent. In some instances the increase has been even greater, and on a vast number of commodities entry has been made free under the British preference. Whenever there has been a Liberal Government in office, further increases have been made in the British preference. I think, however, I am right in saying that never once under a Conservative Administration has any British preference or increase of British preference been given. In the first session the present Administration was in office there were as respects several commodities further increases in the British preference. To aid in the development of Canadian ports and Canadian trade routes an additional discount of 10 per cent. on the existing rate of duty was granted in 1923 to goods entering Canada under the British preference through Canadian ports. When subsequently an enactment was passed making it conditional in order to entitle goods to the British preference that they should be entered through Canadian ports, it was discovered that under the 10 per cent. discount something like 99 per cent. were already coming in that way. The policy of the British preference and its gradual extension is, therefore, nothing new. It is a Liberal policy. Though it has not been changed under Conservative rule in no sense can it be said to have been Conservative policy. Indeed, more and more the Conservative Party has taken the position that it is not in favor of granting of British preferences, save where they are the outcome of some bargain driven between Canada and the Motherland or between Canada and other parts of the British Empire.

Fundamental Differences.

"Perhaps I should here say that there appears to be a fundamental difference between the Liberal Party and the Conservative under its present leaders as to the nature of trade, and a difference which has existed all along as to the grounds on which preferences should be granted. Both arise, I believe, from an essentially different conception of the nature of trade and its benefits. I doubt if that difference of view can better be expressed than it was in an exchange between the Hon. Dr. Manion and myself in the recent session of Parliament. In the course of one of his many speeches, the doctor enlarged somewhat on his views upon trade. He epitomized what he had to say in the words: 'Trade is war.' I replied that I thought trade was in the nature of exchange. Perhaps I should give you the exact quotation from Hansard's report of proceedings in the House of Commons of March 24 of this year:

> Mr. Manion—Does not the right honorable gentleman think we could have negotiated a treaty with a little more effect if we had kept our weapons until the negotiations were completed.
>
> Mr. Mackenzie King — What weapons? This is not a case of war.
>
> Mr. Manion—The right honorable gentleman talked of war the other day. But trade is war so far as that goes.
>
> Mr. Mackenzie King—That is the language of my honorable friend —trade is war.
>
> Mr. Manion—So it is.
>
> Mr. Mackenzie King—I always thought trade was exchange.
>
> Mr. Manion—Yes, but we have tariff wars.

"Oddly enough, or perhaps I should say, naturally enough, you will notice Mr. Bennett returns to the same theme in his speech at Winnipeg, which was to give to his followers the keynote of the campaign:

"'Tell me where did free trade ever fight for you? You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make a fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you.'

"In other words, to the Tory mind it would appear that trade is not something as the result of which each of the parties concerned may gain, but is in the nature of conflict, where as an outcome there must be gain to one and loss to another. So, Mr. Bennett goes on to say that he will have nothing to do with the giving of preferences save where something of a corresponding nature is given in return. He fails to see that people trade only because they wish to, and only because each of

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the parties concerned has reason to believe that he is benefitting by the exchange. Where a commodity is being bought or sold the buyer or seller believes that what he is getting in exchange is more to his advantage to him than that which is being given in exchange. In other words, both parties stand to gain or there would be no trade. The Liberal Party has consistently taken the view that where it has given a preference it has made possible an increasing measure of trade between the countries concerned.

"Blasting a Way to Trade."

"Even more important than tariffs and policies to a country is the spirit which animates the administration of domestic and foreign affairs. What is to be said of the spirit of the Conservative Party as revealed by the utterances of its Leader?

"Mr. Bennett at Winnipeg asks: 'When did free trade ever fight for you?' Free trade is not an issue in this campaign, and Mr. Bennett knows it. But there is a country which has maintained a free-trade policy for almost 100 years. Does Mr. Bennett suggest that Great Britain is guilty of economic cowardice because it has not followed the high-tariff policies of the United States? 'We will make our tariffs fight for you,' he declared in ringing tones. 'We will blast a way to trade.' Let me ask you frankly: Did you ever hear of any one blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade! There are business men, salesmen and commercial travellers in this audience. Let me ask you this question: Did you ever secure an order by force? Did you ever gain trade by ill-will against your customer? Is it not an elementary principle of business that trade is secured not by ill-will but by good-will? Not by awakening antagonism, but by developing friendliness and co-operation. To Mr. Bennett all countries are competitors. He forgets that all countries are also our customers, and that no nation liveth to itself alone.

Tory Admiration of Washington.

"Through his entire speech one could detect an admiration of the tariff policy of the United States. It was a striking coincidence that on the same page of an Ottawa newspaper which carried a report of his Winnipeg speech there was a despatch from Washington referring to the consternation of business men of that country over the shrinkage in foreign trade which had taken place as a result of the effort of that country to blast its way to trade by shutting out the goods of other countries.

"In the first quarter of the present year the foreign trade of the United States decreased by 20 per cent. Only a few days ago motor-car manufacturers of the Middle West declared that they would be obliged to cut production 40 per cent. if the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill came into operation. If this is the harvest of using the tariff to blast a way to trade, Canada may well pray to be delivered from those priests of high protection who profess to be its friends.

"May I ask you to ponder this question, both now and until your votes are cast: Should the Government of this country be entrusted to men who speak of commerce in terms of war, who would abolish the British preference excepting on a basis of hard bargaining, and who would destroy the foundations of good-will upon which our tremendous foreign trade is surely founded today?

Doctrine of Mutual Preferences.

"Mr. Bennett and his party insist that we should give absolutely no preference to the Mother Country unless as the result of a bargain, unless in return for an equivalent tariff preference from Great Britain. Is it true that we have received no advantage in Britain's market? It is true that Britain has not, except in a limited measure, established protective tariffs, and given us a preferential reduction, but if she has not given us a preference over the foreigner she has given us equality with her own producers. An eminent Canadian recently reminded us that since Confederation Britain has bought from Canada five billions more than Canada has bought from Britain. We have not fared so badly in that great market.

"We all wish to preserve and extend the British market. It has been our greatest outlet in the past. Whatever changes may come, it will remain a great and indispensable market. Looking at it as practical men, which is the better way of securing a favorable position in that market: to offer, as the Liberal Party has done, from the days of Laurier and Fielding to the present, a free-will preference to the Mother Country, or to insist that we will grant no preference whatever, and will cancel the existing preference, unless Britain reverses its fiscal system for the purpose of granting us a preference? Put yourself in the other's place. Would you prefer to deal with a country which has held out to you the hand of friendship and good-will, or with a country which held nothing in its hands but a club? We have not far to go for our answer. Look at the position today. What has been the result of the Dunning Budget—a Budget which gave the British producer the opportunity for a great expansion of trade in Canada, a trade in large measure diverted from foreign countries without any injury to Canadian industry? The result has been an immediate and warm response from every party and every part of Britain, a deep feeling which will inevitably be reflected in the action of individuals, in the action of parties, in the action of the community, in whatever form their good-will may most appropriately find expression. We do not propose to blast our way into the markets of Britain, but we have secured, and will hold, the most favorable position any country enjoys today for the expansion of trade in the British Isles.

What Canada May Gain.

"If Great Britain comes to the point where she is prepared to adopt a policy of protection, and is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain may adopt? If the Government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present Administration can be trusted to carry forward any proposal for reciprocal trade to a successful conclusion. But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain, the Liberal Party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers, but is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. The Conservative policy would deny the preference except on a basis unacceptable to Great Britain. It would cut down our imports from Great Britain at a time when Great Britain must sell us an increasing quantity of goods in exchange for our wheat. The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother Country in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother Country.

"In short, whatever fiscal policy may be adopted by Great Britain, Canada, under the guidance of the Liberal policy, and the Liberal policy alone, is in the fortunate position of being able to secure the utmost advantage in the British market.

Advantages Cited.

"One of the real advantages of the Liberal method is that it avoids this very feature of bargaining which all too frequently creates difficult situations instead of relieving them. The ready manner in which the island colony of Bermuda, within less than a month of the time in which our Budget was introduced, granted increased preference to Canadian bran, hay, middlings, shorts, wheat flour and fish is evidence of the kind of response which is likely to be accorded a right, fair and generous attitude. Another great advantage of our method of proceeding is that we avoid altogether interfering in any way with the existing fiscal policies of other parts of the British Empire. The recognition of the fullest autonomy of all the self-governing parts of the British Empire by all the others is of the very essence of the maintenance of the whole structure. There is nothing that we in Canada would more resent than an effort on the part of Britain or any of the other Dominions to compel us to alter our fiscal system as a means of further co-operation in trade or in other matters between themselves and us. Most of all, is this true with respect to Great Britain. It is for the people of Britain to decide for themselves what fiscal policy they wish to maintain. It

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is for us, in our endeavors to further co-operation between the different parts of the Empire, to accept fiscal policies and conditions as we find them. To seek, either directly or indirectly, to alter the fiscal policies of other parts of the Empire is, I believe, only to invite discord where unity at all times should be the supreme aim. Whether it be a Conservative Government led by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, as was the case at the last two Imperial Conferences, or a Liberal Government led by Mr. Lloyd George, or a Labor Government led by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the attitude assumed by the Liberal Party toward Britain in the Budget as introduced into and passed by Parliament cannot do other than win for it the best possible means of approach toward further co-operation on the part of Britain. Our policy, while of benefit to ourselves, is also beneficial to Britain, regardless of which political party may be in office or power there, and has, as we well know, been so recognized by all.

"I come now to the third of the issues and, with what I have to say in this connection, to the conclusion of my address. You are being called upon to decide which party—the Liberal or the Conservative—is to represent Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences to be held in London this year. To this issue, as I have said, is necessarily related the question of the personnel of the Ministry which is to manage the affairs of Canada during the next Parliament.

"Let me remind the country that the question of Canada's representation at the forthcoming conferences was stated by Mr. Bennett as so all-important as to necessitate a mandate from the people. It was so important, in fact, as to be the one real issue of an electoral campaign. Mr. Bennett made his declaration for a general election on the issue of the forthcoming conferences in his speech on the Address at the opening of the recent session. He said that, in his opinion and in that of the party which he represented, so important were the conferences of this year in London that Canada should be represented only by a Government which had, in the interval, received a direct mandate from the people. When it came to the debate on the Budget, Mr. Bennett repeated this expression of view; albeit, I confess, with something less in the way of emphasis. Ever since, however, he has been doing his utmost to get away from this issue, to create new issues, to say or do anything which may help to obscure this all-important question as a real issue of the election, even to the calling of a special session of Parliament immediately after the election.

"When Mr. Bennett first stated that a mandate from the people should be obtained before any Government ventured to represent Canada at the Imperial and Imperial Economic Conferences, there was every reason why the present Administration, in view of its approved record at previous conferences, might well have claimed this right as coming within the natural course of the time allotted to the late Parliament, irrespective altogether of any special mandate. So far as the Imperial Conferences are concerned, the country has before it the record of the present Administration in its representation of Canada at the conferences of 1923 and 1926. In the light of the general satisfaction which was felt throughout Canada with respect to Canadian representation in London on these previous occasions, we might well have assumed that the people of the Dominion would be prepared to continue to trust the representation of Canada to those who had previously represented her so well.

Might Not Have Asked Mandate.

"We might, had we wished, have taken the position that there was no need for a special mandate, that the Administration was entitled to remain in office until November of next year; that it could be held to account at a subsequent session of Parliament for the character of its representation; that that session would necessarily be followed by a general election at which the people, as well as their representatives in Parliament, would hold the Ministry to account.

"The situation became somewhat different, however, once the Minister of Finance had introduced his Budget in the House, and it was apparent that the Budget was likely to become a matter of political controversy. The fiscal policies embodied in the Budget had been framed, among other things, in the light and in the knowledge of the conferences to be held in London this fall. Those policies, as I have indicated, were deliberately shaped so as to make possible a wider measure of trade between this country and other portions of the British Empire, Great Britain in particular. The Budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the Budget was framed with a view to holding for Western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Great Britain, and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere. To secure from the people of Canada approval of these policies before the Imperial Conferences take place is, therefore, in our opinion, an all-important consideration if the conferences are to do for the further development of our trade what, with all confidence, we believe they will. To have a mandate based upon the policies which are now before the people is, therefore, in our opinion, imperative. It is for this reason that we have not hesitated to dissolve Parliament over fourteen months before the time at which dissolution becomes necessary. When we go to the Conference of 1930 we want to go, as we went to the Conferences of 1923 and 1926, with the voice of Canada behind us, and with all the influence and power which comes from the voice of the nation as a whole.

Importance of Choice.

"Let me remind the people of our country that there are two conferences at which Canada is to be represented in London—the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference. At each of these conferences will be assembled representatives of the Government of Great Britain and of the Governments of each of the Dominions and India. The Imperial Conference will deal more particularly with constitutional and political problems such as those of intra-Imperial relations and foreign affairs. The Imperial Economic Conference will deal more particularly with questions which are primarily economic, such as matters of co-operation in intra-Empire trade and communication.

"The Imperial Conference will give the seal of its approval to the far-reaching changes in constitutional status which have been brought about during the past seven years. In the task of creating a British Commonwealth of Nations on the basis of the national autonomy of its members, Canada, as I have already said, has played a pioneer role. At every step in our progress to the fullness of national stature the Liberal Administration has encountered the opposition of the Conservative Party. It opposed the separate signature of treaties. It opposed the establishment of Canadian Legations abroad. It attempted to throw derision on the profoundly significant declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926. Each of these events is recognized in Great Britain and throughout the Empire as an essential feature of the great co-operative community which we call the British Commonwealth. The people of Canada must decide which party shall represent Canadian opinion at the Imperial Conference. Shall it be the party which labored and achieved, or shall it be the party that obstructed and opposed?

Economic Conference.

"The Economic Conference will be concerned in the discussion of ways and means of enlarging the field of co-

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operation within the British Commonwealth. The Liberal Party inaugurated the British preference and has made it a central feature of the fiscal structure of our country. In the Budget brought down by Mr. Dunning on May 1, a Liberal Government announced the greatest extension of British preference since 1907. We have declared that it is in this spirit of co-operation that we shall approach the Economic Conference in September. Which party shall represent Canada at this conference? Shall it be the party that established and extended the British preference and negotiated the Australian Treaty and the West Indies Trade Agreement, or shall it be the party which has opposed or criticized each of these great policies designed to enlarge the boundaries of Empire trade and co-operation?

"Ladies and gentlemen: The representation of Canada at the forthcoming conference is, as I have said, necessarily bound up with the personnel as well as with the policies of the Government which is to administer the affairs of the country during the next Parliament. Were it not that the Leader of the Opposition has gone out of his way to say a great deal about the constructive leadership which Canada requires, and to use the most uncalled-for language in speaking of the present Administration, I might spare him the questions to which I think the people of Canada have the right to demand an answer, namely: First, what in the way of constructive leadership has he himself to offer? And second, who are the men who are to comprise the Cabinet which, were he to be returned to power, he would have immediately to form?

Platitudes From Tories.

"Up to the present time, pretty much all that Mr. Bennett has said has been in the nature of platitudes or declamation. He has not put forward a single constructive idea, nor has he indicated a single policy with any clearness or definiteness of aim. In his speech at Winnipeg he referred to the members of the present Government as 'This group of mercenaries, holding office by shame and subterfuge,' and as 'forgetful, in their love of office, of all else but their own personal advantages.' He said: 'Look upon them, treacherous to you, self-confessed, deserving of your passionate condemnation.' And at a meeting at Regina on the following day, he spoke of 'nine years of wasted effort before the great betrayal,' and added, "It did not take Judas that long.' May I say to Mr. Bennett that language of this kind is wholly uncalled-for, and add nothing to his stature in the position of leadership. Already I have heard it strongly resented by men of his own party. A Government securely established which voluntarily appeals to a people on a great issue nearly a year and a half in advance of the completion of its term, is not 'a group of mercenaries holding office by shame and subterfuge,' nor are they persons 'forgetful in their love of office, of all else but their own personal advantages.'

"May I say that I believe it is the general opinion that Canada at no time has had a Government composed of abler men, of men more genuinely disinterested or of higher purpose than the men I am proud to have as my colleagues in the present Administration. I believe it is true that no Government has ever given a better account of itself both at home and abroad. May I ask Mr. Bennett who, in the Administration that he has in mind, are to take the place of the Ministers in the present Government from the Province of Quebec, from the Province of Ontario, from the Maritime Provinces, and west of the Great Lakes? Who are the gentlemen he has in mind as those who are to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference? I will tell him who of the Government will be among the number to represent Canada, if the present Administration is returned: At the Imperial Conference, the present Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who represented Canada with such ability and distinction at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and who represented Canada at the Subsidiary Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation, which met in London last fall, will be one of the representatives. Another of the representatives at the Imperial Conference will be the present Minister of National Defense, Colonel the Honorable J. L. Ralston, who during the present year represented Canada with such credit to himself and to our country at the conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. At the Economic Conference Canada will be represented by the present Minister of Finance, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, the author of the Budget of 1930— a Budget which has stirred and warmed the heart of the whole British Empire. Another representative will be the present Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Malcolm, under whose auspices the trade of Canada has expanded as never before to all quarters of the globe.

Who Will Tories Choose?

"I ask Mr. Bennett to tell the Canadian people before the 28th of July who, from the Province of Quebec, he intends, if given the opportunity, to substitute for Mr. Lapointe? Who from the Maritime Provinces he intends to substitute for Colonel Ralston? Who from Ontario he intends to substitute for Mr. Malcolm? And who from the Canadian West he intends to substitute for Mr. Dunning? The Canadian people have a right to know who are to be their representatives at these two great conferences. The people have a right to know, in addition, who for the next five years, the other members of the Government of Canada are likely to be.

"In the general elections of 1911, when the Liberal Party in Canada, under its great Leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appealed to the country on a trade issue in the nature of reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States, a measure of greater freedom in trade, so far as this continent was concerned, and of wider markets for the producers in the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, the forces that were opposed to the tariff changes then proposed, allied under the cry of 'We are at the parting of the ways.' I do not intend to go the length of saying that, having regard to the measure of increased trade assured by the Budget of 1930 between Canada and Great Britain, and, indeed, between Canada and all other parts of the British Empire, we are 'at the parting of the ways,' or that the rejection of the Budget, for such would be the significance of the defeat of the preesnt Government at this general election, would mean an end to all endeavor further to promote intra-Empire trade. I do, however, say, what in very truth I believe to be the fact, that, so far as intra-Empire trade is concerned, 'we are, at last, at the meeting of the ways,' and that the acceptance of this Budget by the people on July 28 will do more than all else to ensure for Canada's representatives at the Economic Conference in London that favorable response to our attitude and action which we believe will be given by the Government of Great Britain and by the Governments of all the sister Dominions of the Empire. It may not be going too far to say that the acceptance or rejection of our Budget may help to determine whether the highways of Empire are to become, as we hope they may increasingly become, the avenue of a British commerce expanding ever so widely, o'er land and sea, or whether, in so far as the component parts of the Empire are concerned, its highways are to remain indistinguishable from the other trade routes of the world."

Ross MacDonald and John Harold, Liberal candidates, respectively, for Brantford and Brant, and many other party stalwarts from Toronto and Western Ontario ridings, took the platform to the strains of "O Canada."

Short speeches, pledging their faith to Liberal policy and Liberal ideals, were delivered by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Harold, following which the Prime Minister went on the air—over the greatest hook-up, it was stated, in the history of Canadian radio broadcasting under the key direction of CFRB of Toronto.

Mayor Ross Beckett formally welcomed the head of the Government on behalf of the city, and A. T. Whitaker, President of the Liberal Association, made an efficient Chairman.

The acclaim bestowed upon Mr. King at the conclusion of his address outdid even his arrival welcome, and countless old Liberals of this district pushed forward through the audience to shake his hand and wish him luck.

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Toronto Globe June 18/30

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2.

Ontario Halts Progress On St. Lawrence Plan, Premier King Declares

Generous Offer at Recent Power Conference Made to Provinces and Not Accepted, He Says, and if It Were, Then Negotiations Could Proceed With Washington—But After July 28 All These Matters Will Be Cleared Up, He Tells Cheering Peterboro' Audience

GIVES THE GLOBE HIGH PRAISE FOR ADVANCING EMPIRE TRADE

(By D. R. OLIVER, Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

PETERBORO', June 17.—Premier King had his full war-paint on tonight. Speaking here in the Riding of West Peterboro', on the eve of his departure for the Maritimes, the Prime Minister invaded the St. Lawrence seaway project, the unemployment question, and the "five-cent speech" controversy — hitherto-unopened fields of argument in so far as he was concerned—to loose upon the heads of the Conservative chieftain and his Ontario lieutenant, Hon. George Howard Ferguson, one of the severest pummellings that any campaign audience in recent years has listened to.

INTRA-EMPIRE TRADE POLICIES.

Criticizing the attitude of the Opposition Leader in claiming credit for initiating steps which led to the Government adoption of an intra-Empire trade policy, Mr. King advised his audience to look over the files of The Toronto Globe of last year—before the Government even had made any pronouncement on the tariff question. The Globe, the Prime Minister said, had constantly advocated the raising of the Canadian tariff against American goods, and the pursuance of greater trade with the Empire, if the United States raised her tariff against Canadian goods.

Other newspapers, too, had been educating public opinion toward intra-Empire trade, but The Globe, the Prime Minister said, had been outstanding in this respect.

"Is this policy," he asked, "in the interests of Canada and the British Empire? If so, let us support it. If it is not, let us reject it. That is the question before you to settle."

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Pact With Provinces.

Mr King read the agreement submitted by the Dominion Government at the last Power Conference: the agreement which, with the Provinces' acceptance, would make possible the commencement of navigation negotiations with the United States; the agreement which, however, the Provinces have declined to sign to date, but an agreement which, along with other matters, will, in his opinion, be all cleared up, once the July 25 election is out of the way and over.

Mr. King objected in stirring tones to what he termed Mr. Bennett's policy of "exaggerating out of all proportion" the conditions of unemployment in Canada; charged that, were it not for his "desire to exploit unemployment for political purposes," Mr. Bennett, as a Canadian, would be proud to acknowledge the splendid manner in which the Dominion has met the recent slackening off of business; admitted that the Tories would continue to exaggerate conditions and convey a false impression to the country; and asked in blunt fashion where the Conservative Leader—who today speaks of emergency, demanding a special session of Parliament to settle it—was two months ago, when unemployment was being debated in the House of Commons, and when every one alive to the situation had the opportunity of contributing to the House argument.

And to Mr. Ferguson, the Prime Minister threw out the quiet-toned but nevertheless acid-dipped reminder that it ill became him and his position to assume the position with regard to the "five-cent-piece" speech which he had taken from the public platform, and with a gentler suggestion that he "should attend to his own business" in future.

"Since when," demanded Mr. King indignantly, "has the Premier of a Province dared to interject the management of the affairs of his Province into a Federal campaign? Let Mr. Ferguson look after his Province's affairs. I will attend to my business and look after the affairs of the Dominion. I was put into office to try to keep peace and not stir up ill will."

Warning to Provinces.

Earlier in the evening Mr. King had thrown out a general warning regarding "ill will" to the Provinces of the Dominion. "I say to the head of every Province," he declared, "be careful what you do about trying to set Government against Government in your own country. The first duty of any man is to see that Governments work together in harmony."

Loud applause greeted this rejoinder and some voice called out, "That's one for Fergie."

The Liberal rally here tonight, on behalf of J. J. Duffus, who is endeavoring to turn Liberal a constituency which went Tory by some 2,100 of a majority in 1926, was the duplicate in enthusiasm and spirit, if not in actual size, of Mr. King's campaign debut at Brantford last night. At that, several thousand electors were in attendance, and heard the Prime Minister give a comprehensive review of the work of his Administration; stress the value of intra-Empire trade; touch on the banning of legalized export of whiskey to the United States as another piece of "new ground" breaking, and, generally speaking, apply to his handling of Conservative policies and Conservative leadership more sting and scorn than for some time has characterized his utterances—either Parliamentary or campaign-pronounced.

One feature of the rally was the reported presence in the audience of E. A. Peck, Conservative member of the last Parliament, and candidate now for re-election. In jocular fashion, the Premier referred to his attendance, assured him that he was not going to quarrel with him; felt "a bit sorry" for him because of the party to which he paid allegiance, and prophesied that he would be "the happiest man in the world" if he would only see "the light" and come under the Liberal banner, as another previous Tory M.P. of the district, Mr. Burnham, had done.

"Playing Fair."

The Prime Minister's approach to the St. Lawrence question was along the avenue of reiteration of his attitude of "playing fair" with all Provinces, irrespective of their political leanings; and a lengthy explanation of how the age-old question of the Western Provinces had been settled amicably through the offices of his Ottawa Administration.

Mr. King led his audience down through the various phases of the St. Lawrence question with a painstaking care, dealing with the first reports of the International Joint Commission, and the Supreme Court reference on it, and revealing the many financial, engineering and economic angles to it, as well as the constitutional rights of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in respect of water powers and their priority over the rights of navigation held by the Dominion.

It had been the hope, last fall, the Premier stated, to adjust the constitutional question which the Supreme Court had failed to settle at an Ottawa conference attended by Premiers Ferguson and Taschereau of Ontario and Quebec, but no full settlement had been reached.

Settlement Tried For.

"We tried to settle it," he told his audience, "and very satisfactory progress, I may state, was made. But we haven't reached all the way yet in regard to a settlement. That is the reason, I confess, why we have not been able to take the next step on the question—that is, approaching the United States as to negotiating on the question of navigation.

"Having dealt generously with the Western Provinces," he continued, "with the Maritime Provinces and with our old Provinces of Quebec having taken the attitude that we were right in so

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doing, we, as the Dominion, said: 'We are quite prepared to establish a working basis in order to enable us each to get on with this project.'

"We said: 'You can have the power to develop, conditional on navigation requirements. We will treat you as if you owned the power. Go on with your plans. All we say is that you should submit your plans to us so that we can make sure that they fit in with the navigation requirements of the general development.' "

Mr. King then read to the audience the following memorandum:

"Conferences beginning Jan. 24 to reach a practical basis of agreement regarding the development of water powers in navigable waters. A memorandum setting forth the policy which the Dominion Government is prepared to adopt as a basis of agreement with the Provinces, without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties:

Rights of Provinces.

"1. Where a Province desires to undertake power development in navigable waters, its right to do so shall be recognized, conditional on the provision of the necessary navigation requirements.

"2. Should the Dominion Government at any time undertake or authorize the construction of any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation, it would be prepared to make available to an approved Provincial agency the surplus water power developed beyond that needed for the operation of the locks and purposes of navigation on a basis equivalent to that which would govern if the Provincial agency had itself undertaken the work as a power-development scheme.

"3. In either case, should the use of Dominion or Provincial property be required or the riparian or other property rights of the Dominion or Province be interfered with or affected, the acquisition of such property, or the authority to interfere with or affect such rights, could be made the subject of a special agreement in the particular circumstances of each case."

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," he declared, "we thought that that was a pretty generous position to take. I wonder if anything could be more generous or fair than that.

Not Accepted.

"But up to the present, ladies and gentlemen, we have not had it accepted. It doesn't go the length that the Provinces want. Just why, I cannot say. But they contend that they have a legal position that goes further.

"I put the agreement we are prepared to stand by before the people of the country. Here is a plan which enables the Dominion to go on with the navigation and the Provinces to go on with the power.

"It enables them to get any power over and above what it costs, for us to do our own navigation work. And, if that agreement is accepted, then the way is clear for us to enter negotiation with another country.

Difficulties at Home.

"But I think you will all agree that, as long as we have difficulties among ourselves on this question, we should not begin to negotiate with another country on this thing."

Mr. King supplemented his criticism of the Provincial attitude on the question with an expression of doubt as to whether any progress could have been made in negotiation with the United States during the last two years. The United States tariff bill increases had wrought such feeling in Canada that the Dominion probably would have been shown short shrift had they attempted any negotiations.

"There has," he said, "to be a certain atmosphere in countries in order to deal with any international question, and we would have been accused of running away to the United States with our project."

But, he felt, better days were coming. At midnight, as he had previously indicated, the United States tariff bill would become operative. "And on July 28," he added, "a lot of our other troubles will be over. This election will be over, and I don't think there will be so much trouble in getting together with the Provinces, but just at the present time there doesn't seem any indication on their part to assist us in this project."

To Study Main Issues.

At the outset of his address Mr. King pleaded with his audience to study the main issues of the election campaign, and not allow themselves to be side-tracked by minor issues. The question of who would represent the Dominion at the Imperial Conference was, he said, according to Mr. Bennett's own admission, sufficient issue to bring on an election.

"Don't let Mr. Bennett get away from that stand," said the Prime Minister. "I want to hold him to that."

The Prime Minister named, as he did at Brantford last night, the representatives he was prepared to send to the Imperial Conference, if his Government was returned to power, and again challenged the Conservative chieftain to say sunk, say, with the loss of a dozen what representatives of equal calibre he could depute if handed the reins of administration on July 28.

Co-operation, friendship and goodwill were needed at all times, said the Liberal Leader, if the ultimate of success in the carrying out of policies between this Dominion and others was to be achieved. That course, he said, was the course practiced always by the present Government.

U.S. Tariff Bill Signed.

In leading up to a discussion of the tariff, the Prime Minister pointed out, significantly, that this day (Tuesday) at noon President Hoover of the United States had signed its tariff legislation and that it would be effective at midnight. The hour, he felt, was a momentous one in the history of the Dominion and of the British Empire.

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Mr. King eulogized the work of the Tariff Advisory Board; strongly deprecated the suggestion from the Tory Leader that the Dunning tariff changes were of the "on the spur of the moment" type; argued with equal force that the revisions were the result of long and careful investigation and thought; and traced, step by step, Canada's representations from time to time in the face of prospective tariff rises at Washington. It was his contention that the "cool-headed" attitude of his Government in leading up to alterations of the Dominion's tariff had worked far more successfully than the "red-blooded" attitude that Hon. Dr. Manion had once advocated as the way to handle Washington.

Liquor Export Ban.

Mr. King referred to the Government's banning of export of liquor to the United States. He felt that difficult situations in the handling of the tariff and other questions with the United States might have eventuated had the Government clearances been continued in the export of liquor.

"Imagine," said he, "the feeling between the countries if a boat had been lives, American and Canadians, and with our own Government officials having passed the boat's shipment, and actually being a party to it."

"I knew," continued the Premier, "what we were facing in the matter of the tariff legislation. I knew how that would be felt in many quarters. I wanted to be particularly careful that in no particular the Government of the United States should have cause to think that this Government was not playing fair with them, as with every country in the world."

Unemployment Situation.

Mr. King referred to the unemployment situation as follows: "Mr. Bennett has been saying a great deal concerning conditions of unemployment in Canada during the course of the last few months. I have no complaint to make of the attention he has directed to this great ecconomic problem, but I do object most strenuously to the manner in which he has exaggerated it out of all proportions, and to his attempt to convey the impression that the present unemployment in Canada is due to my neglect, or failure upon the part of the present Administration.

"As is well known by all students of economic conditions, the world is now passing through a period of price dislocation, following the recent financial crisis from stock markets.

"In some countries this price dislocation has led to a pronounced industrial depression and to widespread unemployment. It would be unreasonable to expect that they could remain entirely free from the effects of a situation which is universal in its application. At the same time, Mr. Bennett is perfectly aware that no country in the world has suffered less from the present depression than this Dominion, and, were it not for his desire to exploit unemployment for political purposes, he would, I think, as a Canadian, be proud to acknowledge it, and to assert there could have been no greater tribute to the stability of our industrial and commercial foundation of our prosperity than the manner in which we have met the slackening of business which has taken place within the recent months.

Canada Best of All.

"I make this statement without any reservations: that no country in the world has come through the recent financial crisis with more creditable showing than Canada. This is not merely the testimony of Government officials, but it is the unanimous verdict of presidents and general managers of financial institutions and the heads of investment houses whose business it is to study comparative statistics of trade and industry.

"Before leaving Ottawa a few days ago, I asked the Bureau of Statistics to prepare for me a statement dealing with the position in this country with respect to employment and unemployment during the recent years. The Bureau of Statistics collected monthly reports on the number of employees of over 7,000 firms who employed, on May 1, 1930, some 976,000 persons. These statistics have been collected monthly since 1921 and are expressed as index numbers, with the average for the calendar year 1926 taken as 100. I should like to point out to Mr. Bennett that for every 88 persons employed in these industries when the last Conservative Government was in office there were 119 persons employed in the year 1929. I should like further to point out that, for every 85 persons employed in April, 1921, there are over 111 employed in April, 1930. In other words, during the period of this Administration, in this country employment in these manufacturing industries has increased by 30 per cent., while the population of the country has increased only at the rate of 15 per cent. These are figures in which Canadians should take the greatest pride. While realizing to the full the necessity of meeting the existing conditions of unemployment, this evidence of stability should give us cause for faith and confidence in the sound and unassailable economic structure of our country.

Tories Silent on This.

"I venture to predict, however, that no Conservative speakers, despite their avowed attachment to 'Canada First,' will inform you of this splendid tribute to the stability of the Dominion, at a time when other countries are suffering severely from the effects of economic dislocation. They will continue to exaggerate conditions of unemployment, and will persist in conveying a false impression of the situation that exists.

"May I say further, in dealing with the question of unemployment, that in all the discussion of this important question the Conservative Party has put forward no constructive proposal to deal with the root cause of the unemployment problem.

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"A few days ago Mr. Bennett put forward the bright idea of summoning a special session of Parliament to deal with the problem. He is strong on special sessions. Last spring he and his party were prepared to keep the Canadian Parliament in continuous session to await the adoption of the new United States tariff in order to give a red-blooded reply. Had they had their way the world would have been treated to the spectacle of the Parliament of Canada sitting all through the spring, all through the summer, all through the fall, all through the winter, all through another spring, and in fact sitting yet, watching and waiting for the egg to hatch.

What Has He to Offer?

"As to the present proposal, it is easy to test its worth and its sincerity. What constructive and practicable policy has Mr. Bennett proposed for such a session of Parliament to consider? None. What policy did he propose during the session of Parliament just ended, and which was just as good a session as any other? None. Would it be the policy of his first lieutenant and party manager, General McRae, who only a year ago, with his Leader's approval, urged Parliament to adopt a fantastic policy of bringing 300,000 additional immigrants to Western Canada? What would be the position in the West today if that policy had been adopted?

"Only two months ago there was a prolonged debate, a six-day debate, in the House of Commons on unemployment, arising out of a motion by a Labor member. What constructive policy did Mr. Bennett have to advance on that occasion? Surely, had he been genuinely convinced of the existence of an overwhelming emergency and convinced that he held the key to its solution, he would have taken advantage of that debate to expound it to the House. Would you believe it, that the Leader who now wants to call a special session today with unemployment did not, two short months ago, think it necessary to contribute a single word to that debate?

"But what of his colleagues? What practical ideas had they to advance? They rang the changes on two proposals: first, that the Dominion should make unemployment grants to the Provinces, which had not, and have not yet, asked for such aid; and, second, that we should adopt a policy of protection, protection as they have it in those protectionist paradises, the United States and Australia, where it has not averted an unemployment problem immensely more serious than our own."

Five-Cent-Speech Issue.

On the much-discussed five-cent-speech issue, the Premier said:

"Mr. Ferguson says: 'I am prepared to take the platform and use all the power of my Government against this man, all on account of a five-cent piece,'" declared the Prime Minister in referring to this new phase of his speech. He asked his audience to listen to the figures which he was about to quote, and then "ask yourself if a five-cent piece is a ground for a quarrel between Governments."

Since the present Government had come into power, continued the Prime Minister, it had paid to the Province of Ontario in subsidies the sum of $21,-140,893; for highways, $4,550,945; for agricultural instruction, $590,304; for technical education, $2,400,024; for employment offices, $519,411; for unemployment relief (labor), $565,466; for eradication of disease, $336,939, and for old-age pensions, $1,127,844. This was a total of $31,231,805. Added to this might be sums which were given in the form of war pensions, unemployment relief from the Department of Pensions and National Health, and war pensions, all to individuals in Ontario, a further sum of $98,865,940. When added together these two totals made the large sum of $130,084,518.

Mr. Ferguson knew, declared Mr. King, that these sums had been paid to the Province of Ontario by the Federal Government, and yet, because of a five-cent piece, he was prepared to throw the full weight of his Government into the campaign against the Government which had paid these sums to Ontario.

Unemployment Discussion.

Then Mr. King described to his audience the circumstances under which, he said, he had made the five-cent reference in the House of Commons. There had been a lengthy discussion on unemployment, with respect to which "I knew very well what political ends were to be served," and in the course of that discussion he had endeavored to make it clear to the House that, if the Provinces came and asked for aid from the Dominion Government to meet unemployment conditions, careful consideration would be given to their requests. He had quoted from Premier Ferguson himself to the effect that Ontario did not require such assistance. His five-cent reference, made, he said, in answer to interruptions, was intended to apply only to conditions as they existed at that time, and had no bearing whatever on the general policy of the Government with respect to unemployment.

He felt that it ill became Premier Ferguson, in view of all the circumstances, to assume the position which had been taken by the Ontario Leader from the public platforms.

Enthusiastic Welcome.

The same spontaneously enthusiastic welcome which was accorded the Prime Minister at Brantford last night on the occasion of his inaugural campaign speech was tendered him here this evening by the electors of West Peterboro'. A street parade, playing bands, and a gaily decorated assembly hall added to the spirit of the large and triumphant party rally.

Premier King was supported on the platform by Mrs. Turner Skaith, daughter of Senator James Murdock, and President of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club of Toronto; by ex-Mayor J. J. Duffus, the Liberal candidate in the approaching election; by Hon. George N. Gordon, and by Dr. John J. Craig, President of the West Peterboro' Liberal Association, and Chairman of the evening.

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Mrs. Skaith brought to the rally the same charm of manner and flair for public speaking which marked her chairmanship of the recent Lapointe banquet in Toronto.

Confident of Victory.

Mr. Duffus expressed the firm belief that with a vigorous organization behind him he would restore the riding to the Liberal encampment on the twenty-eighth of July. West Peterboro' was, he felt, altogether too prominent a constituency to have as its representative at Ottawa a member of the Tory Opposition.

Mr. Gordon, in introducing the Prime Minister to the audience, paid forceful tribute to the organizing ability of Mr. Duffus, as business man and municipal head; pleaded for his election; then, in biting tongue, switched to Conservative Leader Bennett, stating that he had begun his campaign "among the tombstones in Queen's Park," and that he would find himself among a lot of tombstones again when the election was over.

Presentation of flowers to the Prime Minister by little Bertha Bellegham and solos by Dorothy Allan Park were bright interludes on the evening's program.

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Quebec Chronicle Telegraph June 20/30

3.

Liberal Campaign Is Inaugurated In Quebec

King Proposes Nation-Wide Conference To Deal With Problem Of Unemployment

Causes, Proportions and Proposed Solution of Problem Formed Theme of Premier's Speech in Opening Liberal Campaign in Quebec District Last Night

LAPOINTE CLAIMS THE DOMINION PROSPEROUS

A proposal to meet the unemployment situation in the Dominion by calling a nation-wide conference of politicians and industrialists out of which "some important suggestions were certain to arise," was the outstanding feature of the opening of the Federal election campaign in Quebec last night by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

The causes, proportions and proposed solutions for the unemployemnt problem formed the theme of the Prime Minister's speech in which little reference was made to the more pertinent topics on which discussion was anticipated, and in which mention of the Imperial Conference in London was introduced principally through its bearing on trade and employment conditions in this country.

Speaking under a threatening sky in the St. Peter Square, before an audience of between two and three thousand, the past record, present situation and future aspirations of the Liberal Government were reviewed by eight speakers in succession, the second speech of the evening being delivered by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who refuted the alleged steady emigration of Canadians to the United States.

His Worship Mayor H. E. Lavigueur presided, and the other speakers were the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec, who introduced the Prime Minister; the Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General; Major C. G. Power, Liberal member for Quebec South; Hon. Senator Parent, former member for Quebec West; and Hon. Senator Beland, former Cabinet minister.

The ball was set rolling by Mayor Lavigueur, who in presenting the various speakers, pointed out to the audience that the occasion was the opening of the Federal campaign in Quebec, and welcomed the Prime Minister, on behalf of the city. The crowd, led by the large platform party, greeted each of the orators with applause, and the singing of various vocal tributes.

Outlined Record

As in his two previous speeches of the campaign, the Prime Minister devoted considerable time to outlining the record of the Government, concentrating for the rest mainly on unemployment, and the personnel of the delegates to represent Canada at the forthcoming Imperial Conference in London.

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After saying a word in French to express his gratification at the size of the meeting, Mr. King reverted to English, to open by congratulating his friends in the Province for the support they had given the Liberal Government during its term of office. He thanked Mayor Lavigueur and Premier Taschereau, and paid particular tribute to the work in the Government of the Hon. Mr. Lapointe and the Hon. Mr. Cannon. Mr. Lapointe, the Prime Minister said, had always been ready to bear a heavy share of the load of responsibilities.

"The first main item you electors should consider," Mr. King then declared, "is the record of the Government. I ask you to look at it and study it with care. I am sure you will find that that record is one of the best any government has ever had, and that you will be safe in entrusting the safety of the country to it."

"Compare conditions in the country today with what they were ten years ago, when the Liberal administration came into power. At that time the whole business of the country was in a depressed state, railways were disorganised; and from that condition up to the present time Canada has come steadily, little by little, under the Liberal Government, to the condition of prosperity of more recent years.

Canadians Returning

"You will find that taxes have been reduced, income tax, sales taxes, taxes on different articles of one kind or another, duties on implements of production, and on commodities generally affecting the cost of living.

"As far as population is concerned, read the statistics published by that department, referring to Canadians going across the line to American cities. You will find that whereas there were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Canadians going to the United States when we first came into office, today the tide is the other way, and people are coming back from the United States to Canada.

"Consid our legislation with respect to industrial and labour conditions," Mr. King asked, and recalled how he had started work in the Dominion Government as a deputy minister, whose duties referred particularly to industry and labour.

"It was the Government of Laurier," he stated, "that first created the Department of Labour to deal with industrial questions. It was the Laurier Government that introduced a resolution that all Government contracts should contain clauses to the effect that the workmen should be paid a fair wage and should work fair hours. It was my duty as Deputy Minister of Labour to see that the right regulations were made in this respect. I have lived to see the day when a resolution to the same effect became the law of the country.

"That is legislation which has been passed by the present administration, at the last session of the House."

The Prime Minister then referred in detail to the strike of Grand Trunk Railwaymen twenty years ago, when the men were deprived of their pensions after re-instatement. When the present Government was returned in 1921, he said, one of the leaders of that strike was made Minister of Labour, and the wrong was righted.

(Continued on Page 8.)

to invest, and consequently to give employment to as people as they would otherve engaged.

other serious thing at the same was that, whereas in former we had been selling great ties of our wheat to Engthe purchase of grain stopped short time. The grain stood in elevators and as it was not ing the railways had not the iness they had had formerly. ey began to lessen their staffs; d one line of business affected nother, with subsequent increase in unemployment.

"Both were temporary conditions, not likely to last, but nevertheless many people suffered from the change.

Dealing With Unemployment

"How did the Government try to deal with the question? We did not begin to talk about things, and advertise to other countries that there was a condition that required remedy in the country, because we felt that the less said about unemployment, and the more said about the great prosperity of the country, the better it would be for everyone in the land.

"Sir Henry Thornton came as president of Canadian National Railways, and said that the alternative to laying off men was a loss of revenue. The Government took up the position that it would be much wiser to continue with the employment of the men than to face an unemployment problem, and did all that could justifiably be done to keep up the employment.

"In connection with mines in Certain provinces, from which coal had to be moved to other parts of the country, we extended the time allowed for certain experimental tests in order to help to keep men at work; while with regard to Government employment we went ahead with the completion of various public works in winter, although it cost more, in order to keep labour employed.

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"We have tried to deal with those questions in a constructive manner, but notwithstanding what we have done we still have a problem that has to be met, and met in a constructive manner. The depression, however, is world-wide, and in the United States there are thousands and thousands of men out of work.

"Mr. Bennett has been saying a great deal about this unemployment problem, but I notice that all he has had to say has been since Parliament was in session. We discussed unemployment at great length during the session, but you will not find an instance where he made any contribution to the question in any particular way.

"Now Mr. Bennett says that if he is returned he will call a session of Parliament immediately to deal with the question. He knows that Parliament cannot be summoned for at least forty days after elections are over, and even then it must have a programme before it.

Conference Proposed

"I ask Mr. Bennett to tell the people of Canada, before he says he will summon this Parliament, what he proposes to put to it as a means of settling this programme. What is the great thing he is going to do for the unemployed in Canada? Is he going to ask Parliament to vote money out of the Treasury, to give something to every one of the unemployed? Is he going to build certain public works? The mere calling of Parliament does not help to solve any problem. That depends on the matters put before Parliament.

"What has been our policy? We have arranged to bring together not merely the members of Parliament, but a Parliament of those interested who are likely to be vitally concerned in the solution of the problem. We have made provision for the calling together of a great conference representative of the whole Dominion, the Provinces and the leading municipalities, and are also inviting to it representatives of manufacturing associations and labour organisations, as well as asking the great employers of labour, in railways and other concerns, to send their representatives to this gathering.

"It will meet early in August, and will be an opportunity for considering most carefully all aspects of the subject. Out of the discussions to take place there are certain to arise many concrete and important suggestions; and if they require legislation we can then have Parliament called for whatever is necessary.

"I am beginning to think that the reason Mr. Bennett is talking so much about summoning Parliament is that he has given up all hope of going to the Imperial conference, and does not want to discuss it.

"There are going to be questions discussed at the Imperial conference which are going to have a very vital effect on employment here.

Preparing For London

Premier King then referred to what the Liberal Government was doing in preparation for the Imperial Conference working out lines of suggestion likely to be helpful in discussing matters of trade and employment. The delegates, he said, would go well prepared, after they had studied the matter for a couple of months.

"The only suggestion Mr. Bennett has made in the nature of an improvement," the Prime Minister continued, "is that there be an all-round increase in the tariff; as if such an increase were going to solve the question. Consider the unemployment in the United States, which has the highest tariff in the world. There are over three million unemployed there. Australia, another country with very high tariffs, has also more unemployment than Canada.

"Mr. Bennett is saying a great deal about 'Canada first' and being 'a true Canadian,' but I venture to say he would be a much truer Canadian if he would tell people the truth about the condition of this country as compared to others, rather than emphasising this wail of despair and gloom which in the past has made it so hard for this country to prosper as it otherwise would have done."

Reference was then made by the speaker to a resolution which he said was brought into the House last year by General MacCrae, which was to bring in three hundred thousand settlers in a great colonisation scheme, putting which into effect would cost about $300,000,000. Mr Bennett and the Conservative party, Mr King said, supported it.

"Is that the way," he asked, "in which they are going to try to settle the problems of industry?

Mr. King then referred at length to the Imperial conference, with special bearing on its relation to the problem of finding markets for Canadian grain.

"Some of the European countries have put up their tariff barriers," he stated, "and the United States has done the same. One of the few that has not done so in recent years is Great Britain. Britain gives us the same position in her markets as is given to her own manufacturers. She lets us in on equal terms there and if we can get into that country to sell our commodities we will get back in return what is needed to continue our industries, and to give greater employment to our people."

Canada's Role.

The Prime Minister then gave a detailed account of the work done in connection with trade with Britain by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that Laurier's dream of Canada which would have a national status of its own was in process of being realised.

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There was still, he added, essential constitutional development to be carried on before Canada reached full nationhood. He then referred to the fact that the Liberal Government had been responsible for the stationing of Canadian ambassadors at Washington, Paris and Tokio, and stated that when the necessary legislation was passed it was opposed by Mr. Bennett, who, he said, had warned the House that it was a step towards Canada's breaking off from the British Empire Mr. King claimed that it was a step towards the complete nationhood of Canada, that she was now able to sign certain treaties, affecting her own affairs, by minister plenipotentiary.

"I believe Canada has a great role to play in world affairs," the Prime Minister announced, in conclusion.

"At the end of next month you will be called upon to decide who is to represent you at the great Imperial Conference. Are you going to send Mr. Lapointe as representative of this Province and Dominion as one of the delegates, or are you going to let Mr.Bennett choose a representative? Whom would Mr Bennett send instead of Mr. Lapointe from the Province of Quebec, from the Maritime Provinces instead of Colonel Ralston, from Ontario instead of Mr. Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and from the prairie provinces instead of Mr. Dunning?

"In your decision you settle whether the men who represent Canada at the conference will be those who fought to gain the full nationhood of the Dominion, or those who obstructed, opposed, denied and are still denying our right to equality of status. I am confident that there is no doubt in the mind of Canada."

Taschereau's Tribute

On being requested by His Worship Mayor Lavigueur to introduce the Prime Minister of Canada to the audience, Premier Taschereau paid a graceful tribute to the party leader and to Hon. Ernest Lapointe. Quebec's Premier stressed the prevailing harmony and unity of the Liberal party and expressed pride in the unity which characterizes the traditional party of Quebec.

"Mr. King" said the Premier "opened his campaign in 1926 here in Saint Sauveur and this time we are going to give him the same victory as we gave him then. Thanks to the King government, we have a harbour which bids fair to become one of the great Canadian ports, and the wisdom of the harbour development is confirmed by the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway is on the eve of bringing forty-thousand ton liners to the city, which will be a great factor in commerce and tourist traffic. In the same connection the Canadian Pacific are tunnelling through the cliffs in order to give better transportation facilities at the new port."

Lapointe's Address

Re-iteration of the prosperity of the Dominion as compared to other nations, a vigorous defense of the tariff policy of the King Government, and a forthright declaration that Canadians who had previously emigrated to the United States were now returning to the Dominion, were the high points of an eloquent address by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who with Premier King shared the honors of the opening rally of the Quebec campaign.

Beginning with an eloquent tribute to the Prime Minister, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice de lared that the Province had been faithful to Mr. King and he was profoundly convinced that it would remain so. He referred feelingly to the wholehearted co-operation of the Prime Minister and himself in carrying out the traditions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Like all great men" he stated, "premier King has not been exempt from the voice of calumny, but all the efforts to sully his reputation have been in vain. Under the King government the country has recovered lost ground and has made signal advances.

"No! It's gone down" shouted a voice in the audience.

"Canada," continued the Minister of Justice", has taken the place which her importance merits in all spheres, economic, imperial, social, national and international under the sane and progressive direction of the King government. It is not a government by a group, or by a province, but is all-Canadian in scope and drawn from all the provinces and all classes of Canadian citizens.

Tariff Commission

"Before the tariff in force dur.ng the Liberal regime went into force, an investigation was carried on by a special commission. So thorough and so effective was the work of the Commission that chiefs of industries affected had publicly declared that the members of the Commission knew the economic and industrial questions even better than many of the counsel engaged to plead the cases before them. It was stated in 1921, in 1925 and again in 1926 that this Liberal tarif policy would ruin Canadian manufacturing. What has been it's true result: A few weeks ago a former Minister of the Conservative government speaking at Toronto stated that Canada today classes seventh amongst world nations in point of production and manufactures.

"On a basis of population, Canada omes twenty-eighth, and yet due to the work of the Liberal Administration, the Dominion ranks fifth in the volume of her export trade, led only by the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany.

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Budget Provisions

"Throughout the King regime, it has been the fixed principle to deal with nations who deal with us. At the last session of parliament the government took still further measures along these lines and giving specific benefits to the countries which trade with the Dominion enacted the Dunning Budget. We want markets in the countries who sell goods to us, and it is the recognition of this principle which has caused the Dunning Budget to be met with favor from every part of the Dominion."

Mr. Lapointe then asserted that despite all obstacles placed in its path by adversaries, the Liberal government had decreased the National Debt and effected substantial reductions in taxes. He instanced the fact that the Canadian dollar was at a premium last week in world money markets as a clear-cut denial of the opposition claim that the country was undergoing a period of depression. Quoting Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that there were three millions unemployed in the United States at the present time, Mr. Lapointe alleged that conditions in Canada were infinitely better than those of the United States.

Canadians Returning

"Mr. Bennett" continued the Minister of Justice, "aided by his lieutenant Dr. Manion have made statements recently to the effect that Canadians are leaving the country and crossing the line to the United States.

"This is not true. On the contrary Canadians are coming back to Canada and to the Provice of Quebec from such large industrial towns as New Bedford, Lowell and Fall River in the New England states. In a recent issue of prominent New York paper, population statistics of these towns were quoted, showing their decrease in population within the past decade and attributing the exodus to Canadians returning to their native Province of Quebec. (Hearty applause).

"In Lowell alone there are four thousand enemployed, and a notable decrease in population. Where will you find in the Province of Quebec, towns and cities where like conditions prevail?"

The Minister of Justice then referred to the work done by the Liberal government in the interests of the veterans of the Great War. He defined that attitude of the administration as one of tribute to the men who had made sacrifices, and under a solemn pledge to recognize as far as possible their services to the nation.

"There was a Committee named at the last session of the Dominion parliament to deal with the question of war veterans, headed by my confrere "Chubby" Power. Questions of great difficulty were presented and many intricate and delicate problems solved by the excellent and understanding work of Mr. Power aided by the united support of the government. To-day the work has been brought to a successful conclusion and the veterans are satisfied.

"Progress in Canada at the present time" continued Mr. Lapointe, "must be based on union and harmony, and this union and harmony can only exist where there is justice for every element of the Canadian population. Here in this old city of Quebec where many years ago the two great races met in historic combat, where the descendants of those two great races erected a monument to the memory of the two soldiers who fell fighting against one another on the old battlefields, let us banish all discord and all hatred."

Record of Govt.

Discussing the reforms and beneficial legislation enacted by the King government, Mr. Lapointe enumerated the giving of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces to their respective provincial governments, and the sympathetic attitude towards the Maritime provinces. The maritime provinces felt that they were gaining no advantage from Confederation Mr. Lapointe said, and clamored for some form of relief from general depression. Mr. King took the matter in hand, appointed a special committee and enacted legislation which was successful in ameliorating the situation there.

Again the Minister of Justice dwelt on the work accomplished by Mr. King and himself at the Imperial conference of 1926 where the status of Canada as a nation was defined, and the work which he himself had carried through during the past summer in bringing about the abolition of certain laws, which still left the Dominion in a position of inferiority. He urged the people to send the same representatives to London this fall as they had in 1926, 1929 and this year, and pledged himself to represent the true spirit of Canada if he were elected and chosen for the mission.

Lauding the policy in establishing Canadian Embassies in Washington, Paris and Tokio, Mr. Lapointe hailed this development as a forward step in the interests of Canada as a world nation, and spoke with pride of the Dominion's work on the League of Nations. Canada he said has a just reason to be proud of the fact that a Canadian, Senator Raoul Dandurand was elected to serve a term as president of that great international force for world harmony.

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Appeal To Voters

In conclusion Mr. Lapointe made an appeal for the return to power of the King government. "I ask your support" he announced, "and ask you to show your confidence in the men who have given their work, their thought and their devotion to the best interests of Cnaada. On the twenty-eighth of July vote for King. King and Victory! King and Unity!

An immense bouquet of roses was handed to Mr. Lapointe at the end of his address by a little girl clad in crimson silk dress and bandeau, representing the spirit of the Liberal party.

George Parent, recently appointed to the Canadian Senate and for many years the representative of Quebec West in the House of Commons opened the programme of the evening with an expression of thanks for the sturdy support given him by the electorate in the past. Although pointing out that he had been named to a higher position in political life, Senator Parent assured the audience that he would still protect and further the interests of his old constituency.

He lauded the Mackenzie King administration and praised the Premier for following in the footsteps of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and protecting the rights of Labor throughout the Dominion. Senator Parent also had a word of thanks for the women who supported him in his electoral campaigns, and asked them to continue their support of the party which he represented in their riding. Signalizing the fact that the seat of Quebec West is now vacant, Mr. Parent urged the members of the party to choose a representative worthy of them, and who they can confidently expect to protect their rights in the federal House. In conclusion Quebec's newest Senator paid a further tribute to Mackenzie King and assured him that no constituency in the Dominion entertained a higher appreciation of the work of the Liberal Government during the past ten years than that of Saint Sauveur.

"Chubby" Power

In a brief and witty address delivered in an free and easy style, "Chubby" Power, member for Quebec South spoke of the forthcoming electoral campaign from a Quebec angle and enumerated the outstanding acts of legislation passed by the King Government.

The reception given to Mr. King and other members of the Cabinet, was, he said, a guarantee that Quebec City and district will rest faithful to the Liberal flag on the twenty-eighth of July.

Referring to the recent nomination of a city alderman to contest his seat, Mr. Power said "Dinan is a good fellow and for my part I'm quite satisfied to have him as an adversary."

The Conservative party continued the member for Quebec South, has raised the cry that the Liberals had stolen their platform. They raised it over the return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces, over the aid given to the Maritime Provinces, over the fair-wage laws abd again over the eight-hour day. They even went so far as to claim credit for the Quebec Harbour and the ground-work of building up the Canadian National Railways system. On the floor of the House, Mr. Bennet affirmed that the law closing down on the export of liquor to the United States should have been passed four years ago. Mr. Power recalled in amusing terms that he had bolted the party and stood pat against this law to which almost unanimous consent was given.

While denying the charge of stealing the Conservative platform, Mr. Power argued, if the Conservative party while in opposition could force the Government to pass so many excellent laws, the best policy was for them to remain in opposition.

Mr. Power continued "Bennet says 'You've even stolen our shirt' '. It's not true,—the shirt would have been too small!"

In conclusion the member for Quebec South declared that if the people of the City of Quebec, the province and the Dominion could have confidence in their economic future, they must see to it that the country is governed in the future as in the past by a Liberal faction.

Solicitor-General

The last speaker on the official programme of the evening, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General emphasized the responsibility of the electors as free citizens to choose the government which would best guide the destinies of the Dominion from 1930 until 1934. He paid a glowing tribute to the Prime Minister, and recalled the latter's visit to Saint Sauveur in 1919. He lauded Mr. King as being the true political heir to Sir Wilfrid Laurier not only in principle but by the legislation which was enacted during his tenure of office for the past ten years.

Through Liberal administration continued Mr. Cannon, Quebec had obtained a harbour which was rapidly becoming one of the greatest of the Atlantic ports. The federal government had paid out more than ten millions of dollars towards the achievement of port improvements. In this venture as well as in many others, he affirmed that Premier King was realizing a dream of the late Sir Wilfrid.

Refuting the charge of pro-Americanism which the Conservatives had brought against Mr. King, Mr. Cannon asserted that the tariff provisions of the recent Dominion Budget had proved eloquently that the charge was unfounded, and that the Prime Minister was ever ready to defend the rights of his people against invasion of foreign interests.

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On the request of the audience Senator Beland concluded the evening's rally with a few words of praise of the Liberal administration and an exhortation to the people to remain faithful to the traditions of Liberalism of the City and the Province.

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To be Returned to 1930 Election Speech Book - Shelf No. 4.

Moncton Transcript June 21/30

D 2502

GOVERNMENT IS GUIDING CANADA ALONG HIGH ROAD TO PROSPERITY PRIME MINISTER KING DECLARES

7.

Liberal Leader in Lengthy Address Reviews the Achievements of His Administration and the Results Obtained

DOMINION'S FUTURE IS BRIGHT

Tells of Success of Government With Respect to Trade Expansion, Improvement of Railway Situation and in Other Directions--A Large Audience

It was a large and enthusiastic audience which packed the Capitol theatre last evening to hear the Prime Minister of Canada, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, fire the opening gun, in the coming federal general election, in the Maritime provinces. The premier was in fine form and held his audience k e e nly interested from the first to the end of his speech, which lasted nearly two and one half hours. He discussed fully and at length the great public questions of the day and reviewed the accomplishments of the federal government in all that it had done in the way of progressive legislation since assuming the reins of office more than eight years ago. He criticised the the opposition party for its lack of progressiveness. It still clung to the old "National Policy" or professed to, which was a policy adopted more than fifty years ago by Sir John McDonald to meet the conditions of that day, when Canada was but a group of widely scattered provinces with no common interests.

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Mr. King compared the position of the Canada of today with the Canada of 1878 and made a further comparison of the condition of the country at present with what it had been when the Liberal party assumed office in 1921... The government had lifted it out of the slough of despond in which it was at that time and placed it in its present prosperous condition. He referred his hearers to the fact that since Confederation had come into being there had only been 15 years during which a surplus had been shown in the finances of the country. Eleven of these had been while a Liberal administration was in power and four under a Conservative regime. He reviewed what the government had done for the country in the way of tax reduction and reduction of the public debt of Canada. He analyzed the railway policy of the government and pointed out what it had done in the development of transportation facilities and what it had accomplished for the worker as well. Passing on to the Duncan report the premier referred to each clause of it in detail and showed how it had been implemented in its entirety by the government, and in some cases the administration had gone even further than the report had recommended.

He told also of the tariff and how it had been devised to best meet the protection required by the manufacturer, with due care taken to protect the consumer as well, and of how it was working to increase the trade between Canada and the other countries of the Empire, more particularly with the Mother land and the West Indian countries. He told of what the government had done for the returned soldier, and what it was doing in the way of old age pensions, so that the aged might be protected in the time when they could no longer take care of themselves properly.

Mr. King's address, couched in graphic language, held the earnest attention of his audience. It was punctuated by frequent bursts of applause as some particular remark was driven home with remarkable clarity and force, and at the conclusion of his address he was roundly cheered by the audience.

After the singing of the National Anthem, Mr. King called for three cheers for the King which were given with enthusiasm.

On The Stage

On the stage with the premier and other speakers were: Hon. A. A. Dysart, K.C., of Buctouche; Robert Dysart, of Boston; A. E. Bourgeois, M. P. for Kent county; P. P. Melanson, John S. Smiley, K.C. and Mrs. Smiley, of Amherst; A. Chase Fawcett, Reid McManus, B. C. Raworth, Louis P. A. Robichaud, of Buctouche; Dr. H. H. Coleman, Mayor Redmond, Senator Copp, Fred M. Colpitts, R. A. Frechet, Mrs. Frechet, T. T. Goodwin, Mrs. Jas. Friel, and a number of others.

When Mr. Dysart and Mr. Colpitts took his seat on the platform, the audience applauded warmly.

A particularly pleasing feature of the meeting was the arrangement at Bore Park where instruments had been placed so that those in the Park might hear the speech over the air. This arrangement was a huge success and a large crowd took advantage of it.

C. C. Avard, president of the Westmorland County Liberal Association, was chairman of the meeting. He made but a brief address at the opening of the meeting and then called upon H. R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, who had been chosen as the Liberal candidate in the county of Westmorland earlier in the day, to speak.

H. R. Emmerson

H. R. Emmerson said that he was proud of being a Liberal and the representative of the Liberal party in the coming contest. He had not come to make a speech, however, but to listen to what the Prime Minister had to say. He thanked the party for the honor they had bestowed upon him in selecting him as their standard bearer and promised to do his best if elected. He asked for their support on election day.

Hon. P. J. Veniot

Hon. P. J. Veniot, postmaster-general, also spoke briefly. He congratulated the Liberals of Westmorland county in having selected H.R. Emmerson as their candidate. It was perpetuating the name of Emmerson, the man who had done more for Westmorland county than perhaps almost any other, the late Hon. Henry Emmerson, formerly minister of railways and the man directly responsible for the new railway shops in this city.

The postmaster-general reviewed briefly the work of his department in the reduction of postal rates, in extension of services for the people and in the establishment of airmail services. He discussed briefly also the Duncan report and showed where it had been implemented in full by the present government of Canada.

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Premier King

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, upon rising to speak, was greeted with cheers and prolonged applause. It has fallen to him, he said, to fire the first gun in the campaig. down here in the Maritime provinces, a privilege which he appreciated. It was not the first time he had spoken in Moncton, and all his recollections were exceedingly pleasant and agreeable ones. There is no part of the country more prosperous than the Maritimes today, he said, a condition very different from the former spirit of despondency which had existed.

The premier referred in eloquent terms to his old leader, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "If it has been my privilege to serve the Liberal party in some measure," he said, "I owe it more to the teachings of that great man than to any other source." He had strived to keep before him that guiding star of Sir Wilfrid's, to see in Canada a nation in a commonwealth of nations. He referred to Sir Wilfrid's visit to London at the time of the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, when he referred to the British Empire as a "galaxy of nations." "Ever since that day", added the speaker, "we have come to see how true was that prophecy." Our country had been fortunate in having such great men as leaders, and he named Alexander MacKenzie, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir John MacDonald, but of all these the greatest was Laurier.

He referred to his connection with the Labor department of the government, when he had served, first as deputy minister for several years, and later as the first Minister of Labor when the department became a separate one. He had the pleasure of knowing and of being associated with the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson, and it made his heart rejoice to see the latter's son on the platform tonight as the Liberal candidate in the constituency. He referred to Hon. P. J. Veniot and the work he had done in the post office department as worthy of the highest praise.

The Government's Record

Passing on to the record of the government since it had first assumed office the premier said. "We have come before you as a government, placing before you our record since we came into office in 1921. Think of the condition of Canada today as compared with what it was at that time! But we have lifted it out of the slough of despond in which it was then, and little by little we have brought the country to its present prosperous condition". He spoke of the difficulties with which the government had been faced. In 1921 they had only had a majority of one, making the task of carrying on a heavy one. But an even bigger difficulty lay in the fact that in the senate they were faced, not merely with a small majority, but with a minority, and time after time an adverse Tory senate had undone their best efforts at constructive legislation. In 1925-1926 they were up against a still more difficult task, faced as they were with the position of being in an actual minority of 19. But they had received the support of the progressive groups in the house who were in sympathy with the policies of the Liberal party. The Liberal party now had a majority in the Senate. "And if we have been able, under the conditions I have described", said the premier, "to serve you well, surely we will be in a position now to better serve you than ever."

A Remarkable Contrast

The premier referred to a credit of the country and told of conditions that existed when the Liberals took over the reins of office in 1921. The country was over its head in debt, due to war costs, and not one dollar of the cost of the war had been paid by the previous administration. It had all been paid for out of borrowed money, plunging the nation into a debt which was almost more than it could carry. "Our first duty was to balance the budget." the premier continued, "and to do this we necessarily had to increase taxes, a disagreeable thing to do." But they had met the situation with courage and gradually had been enabled to cancel all of the taxation they had put on until today it was all gone and in addition much of the taxation placed upon the people by the predecessors had disappeared also.

Liberal Surpluses

"May I say here that in all the years from confederation down to the time that we came into office there were only eight years in which t[here] was a surplus, four of which were under the administration of S[ir] Wilfrrid Laurier. In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of sixty-three years. Only four of these w[ere] in the entire period of Conservative administration and even h[ad] ve been d[uri]n[g] the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office. The sum total of sulpluses in the public accounts is $3[2]5,000,000 of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office. This is a record of accomplishment which is unequalled by any country o[r] any government which participated in the late war from its commencement."

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"Reference to the tax reductions followed. Mr. King spoke of the various reductions in the income tax since 1926 up to those contained in the last budget. He referred to the persistent decreases in the sales tax which had brought it down from six to one per cent. And he added: "With this gradual elimination of the sales tax I need not ask you ladies and gentlemen, what will happen to that one per cent if the present administration is returned to office.

"He stated that the so-called "nuisance taxes" had now all been eliminated with the exception of the two cents on cheques above ten dollars, and he mentioned the reduction in the rates of letter postage in Canada from three to two cents and the re-establishment of penny postage throughout the Empire.

Taxpayers Benefit

"Leaving out of account the degree to which the postal revenues may have been affected by these reductions it is estimated there has been saved to the Canadian taxpayer on taxation which would otherwise have been collected, the following sums:

For the year 1926, $25,000,000.
1927—$27,000,000.
1928—$19,000,0000.
1929—$25,000,000.
1930—$22,000,000.

"Thus in five years" continued the Prime Minister, "there has been an estimated remission of taxation which would otherwise have been collected solely from the sources indicated, of an amount exceeding $118,000,000. The remissions indicated have been cumulative. Assuming conditions similar to these of the last five years, from now on the amount of taxation imposed each year will be $118,000,000 less per annum than it was prior to 1926. May I add that all this takes no account of the further remissions of taxation affected by the reductions of duties under the several revisions of the tariff which have taken place since we came into office and which as the country well knows have been substantial."

The Basic Industries

"We believe the country can only be made prosperous as we develop the great basic industries," Premier King continued. "Mr. Bennett is saying a great deal today about the development of the home market, and of Sir John MacDonald's National Policy." The Canada of today is a very different country and the conditions under which it strives are just as different. Fifty years ago it was a country of widely scattered provinces with little of common interest. There were the Maritime provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, down by the sea. There was Quebec and there was Ontario, with conflicting interests. Manitoba lay away off by itself in the prairies, while British Columbia was isolated on the Pacific coast. Sir John thought it would be better, if the nation were to be developed if the nation were to be developed, that some such policy as would induce and promote trade between the provinces, helping them to build up a market among themselves, were adopted. And so the National Policy was conceived. But today conditions are different. Canada's markets today are world markets, not her own local markets, and if we want to be prosperous at home we must be prepared to meet competition in the markets of the world.

So the government had tried to reduce first the cost of implements of production, enabling the manufacturer to produce his goods more cheaply. Then the cost of living had to be reduced so that extravagant wages would not have to be paid in producing, and the government had reduced the tariff in order to reduce the cost of living. He told of how the tariff acted in reducing living costs to the consumer, and pointed out the fact that within twenty-four hours of the time when the duty on the tea had been cancelled under the British preference of the Dunning tariff, the price of that commodity had fallen materially and the consumer had benefited to that extent.

The Railways

The premier next referred to the transportation problems of the government. He told of the conditions when the old Intercolonial railway was run as a separate department of the government, and of the abuses of that system. He told of the Grand Trunk railway, which was a bankrupt concern and which had been taken over by the government as a bankrupt. A few years previously the government of the day had taken over another railroad system, the Canadian Northern, "And as a Tory government sometimes does", said Mr. King, "had paid $10,000,000. for the common stock of the railway, stock which had been declared to be worthless". And then they had the Grand Trunk Pacific, still another bankrupt system. "Was it any wonder the railway question with which we were faced was appalling?" he asked. But all these were put under one system, and the government looked around for a man to operate them. He told of how Sir Henry Thornton had been engaged. Years, ago, when studying problems of economics in the Old Country there had been a little group of intimate friends including James Thomas, the present Lord Thomas, and Ramsay MacDonald and himself. The passing years had brought changes and they had become separated but still kept up a correspondence, and when Jim Thomas heard that the government of Canada was looking for a man to manage the railways of the government he had written and recommended Sir Henry Thornton to Mr. King.

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Acting on the suggestion Mr. King had asked Sir Henry Thornton to come to Ottawa for an interview with the government, and within six hours of their conversation he had been engaged as president of the railways. Mr. Thomas in his letter to Mr. King had said Sir Henry Thornton would be fair to Labor, and that was why he came to Canada. From that time until the present day the railway had been kept free from politics, as the Government had agreed to do, and which, he felt was the only fair way to do. Under the old system abuses had crept in and it was not fair to the railways to expect them to prosper under a handicap of political interference. The only way to do is to do what is right and let Sir Henry run the railway as he thinks best to keep it clear of politics. The government had done its best to get the railways unified and at the same time to be fair and square with the other great competitor of the government system.

The Railway Situation

In speaking on the railway situation in Canada, the Premier said that after the C. N. R. had been taken over by the government, many delegations from the Maritimes and elsewhere in the Dominion, requested that the government also take over many lines. One of these he said was headed by none other than the Hon. Mr. Veniot who wanted to have the Valley Railway and the Kent Northern taken off the hands of the province. He said that he had told Mr. Veniot that the taking over of such "lame ducks" when the financial status of the National system was as it was, was not giving that system a fair show. These efforts continued year after year and the answer of the government was that these roads would be absorbed when the finances of the system were in better shape and warranted their being taken over. This has been done now, as they all knew, he continued. Not only the roads in the Maritimes, but many in the west, so that the people in all parts of Canada should get a square deal.

The present government had built up the system and today the railroads of Canada were in a better condition than they ever had been he said. Reduction of the freight rates went a long way toward the success of the government's railway poling he said, and care always had been taken to see that the welfare of the workers on the railways has been looked after.

Interests of Labor Guarded

The first government to appoint a Labor representative to the Board of Directors was the Liberal government and one of the first acts of that government was to ask Hon. James Murdock to come in. The government wanted Labor to know the conditions of the railway, he declared.

The speaker then went on to say that there are four factors in all industrial equations, Capital, Labor, Management and the Community, and no one of these alone could hope to make a success of running a business. Each had an important part to play. He hoped to see the day when Labor would sit on the Board of Directors of all businesses as it did on the C. N. R. board. Mr. King said the government had been trying to work out a system of responsible government, with no one man rulers. This was the real solution of the Labor question he said, and when all four factors get together and work in unison, the better it will be for all concerned.

A Wrong Righted

Speaking of what the present regime had done for Labor he recalled that the strikers of the Grand Trunk system in 1910 had returned to work following negotiations, but that they had been deprived of their pension rights and had to start over. The speaker was then Minister of Labor and he had made every effort to have these rights restored, but in the meantime, the government was defeated in 1911 and in the following regime, that of Mr. Meighen, nothing was done to have the men returned to their former status. When Mr. Meighen's government proposed to take over the then bankrupt Grand Trunk, the speaker had moved that it be done only on the condition that the men be given their pensions. He was voted down, he said. The Tories accused the Liberals of opposing the taking over of the road, but this was not so. It was only that they opposed the taking over of such a burden in the manner in which the government proposed and without justice to the workers.

When the Liberal party came back to power one of the first acts of the new government was to call Sir Henry Thorton to Ottawa and place him in charge of the railways. One condition of his appointment was that this wrong must be righted. The result was that the men received their pensions with interest from the time they were deprived of them and the dependents of those who had died in the meantime received the benefit of this.

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Maritimes Affairs

The grievances of the Maritime Provinces over an extended period of time had not been looked into and federal governments had many delegations come to see them in Ottawa in an effort to have them righted. The question was not an easy one to settle, he said. The matter was so big and of such importance that a Royal Commission was appointed to look into matters, and the government was fortunate in being able to secure the services of three able men with Sir Andrew Rae Duncan at the head. The Tories, he said had ridiculed the idea at first, but now that the Duncan Commission's report had been received and the remedies recommended had been applied, they wanted to claim it as their commission, said the speaker.

Mr. King then read a letter he had written to the commission at the outset, telling them of the importance of their job and instructing them to make a thorough investigation into Maritime affairs and claims. The work of that commission includes such matters as the review of subsidies. They recommended that larger subsidies be paid and as a result. Nova Scotia got $875,000, New Brunswick $600,000 and Prince Edward Island $125,000 additional in subsidies and these extra amounts have been paid every year since.

Many Practical Benefits

The Commission reported that the railway rates were too high and recommended that on certain roads the patrons receive the benefit of lowered rates. The government, he said, did not stop at the roads named but also gave other roads the benefit of this and affected a saving of more than $5,000,000 to users of the roads named in the report and more than $2,000,000 to those other roads. This was the result of the flat reduction of twenty per cent, he said.

Another matter helped by the Commission and the government, he said, was the improvement of the harbors of Saint John and Halifax. More than $5,000,000 had been advanced and five millions more promised to Saint John.

The budget of this year helps out the iron and steel industries as well as the coal and coke industry. Mr. King said that some $500,000 had been saved by lowered coal rates.

Another recommendation of the Commission, he continued, was that a new car ferry for the P. E. Island route be provided, and the government, after careful consideration, thought that to build it in Canada would be more beneficial to the country and help out the unemployment situation more, even though it were built at an increase of 100 per cent over what it would have cost if built in England. And so it was built in Canada.

It is up to the people to say whether the Commission was a success and if the government had made good on its recommendations.

Providing Employment

Touching on the unemployment situation, Mr. King said that in Canada it is not nearly so bad as in other countries, even though Mr. Bennett had been saying much about it. When the depression began, he said, Sir Henry Thornton came to see him about the policy to pursue. The government policy has been to keep the men on as much as possible, notwithstanding the effect on the revenues. Its policy was to see that, as much as possible, Canadian workmen are to be given work and kept at work. The government might have takne the stand that business conditions demanded a sharp reduction in expenses, but that would have thrown many more people out of employment. Mr. Bennett said Mr. King, would be a much better Canadian if he would propose something practical to help the situation instead of advertising it to the world in worse colors than are warranted by the facts.

The War Veterans

The Premier then spoke briefly on the War Veterans situation and outlined clearly what legislation had been put through by the present government in the interests of the returned men. The War Veterans Allowance Act, he said, had been passed and by this a returned man, if it has developed that he has become "burned out" as a result of his service overseas and has become prematurely an old man, will be allowed a monthly stipend which will be enough to keep him in comfort. And to this end, he said, in the examinations for this allowance and in all pension matters, if any doubt arises as to the validity of the man's claims, the veteran is to receive the benefit of the doubt. (Applause).

More than $8,000,000 has been paid in New Brunswick in war pensions since 1922, the Premier announced.

The Budget

In discussing the Budget of this year, the Prime Minister was brief. It was not his intention to speak on this matter, but those interested in the subject could hear all of his remarks on it by listening to radio broadcasts of his speech in Saint John.

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He did however say that it was of benefit to the iron and steel industry in so far that it raised the duties of certain articles and reduced them on certain materials. Duties are raised against the United States and lowered against Britain, who has never had a tariff against us. 'It means," he said, "that we have swung our purchasing power from our neighbor to the Mother Country. We will trade with the United States on equal terms, and will grant the Mother Country better terms."

Bermuda, he said as the result of our lowering the duties on various commodities, took off the duty on articles that mean much to Canada's export trade.

There are two thoughts that were kept in mind, he said, keeping on an equal footing with the United States and keeping in the British market. If we lose our overseas markets we would bring upon ourselves a greater unemployment question than we now could conceive, he said.

The government, said Mr. King, wanted to be able to go to the Imperial Conference with such trade policies as he had outlined, policies which would result in keeping open the British markets for our exports and helping to bind the Empire more closely together.

In concluding, he made a strong appeal to the people to, on the coming election day to return to power the men whose record shows clearly that they have achieved much for the good of Canada, the present government, and not those men who have done nothing but scoff.

The singing of the National Anthem closed the meeting. The Premier calling for three hearty cheers for his Majesty the King and these were given with a will. Cheers for the Prime Minister also rang through the building.

To Prince Edward Island

At the conclusion of his meeting in Moncton last evening Premier W. L. Makenzie King and his party left for Cape Tormentine, travelling on an extra which left here at midnight. Early this morning they crossed to Borden, P.E.I., reaching there at 7.20 a. m., and from there travelled to Summerside, where the premier was scheduled to address a meeting this afternoon. This evening he speaks at Charlottetown and will spend Sunday resting in the Island capital, going from there by steamer to Nova Scotia the first of the coming week.

The cars used by the premier will be deadheaded around by rail to Truro, where they will pick up the party for their tour of Nova Scotia.

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The Montreal Gazette June 23, 1930.

DOMINION AID TO MARITIMES IS OUTLINED

Premier King Tells of Results of Report

SUBSIDIES INCREASED

Many Expenditures Planned For Eastern Provinces as Trade Increases

(By Canadian Press.)

Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 22. — To a general discussion of the major campaign issues Premier Mackenzie King yesterday added certain features of particular interest to the Maritime provinces. The Prime Minister addressed two meetings in this little island province, the first at Summerside in the afternoon and the second in the capital city of Charlottetown last night. At each place he spoke to large audiences which accorded him careful attention. Both meetings were held in theatres, but the use of broadcasting apparatus made it possible for thousands who were not actually present to hear the words of the Prime Minister.

Summerside, where Mr. King spoke first, is situated in the county of Prince. It was this constituency which first elected the Prime Minister to Parliament after he was chosen to lead the Liberal forces in Canada. This fact was commented on by Mr. King. His visit, he said, was in the nature of a homecoming and he thanked his audience for inviting him to represent them when he was a young and untried political leader.

On the platform with the Prime Minister at both meetings was seated one of the newest members of Mr. King's cabinet, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, recently appointed Minister of Fisheries, who also spoke briefly. Mr. King took the opportunity to welcome Dr. MacMillan and to declare that he considered his joining the Government a real acquisition. On the platform at Summerside was Premier W. M. Lea, who recently succeeded to this post in Prince Edward Island. Hon. J. E. Sinclair, now a member of the Senate, but formerly one of the representatives of Queen's, and A. E. McLean, ex-member for Prince constituency were also present. Torrid weather did not deter a large crowd from assembling and listening carefully to all that the Prime Minister had to say. At Charlottetown, D. J. Riley, president of the Queen's County Liberal Association, presided and R. H. Jenkins, ex-member for Queen's and again a candidate, was one of the speakers.

Mr. King went carefully into the questions involved in the term "maritime rights." He told how there had been an agitation for these rights for many years and how the present Government finally came to the conclusion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate them. When the commission had been appointed he said the Conservative members in the House of Commons had ridiculed the proposal.

"They said, 'we asked you for a loaf and you gave us a stone'," Mr. King told his listeners. However, he had gone ahead, the commission was appointed and one of its members was Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, who now sat at the cabinet table.

PROMISE CARRIED OUT.

Shortly after the commission went to work the Government appealed to the country, Mr. King continued. During the campaign he had spoken of the work of the commission from the platform.

"I said," declared the Prime Minister earnestly, "that having appointed this commission and knowing the men who were on it we would undertake to carry out its recommendations. The Conservatives never made any such promise," he went on, "but that promise we made has been carried out almost to the very letter and certainly in the spirit in which it was made." The Prime Minister proceded to review what had been done by the Government.

In implementing the Duncan Report, increased subsidies had been and were being paid to the Maritime provinces. In the case of Prince Edward Island the increase had amounted to $125,000 a year, he said, and in the case of other provinces the amounts were larger. The Government had not delayed in making these payments and in the past three years there had been given to the maritime provinces in the form of increased subsidies the total sum of $4,800,000. Again, the Government, he said, had decreased maritime railway freight rates something like 20 per cent. This meant that already several millions of dollars had been saved to the maritime provinces by way of freight rates. A new car ferry to ply between the island and mainland was being constructed. "We have given the contract for that ferry and it is going to cost over $2,000,000," declared Mr. King. He gave his listeners details of the new ferry. It was to be oil-burning with accomodation for 16 freight cars and deck accommodation for 40 average size automobiles as well as passengers. It would be delivered on June 1st of next year.

In addition to the car ferry itself, new terminals would be necessary because of the increased size of the boat. These would bring the total cost of the project up to $2,852,426, "or nearly $3,000,000 for this connecting link between the island and the mainland." And, added Mr. King, the Government had decided that although the cost would be about $1,000,000 greater, the car ferry would be constructed in Canada instead of Great Britain, thus giving employment to Canadian workmen.

Further, in pursuance of the Duncan Report recommendations, tariffs affecting the iron and steel industry had been changed, bounties were being paid on coal used in the manufacture of steel in Canada, the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the markets of Ontario and Quebec was being encouraged, harbor commissions has been established at Halifax and St. John, and on the ocean had been placed one of the finest lines of steamships which it would be possible to obtain to run between the maritime provinces and the West Indies, Mr. King declared.

Then he turned to the new Ministry of Fisheries. The Duncan commission, he said had recommended a separate department of fisheries with a deputy minister of its own. It had remained for the royal commission on fisheries to recommend the appointment of a minister of fisheries. When this appointment was under consideration, said Mr. King, he began to receive representations from British Columbia and from Nova Scotia asking that the new member of the cabinet be selected from one of these provinces.

The province of British Columbia, said Mr. King, pointed out that its fisheries were more valuable than those of the maritime provinces, "and I began to feel in a pretty delicate position. I had to consider the matter from the point of view of the whole country," he went on. But it had always been his desire to have a Cabinet minister from every province of the Dominion, and British Columbia already had a minister while Prince Edward Island had not.

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"I said, I am going to give Prince Edward Island a minister," Mr. King asserted, and his statement was received with applause. Both Nova Scotia and British Columbia had acted chivalrously in the matter, said Mr. King. There was another factor which had influenced him in the selection of Dr. MacMillan as a member of the Government, the Prime Minister said. The final settlement of financial terms for the maritime provinces was yet to be made. The audit board was engaged in investigating this matter, and its reports would come before the Cabinet. He felt that he could not have a better man sitting with him at the council table, when this report came up for consideration, than Dr. MacMillan. Dr. MacMillan had been a member of the Duncan commission and he had investigated these matters first hand. He had given them real study, and Mr. King said he always liked to have men who had studied questions to advise them. He expressed the hope that Prince Edward Island would give him Dr. MacMillan just as he hopes that, on the Pacific coast, British Columbia would give him Capt. Ian Mackenzie.

Old age pensions occupied the attention of the Prime Minister for a few minutes. "Mr. Bennett will be here soon and he will tell you that he will put in an old pension law, the whole cost of which will be borne by the Federal Government," he said. "Now don't you be too sure that Mr. Bennett will have a chance to take any such action," he interjected, while the audience laughed. "It's very easy to make promises when you don't think you will have to implement them."

He warned his listeners that the proposal of Mr. Bennett would mean increased taxation, and he also stated that the first time the old age pension legislation was introduced in the House of Commons, the Conservatives had opposed it.

"I am not opposed to the Federal Government taking over the old age pensions as a federal obligation," said Mr. King, but before any such action was taken he thought that there should be an accounting as between the Dominion Government and the provinces. He felt that perhaps the time had come for a further revision of the provincial subsidies. At the Dominion-provincial conference in Ottawa some years ago, went on Mr. King, the provinces had taken the ground that they did not want money with strings attached to it. Their view was that the Dominion should pay them fair subsidies, and that they should be permitted to dispose of the money as they saw fit. In view of this fact, the best thing to do would be to have a new accounting, and then, if it appeared that the Federal Government should assume the cost of old age pensions, then the British North America Act could be changed.

HIGHWAYS DISCUSSED.

Another subject which was being emphasized by Mr. Bennett was the need for a national highway, Mr. King said. As a matter of fact, he felt that Mr. Bennett was trying to introduce new issues to keep the minds of the people off the great main issues of the campaign, Mr. King continued. At any rate the question of a national highway had been brought up. Shortly after the election there was to be a great conference on unemployment in Ottawa. At that conference the question of a national highway might be taken up. Representatives of the Dominion, the provinces, the municipalities, the railways and other interests would be represented at that conference. If that conference was favorable to the completion of a national highway, he would be too, Mr. King said. Really what was needed, perhaps more than a national highway, were better side roads leading into the highways. These would be of great value to those living in outlying districts. Mr. King outlined what had been done by the Government to assist the war veterans. It was an extensive programme. "But," he said, "if what we have done doesn't meet the situation, we will have to call another committee of Parliament to meet next year, and find out what is the matter." He added, however, that General Sir Arthur Currie had stated that, after what had been done this year for the veterans he did not think that Parliament would be called upon to deal with soldiers' problems again for many years to come.

"You can't sell to any country unless you propose to buy from that country," declared Mr. King in turning to a brief reference to trade. Canada had made treaties with a number of countries, he went on. One of these treaties of which "our Conservative friends complain very much," was the New Zealand treaty. Their complaint, he said, was based on the fact that "for the moment a good deal of butter is coming in from New Zealand."

One reason for the increased butter importations from New Zealand, Mr. King asserted, was the prosperity of Canada under the Liberal Government. People were more prosperous and they were eating more butter. When Canada made her treaty with New Zealand she was a butter exporting country. But butter consumption in Canada increased, and the price began to climb. Finally, he said, it got to a point where it attracted the New Zealand butter dealers, and they began to ship to Canada.

Also, said Mr. King, with increased prosperity in Canada, there came increased consumption of such milk products as ice cream. There was a demand for milk from the United States, and milk was turned into cheese. All these were factors in increasing the price of butter.

The Government had decided to make a new treaty with New Zealand, the Prime Minister said, and the necessary six months' notice terminating the old treaty had been given. "We did not know at the time that we took this action that there was going to be a general election," he asserted, but the Government proposed to see that the new treaty was satisfactory. Today, he said, Canada stood sixth among the exporting countries of the world. As far as the export of manufactured commodities alone was concerned, the Dominion, figuring on a per capita basis, stood second only to Great Britain in the whole world.

One of the complaints of Hon. R. B. Bennett against the Government was that it was "selling Canada's birthright," continued Mr. King. But every country had to sell some of its natural resources. England would be only too glad at the very moment if it could get a market for its coal. The Englishman did not complain about selling his birthright. He wished he could sell more coal.

The Budget provided for a great widening of the British preference, the Premier told his listeners. "We want to trade in our own family," he continued. "The most precious market in the whole world for our wheat is the British market." But Mr. Bennett was declaring that Canada should demand a preference from Great Britain before she gave Great Britain a preference. "Great Britain can't give us a preference in the sense that we give her one," asserted Mr. King. "She is a free trade country. She has no tariff wall." Mr. Bennett was saying that Great Britain should put up a tariff wall. But Canada, said Mr. King, could not tell Great Britain what she was to do in the matter of fiscal policy. Should Canada say to Great Britain, we will not trade with you unless you put up a tariff wall. "We are not going to Great Britain with a club in our hand," the Prime Minister declared.

He added that the present Labor Government in Britain would be most unlikely to put up a tariff wall round that country. It contained such men as Right Hon. Philip Snowden, a confirmed free trader, Premier Ramsay MacDonald, and others who did not look with favor on tariffs.

Reference to the countervailing duties which apply to the United States was made by Mr. King. From what he read in the press, he said, he imagined that the countervailing provisions of the budget were having their effect in the republic and that President Hoover was considering bringing down the duties on commodities affected. He asked his listeners if they wanted to send to the Imperial Conference those people who had fought the Government on the budget. He had asked Mr. Bennett to say whom he proposed to send to

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that conference if he was given a mandate, and he thought the Conservative leader should answer the question and tell the country before July 28.

The people of Great Britain, Mr. King said, were waiting to see whether or not the budget would receive the hearty endorsation of the Canadian people. If it did so, Canada's representatives at the Imperial Economic Conference might reasonably expect that some steps would be taken by Great Britain designed to promote trade with Canada.

Dr. MacMillan, the new Minister of Fisheries, expressed the view that the main issue in this election lay between the privileged classes and the masses of men. To the fishermen of Canada he hoped to dedicate whatever talents he possessed for the next few years. By the old test of government, the happiness of the governed, the King administration was content to be tried. If any man had struggled to bring an era of prosperity on Canada, that man was the Prime Minister, Dr. MacMillan asserted. Prince Edward Island had never been more prosperous.

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The Sydney Post June 24/30

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Liberals Of Cape Breton Assemble To Hear Premier

Cameron, K. C., Address Large Audience In Arena Rink—Speakers Review Record of Government and Point To Benefits Accorded Coal-Steel Industries

By RAY S. BROWN, (Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

In the heart of the coal and steel district of Cape Breton, Premier Mackenzie King tonight opened his Nova Scotia campaign. This is the fifth province of Canada to be visited by the Prime Minister, and the meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which he has addressed thus far.

From H. M. C. S. Champlain, the torpedo-boat destroyer which brought him here, Mr. King landed shortly before the time for his meeting. A band of pipers heralded his coming. In the large arena, a great crowd was waiting, and, as Mr. King mounted the steps of the flag-draped platform, it broke into cheers.

In addition to the Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, and D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, spoke.

"I stand here tonight and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan Report—not a recommendation of any real significance—that we have not carried out in letter and spirit," Premier King said. He asserted that the government was ridiculed by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan Commission.

The appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, the reduction of Maritime Freight Rates, the payment of bounties on coal, the increase in provincial subsidies, aid to the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the central markets of Canada—these were referred to as indicating the sustained effort of the government to assist the province of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes.

Mr. King, referring to the eight-hour day, asserted that his government had not the power to bring in an eight-hour day. Under the constitution, the eight-hour day was a provincial matter. "I see no reason why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry," said Mr. King, amidst applause. He declared that if the province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight hour day law, the government would see that no bonus was paid to any industry if it failed to observe the law.

At the conclusion of his meeting the Prime Minister left for Halifax where he speaks tomorrow night.

D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, was the first speaker of the evening. He said that the immediate purpose of the election was to ascertain the public mind on a most important piece of legislation to the Maritime provinces. He referred to the last budget.

The Duncan Commission came in for reference from Mr. Cameron. He declared that the King government had implemented the recommendations of the Commission. Also he stated that several of the Nova Scotia Conservatives had opposed the Commission.

For instance, he said, Col. Thomas Cantley, in referring to the appointment of a Commission, had declared that "we in the Maritime Provinces know the smell of a red herring, and we don't want one drawn across the trail in this matter."

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The provisions in the budget applicable to iron and steel came in for strong support from Mr. Cameron. He asserted that if these provisions were right the former member for the constituency, Finlay MacDonald, should be supporting them instead of lining up behind the Conservative leader.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence and ex- member for Shelburne- Yarmouth, followed Mr. Cameron. He opened by voicing a welcome to Nova Scotia to the Prime Minister.

"He was born in Ontario," said Col. Ralston with reference to Mr. King, "but I am beginning to think he is a great Nova Scotian." Mr. King, he said, had treated Nova Scotia in a large hearted way, and not in the spirit of petty bargaining.

Col. Ralston turned to the record of the government with respect to fisheries. He stated that the King administration had "turned the spot-light" on the Maritime fisheries, and then, having found out what was wrong, applied the remedies. The last, and perhaps most important step was the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan.

The steps taken by the government to allow Nova Scotia coal to get into the central market of Canada were outlined by Col. Ralston. On the seventh of next month, he told his audience, ten thousand tons of Cape Breton coal would be sent up to Montreal to be tested out in the large plant of the La Salle Co.

Turning to the budget, Col. Ralston declared that in his opinion and he was sure Mr. Dunning would agree with him—it should be called "the King-Dunning budget."

Col. Ralston asserted that the Federal subsidies paid on coal and steel were, of course, dependent upon coal being mined and steel being manufactured. He also emphasised the fact that the steel bounty provided for in the last budget was payable to steel companies only on condition that they put in an eight hour day and fair wages. There need be no uncerainty on that point, said Col. Ralston. The King government had established the eight hour day in all its own contracts, had gone as far as it could in the federal field.

He had sufficient faith in the prosperity of the Canadian National Railways to believe that there would be further orders for steel rails from that great organization to Nova Scotia mills, in the future, Col. Ralston said. In the past four years, he asserted, the Canadian National had placed orders to the value of eleven million dollars for steel rails in Nova Scotia. The amount spent for cars was approximately ten millions.

"Vote for yourselves and for those who are trying to give to the province of Nova Scotia what it needs," Col. Ralston advised his listeners amidst applause. He asked the electorate to send more members from Nova Scotia to support him in efforts which were made on behalf of Nova Scotia.

The audience rose when Mr. King was called upon to speak, and there was enthusiastic applause. He opened by paying tribute to the Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Judge D. D. McKenzie, and G. H. Murray, the former premier of Nova Scotia. He felt that he was merely carrying out the policies of these three great Nova Scotians. Mr. King also referred with great appreciation to the fact that Dr. A. S. Kendall, ex-M.P. was on the platform with him. He thanked Nova Scotia for giving him Col. Ralston "as right bower and colleague in my cabinet."

He was glad to be in Cape Breton, particularly at a time when legislation passed at the last session of parliament affecting this part of the country, became effective.

"The real government of Canada is the people themselves," Mr. King asserted. "You are the government," and it was now the duty of the people, he said, to declare how the country was to be governed for the next five years.

"If we ever saw that this country was threatened with Russian coal mined under conditions which prevail in that country and in such a way as to threaten the standard of living in this country, I am sure that, no matter what party is in power some way would be found to meet the situation," said Mr. King. He would guarantee this if a Liberal government was in power.

He went on to deal with the great issues of the campaign. The first was the record of the government, and the second was the budget, he said. He claimed that no Canadian interests were being injured by the budget and that the consumers were being helped. He challenged the Conservatives to name a single Canadian interest which was hurt by the budget.

The third issue was Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. This was an important issue, said Mr. King, and so important had Hon. R. B. Bennett thought it, that the opposition leader declared at the opening of the last session of parliament that there should be an election in order to determine who had a mandate to attend the conference.

It was Conservative opposition to the budget that had determined the holding of a general election, said Mr. King. The budget contained certain provisions which were of great importance in connection with the development of trade between Canada and Great Britain, and it was desirable to have the verdict of the people thereon.

Mr. King dealt at some length with the financial record of the government. He claimed that his administration had produced surpluses and reduced taxation. He once again predicted abolition of the Sales Tax if the government wos returned to power.

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Halifax Herald June 25/30

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Premier King Tells Halifax People Of Government Record

Liberal Leader Makes Bid for Support of Electorate — Hon. J. L. Ralston and Candidates Speak.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

THE proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge figured in Premier Mackenzie King's speech in the capital of Nova Scotia tonight. Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as "political football." An interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge" caught the attention of the Prime Minister, and when it became his turn to speak, he referred to it.

NEEDS MAJORITY

"I HOPE that you won't have to wait that long," he said after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything, and where is he going to get it?"

There was laughter and cheers.

"I ask you, where is he going to get his majority?" repeated the Prime Minister. "He is not going to get it in the Maritime Provinces," he continued. "He is not going to get it in Quebec. He is not going to have as large a following in Ontario He is not going to get his majority in the west. Well then, where are you going to get your bridge?"

HAD TO BE CAREFUL

HE had to be very careful, continued Mr. King, as to what he said in matters such as the proposed bridge, or Mr. Bennett might say he was offering an election bribe. Therefore he would not make any definite statement about the bridge. He was, however, in favor of those things which would help Nova Scotia and the Maritimes. The record of his government, the Prime Minister declared, showed that to be a fact.

The meeting which Mr. King addressed here was very large and enthusiastic. An automobile parade through the streets of Halifax preceded the meeting which was held in the new arena rink. Flags hung from the ceiling of the large building, and a platform gay with bunting had been erected on the floor of the rink. There was music from a band, and the entrance of the Prime Minister, accompanied by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, was the signal for singing and cheering.

R. M. FIELDING

THE meeting was presided over by Ronald M. Fielding, President of the Halifax Liberal Association, and the two local candidates, Peter R. Jack and E. J. Cragg, spoke first. They were followed by Col. Ralston.

Mr. King's speech was broadcast over the province of Nova Scotia. He spoke of the record of the government, of its efforts on behalf of Halifax and Nova Scotia. He asserted that the government proposed to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Commission to the limit, and that it had already carried out all the major recommendations. He spoke of the British preference.

"When we have a policy to develop trade and help ourselves, and at the same time to build up the British Empire, isn't that a policy worth working for and voting for?" he asked his listeners amidst applause. He said that the government wanted the people of Canada to speak out on the question of who would go to the Imperial Conference, "so that whoever goes to the conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him."

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WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

LOUD and continuous applause broke forth when Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, was called to speak. He refered to what the present Liberal administration had done for Halifax and for Nova Scotia. Halifax had a new hotel and station, a new cold storage warehouse, a harbor commission, and immigration sheds. Nova Scotia, he asserted, had been given reduced freight rates, new fisheries regulations, a Minister of Fisheries, and assistance in the creation of co-operative fishermen's associations. For every year since 1927 the Government had paid $875,000 additional to the regular provincial subsidy to Nova Scotia, Col. Ralston said.

"I am preaching a little sermon to the people of Halifax, and my text is 'by their fruits ye shall know them'," Col. Ralston continued. He said that the government was doing much for the Nova Scotia steel and coal industry, and instanced the payment by the whole of Canada of a bonus of 49 1-2 cents a ton on Nova Scotia coal used in the manufacture of steel.

PRESENTS ARGUMENTS.

HE proceeded with a reference to the British preference, and went on to give some of the arguments voiced by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, in this connection.

A baby in the audience began to cry violently.

"I don't blame the child a bit for crying when it hears Mr. Bennett's argument," quickly interjected Col. Ralston. There was a roar of laughter.

"For the future there are going to be no more promises." Col. Ralston asserted. The treatment which Nova Scotia had received should make Nova Scotia realize that its interests were safe in the hands of the King government. He had been pleased to do what he could for Halifax, as well as for the rest of Nova Scotia, and, at the same time, he had tried not to forget the federal vision. One of the great assets of the Liberal government was that its members believed in and practiced unity, consideration and tolerance for all parts of Canada.

PREMIER KING.

THE Prime Minister received an ovation when he rose to speak.

"I stand before you as a member of a government which has kept its word to the people of Nova Scotia," Mr. King said. He referred to his associations with Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, and said that he considered himself particularly fortunate to have associated in his early political career with two such great Canadians as Laurier and Fielding.

"How have we served the people since we came into office?" asked Mr. King. This was one of the great issues of the campaign. If a government had served well in the past, it would probably do likewise in the future. He promised that his government would serve the people, in the future as in the past, to the utmost of its ability, if given an opportunity at the coming election.

FAILED TO ANSWER.

"WE want the people of Canada to speak out at this election", Mr. King continued, "so that whoever goes to the conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him." He was referring to the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference, and he asserted that he had tried to get Mr. Bennett to say who he would take to the conference if the Conservatives were returned to power. Mr. Bennett, however, had failed to answer.

The Prime Minister referred to an election advertisement which, he said, had been inserted by the Conservative ex-members for Halifax declaring that "there is progress in Halifax in 1930."

"There is a new hope and a new courage everywhere," the Premier read from the advertisement. Then he paused.

A HAPPY MAN.

"DO you wonder that I am a happy man?" he queried. "When in the history of any country did a government receive such praise out of the mouths of its opponents?"

There was a roar of applause.

Conditions were not prosperous in Canada in 1921, continued Mr. King. His government had been left with a legacy of debt and a discouraged country. But now, even the Opposition was asserting that Canada was prosperous.

The Prime Minister attributed the growth of trade in Canadian ports, in a measure, to the government regulation which provides for a ten percent. reduction in goods entering through these ports under the British preference. He also referred to efforts which, he said, had been made by the government to promote trade with the West Indies. He then turned to a discussion of the appointment of the Commission on Maritime claims.

HIS PLEDGE

"WE will continue until every single bit of that report is implemented in letter and spirit," asserted the Prime Minister, with respect to the findings of the Duncan commission. He reasserted that the major recommendations of the commission had already all been carried out.

"The first obligations which we want to meet is to do full justice to those who fought in the war," said Mr. King in referring to federal responsibilities. In this matter no aid was being asked of the provinces. But if the government was to continue to pay off the debt and meet its obligations, it could not shoulder the financial responsibilities which properly came within provincial jurisdiction.

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TOTALS NINE MILLIONS

SINCE 1922, said Mr. King, the government had contributed, under various heads, to the province of Nova Scotia the sum of $9,525,466. This was exclusive of amounts payable for war pensions and other obligations of a federal nature.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was declaring that he would institute federal old age pensions, went on Mr. King. But Mr. Bennett knew, asserted the Prime Minister, that the law officers of the crown had declared that old age pensions were a provincial matter—that they did not come within the jurisdiction of the federal government. If Premier Rhodes would bring in a provincial old age enactment he would guarantee, said Mr. King, that the federal government paid dollar for dollar of the cost.

HIS OWN RECORD

"WE are sympathetic with all these great social questions, and I do not think any government has done more for labor than the present," Mr. King said. He reviewed his own record as deputy minister and minister of labor, stating that he had organized the federal labor department and been the first editor of the Labor Gazette.

Provisions of the budget, Mr. King said, were designed to develop trade between Canada and the West Indies. It would encourage the importation by Canada of West Indies fruit at seasons when fruit and vegetables were scarce in Canada. Provisions increasing the British preference meant increased trade in the family of the British commonwealth. Canada was holding out the hand of fellowship to Great Britain.

PETER R. JACK.

ANNOUNCING that the Halifax Harbor Commissioners would urge the Halifax-Dartmouth bridge project upon the Federal government, Peter R. Jack, its chairman and Liberal candidate in Halifax county, set forth his election promises, subscribed to by his running-mate, E. J. Cragg, M.L.A., at the monster meeting at the New Arena last evening.

Mr. Jack also stated that he was of the opinion that the bridge should be so constructed as to give the Eastern Shore access to Halifax by rail.

The Halifax Harbor Commission also has ready a program for the development of the port of Halifax for the next five years, the carrying out of which will make Halifax equal to any port in the world, Mr. Jack further announced.

A bold and sweeping declaration that neither Hon. W. A. Black nor F. P. Quinn, present members, have accomplished "one single thing" for their constituency during their term of office was a third feature of Mr. Jack's address.

In opening his remarks, Mr. Jack thanked the King Government for assistance to the Harbor Commission, and quoted figures on the men employed and money spent since its inception.

If Halifax wants the King Government to develop the port they should not send its opponents to Ottawa, Mr. Jack reasoned. This, however, was the position in which the people of this constituency had been in during the past few years.

Alleging that Hon. Mr. Black and Mr. Quinn had not taken up the Bridge project at Ottawa as they had promised in 1925, he continued:

HIS PLEDGE

"ON May 1, 1929, the Halifax Harbour Commissioners, at the request of the Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge company, heard their public application for permission to build such a structure and through the channels open to us, we secured on August 22, 1929, from the three Departments of Government interested, approval of their scheme.

"Never was there on the part of the company any question of not being able to finance the project. We were always assured that that situation was properly taken care of. However, we did safeguard ourselves by providing that work must start before September 26, 1930. We are now informed that their financing cannot go through unless various guarantees are forthcoming, and while we would not do anything to embarrass this company, the Halifax Harbour Commissioners are prepared to take the same steps to secure this public utility as did the Montreal Harbour Commissioners and to urge the project upon the Government.

"Personally, I am of the opinion that the Halifax-Dartmouth bridge scheme as outlined to us can be improved on. Special engineering reports from other angles are very necessary and I think it would be a pity not to have such a bridge as would allow the Eastern shore of Nova Scotia ready access by rail to Halifax, and there are many other aspects to this whole matter. However, the above statement is quite as far as I would go at the present moment and I can only assure you of my most complete co-operation.

E. J. CRAGG

MR. CRAGG, following Mr. Jack, said he would treat his opponents with every consideration and courtesy, though intending to lay bare their public record.

Conservatives had opposed the Duncan Commission, the West Indies treaty and called the Nova Scotian a "spite hotel", Mr. Cragg charged. They had opposed, obstructed and depreciated the development of Halifax, Dartmouth and the county, he said, and felt it would be futile to send back to Ottawa an opponent of the cabinet.

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Halifax Herald June 26/30

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Premier Talks Of Trade

Minister of National Defence in Humorous Vein Talks of Rip Van Winkle.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

KENTVILLE, June 25 — Through the beautiful Annapolis Valley—the Land of Evangeline—Premier Mackenzie King came to Kentville tonight for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia. It proved to be a monster gathering, easily one of the largest which the Prime Minister has addressed, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme.

SEIZED OPPORTUNITY

THE meeting took place in the heart of the apple-growing country of Nova Scotia, the constituency of Hants-Kings. Great quantities of apples are shipped from the district to Great Britain. Mr. King seized the opportunity to stress the importance of promoting Empire trade. The budget, with its provisions for increased British preference, he spoke of as a great issue of the campaign, and he emphasized the point that defeat of the budget meant negation of the proposals contained therein.

Canada was a great trading country, the Prime Minister told his audience. In support of the statement he presented figures which he had just received from Ottawa. These showed that Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in amount of exports, fifth in imports, and fifth in total trade in the year 1929, the latest year for which complete figures were available. The countries leading Canada in total trade were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Then came the Dominion.

IS ALL-IMPORTANT

THE British market was all important, the Prime Minister told his listeners and he criticized remarks which he said had been made by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett with respect to the use which should be made of tariffs to secure trade. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister declared, demanded "preference for preference". What did he propose to do with a country which was opposed to tariffs? It was not the part of Canada to demand that Great Britain introduce a tariff in order that he might give Canada a preference. Canada had no right to suggest such a thing, Mr. King asserted.

QUOTES OFFICERS

"LET Mr. Bennett be above-board, asserted the Prime Minister in discussing the question of old age pensions. The Conservative leader, he continued, was asserting that, if returned to power, he (Mr. Bennett) would bring in a Federal old age pension scheme. Mr. Bennett knew very well, Mr. King asserted, that the law officers of the Crown had ruled that such an act was unconstitutional. There has to be an amendment to the constitution of Canada before a federal old age pension law could be effective, and Mr. Bennett knew it.

"If there is one class of people which we should not deceive or raise vain hopes in the heart of, it is those people who have reached the age of seventy years or thereabouts," continued the Premier. He told his listeners that if they wanted old age pensions they should tell Premier Rhodes to bring in a provincial law. Then the Dominion would, within three months, pay dollar for dollar of the cost.

This declaration aroused great applause.

IS HUMOROUS.

THE Prime Minister was preceded by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence. Colonel Raston aroused amusement when, after reading some of the campaign pledges of Mr. Bennett, he queried his audience: "Did you ever read a patent medicine advertisement? There's everything in it". Mr. Bennett, he said, was going to build the Hudson Bay Railway which was already built, and was promising aid to the ports on Atlantic and Pacific which had already been given by the Liberal government.

J. L. Ilsley, former member for Hants-Kings and Liberal candidate in the constituency, made a brief speech in which he referred to the distinguished record of the Prime Minister and Colonel Ralston.

THE first speaker of the evening was J. L. Ilsley, ex-member for Hants-Kings and Liberal candidate in the constituency.

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He was introduced as the man who had redeemed the constituency of Hants-Kings from the Conservative column and who would again be returned at the coming general election. This statement was received with loud applause. Mr. Isley confined himself to outlining the record of the Prime Minister and of Colonel Ralston, Minister of National Defence, who was on the platform.

Colonel R[illegible] who spoke next, referred to the "loyalty, fairness and sense of honorable obligation" which animated the Prime Minister in his dealing with Nova Scotia. He then paid a tribute to Sir Frederic Borden who was representing King's county in the government of Sir Wilfred Laurier, as a great Canadian.

GIVES THANKS

HE wanted to thank the people of Hants-Kings for sending Mr. Isley to the House of Commons, Col. Ralston continued. "You fought a hard fight but you sent a good man to Parliament," he declared, and the statement drew a round of enthusiastic applause.

"Treatment of ex-service men must be kept above the realm of party politics", Col Ralston told his hearers. This was the view the Government held now and had always held. Thus legislation affecting the returned soldier was considered by an impartial committee of Parliament, and the result had been the very most advanced provisions for the care of returned men. The Minister went on to describe in some detail what had been done for the returned men at the last session of Parliament.

FREE ADVERTISING

HE proposed, said Colonel Ralston, to deal with an advertisement which appeared in this morning's edition of The Halifax Herald. He did not usually advertise The Herald, he continued, but he proposed to give it some free advertising this evening. He had read the advertisement which stated, among other things, that the Conservative party undertook to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Commission report. This statement made him rub his eyes and look again. "I thought I must have got hold of an old copy of the paper," he said, 'but no, it was this morning's edition.

"Rip Van Winkle couldn't have done any worse if he had been in the publicity bureau of The Halifax Herald or the Conservative party", asserted Colonel Ralston while the audience roared with laughter. The recommendations of the Duncan Report had been implemented. Some of them were implemented three years ago. Every single recommendation which affected the people had been carried out. Some of them had been more than carried out. And yet the Conservative party was now undertaking to implement this report. "What are the recommendations which affect the people," he asked. "They are the regulations applicable to coal and steel, to freight rates, to provincial subsidies". There might be some recommendations which had not been carried out, but they were not these recommendations which affected the people.

The Minister of National Defence went on to tell the meeting what had been done by the Government to implement the report. He said that in the past four years the government had paid to the province of Nova Scotia approximately three and a half million dollars in increased subsidies. The last instalment of $75.000 would be paid to Nova Scotia by the end of the present fiscal year.

PLACES BLAME

"I'M not sure that you've got the benefit of that three millions, but if you have not, blame the people to whom it was paid," exclaimed Colnel Ralston. He went on with the Duncan Report. Then he concluded:

"I just want to tell that Rip Van Winkle up in The Herald office that he had better wake up", and again there was laughter.

GETS OVATION

MR. KING received a tremendous ovation when he rose to speak. There was a roar of applause, the audience rose and three cheers were given for the Liberal leader. A pole of flowers which obstructed the view of some of the audience was hurriedly removed after protests were called out. When he started to speak the applause gave way to an attentive hearing, now and then punctuated with applause. A tribute by the Prime Minister to Colonel Ralston met with a hearty response.

Mr. King expressed regret that this should be his last meeting in Nova Scotia. However, the radio had carried his message to all parts of the province.

He had been somewhat concerned, went on the Prime Minister, because of some temporary unemployment arising out of the stock market crash and the failure of the wheat to move out of Canada. He was pleased, however, to note signs of prosperity as he went through Canada. Conditions were improving, and Canada was in a better position than other countries.

CITES RECORD

THE record of the Government, in finance as well as in other respects, occupied the attention of Mr. King. He spoke of the income tax reductions, decreases n the sales tax, the disappearance of which he predicted if the Government was returned to power, the abolition of the nuisance taxes, and decreases in postage.

"If you will add together what has been remitted to the people of Canada in taxes during the past five years, you will find it comes to something like $118,000,000," Mr King asserted.

"If there has been one desire of the government above another it has been to remove all grievances that have grown up between the provinces and the Dominion—to bring about unity and prosperity," Mr. King asserted. "Without unity you can never have prosperity."

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He went on to deal with return of the natural resources to the western provinces, which he regarded as an achievement of the present government. He expressed the opinion that relations between the provinces and the Dominion were happier than at any time since Confederation.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

THEN Mr. King dealt with the problems of Maritime Rights and the appointment of the Duncan Commission. He went into the question of old age pensions, asserting that under the constitution the Dominion government could not administer a federal old age pensions scheme. But the Dominion government could give grants for any purpose and this was what had been done.

"If the province of Nova Scotia will pass an old age pension law we will give dollar for dollar to the amount of its cost," declared Mr King. But, he continued, Hon. R. B. Bennett was asserting that, if he were returned to power, he would bring in an old age pension law.

"Let Mr. Bennett be above board," said the Prime Minister. "If there is one class of people which he should not deceive or raise vain hopes in the hearts of, it is those people who have reached the age of seventy years or thereabouts." Mr. Bennett knew that there could not be a federal old age law without an amendment to the B.N.A. Act, and such an amendment was a difficult thing to obtain said the Premier.

ASK MR. RHODES

"NO," he added amid applause, "if you want old age pensions tell Mr. Rhodes to pass a provincial law and in three months you can have them."

The final financial adjustments between the Dominion and Provincial governments were yet to be made, Mr. King told his audience, and he drew its attention to the fact that Dr Cyrus MacMillan, who was one of the members of the Duncan Commission, now had a seat in cabinet. Mr. MacMillan knew more about Maritime claims than any man in Canada, and his appointment should be a great help to the Maritimes in the equitable adjustment of these matters. If Mr. Bennett were returned it meant that such men as Colonel Ralston and Dr. MacMillan would go out of office. Where would the Maritime provinces stand then? Who would Mr. Bennett bring in from the Maritime provinces to replace them? "I think you should know that", Mr. King asserted, and there was a round of applause.

THE BUDGET.

THE budget came in for some attention from Mr. King.

He said that the people of Great Britain were elated with the budget, and they were waiting to see what would happen in Canada. But he warned his listeners that defeat of the Government meant defeat of the budget with its provisions for increased trade with Great Britain. The big issue in the campaign was the British preference, and it was of the greatest importance, Mr King said, that Canada should retain the market of the Mother Country.

TRADE IS EXCHANGE.

MR. Bennett had said: "I want preference for preference", continued Mr. King. But Great Britain did not believe in tariffs. How could Mr. Bennett get a preference in the British market? Speaking at Winnipeg, continued Mr. King, the Conservative leader had said he would use tariffs to "blast a way to trade", to fight for markets. "That is the language of war." Mr. King asserted. The Liberal party did not believe trade was war. It believed trade was exchange.

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The Telegraph Journal June 27/30
(Saint John)

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PREMIER KING ENDS MARITIME TOUR HERE

9.

Series of Addresses In Three Eastern Provinces Terminated With Fighting Election Speech

Old Age Pensions, Development of West Indies Trade, Australian and New Zealand Treaties Are Features of Liberal Chief's Address

CANADA'S WOMAN SENATOR HEARD

Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, Discusses Saint John Harbor Matters and Implementation of the Duncan Report Recommendations—Reception is Enthusiastic

OLD AGE PENSIONS, development of trade with the West Indies and the Australian and New Zealand treaties found prominent place in Premier Mackenzie King's final Maritime Province speech here last night. It was a fighting speech.

Declaring that already there had been misrepresentation of his position on old age pensions, the Prime Minister summarized the Government's accomplishment in this regard.

"It was a Liberal Government that brought in old age pensions," asserted Mr. King with emphasis, while his audience cheered. "It was a Liberal Government that passed the old age pension legislation. It was a Conservative majority in the Senate that threw it out. It was a Liberal Government which passed it through Parliament and under which it becomes effective."

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The Prime Minister spoke directly to an enthusiastic gathering in the Capitol Theatre, but amplifiers carried his words to a much larger overflow audience which assembled under the summer sky in King square. Before Mr. King opened his address, Canada's only woman senator, Mrs. Cairine McKay Wilson, made a little impromptu speech. She declared, amid laughter, that the feminine representation in the Senate stood solidly behind the policies of the Prime Minister. Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General and cabinet representative for the province of New Brunswick, discussed issues primarily of provincial and local concern.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

In regard to old age pensions, Mr. King asserted that Conservative speakers should not "deceive the old people." This declaration drew a round of applause. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Opposition Leader, knew perfectly well that he could not bring in Federal old age pensions without an amendment to the Canadian constitution, continued the Premier. The Government of Canada stood ready to contribute dollar for dollar to every province which passed an old age pension law.

"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspapers that Premier Rhodes said that if the Federal Government could contribute 50 per cent of the cost of old age pensions it should give 99 per cent."

The Nova Scotia Premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the Federal Government should contribute 100 per cent, added Mr. King. He knew that if the Federal Government gave 100 per cent that meant a Federal administration which was unconstitutional.

WEST INDIES SERVICE.

Out of the port of Saint John sailed the fine, new steamers which the Government had placed on the seas to develop and foster trade with the West Indies, Mr. King told his great audience. The establishment of this line of steamships was just one of the things which had been done to promote West Indian-Canadian trade. And the policy of the Government had resulted in a great increase of trade with these islands. Trade valued at $27,868,000 in the fiscal year 1921-22 had grown to $41,000,000 last year, he asserted. Provisions of the last budget making fruit from the West Indies free under the British preference had established a friendly feeling for Canada in the islands. Already Bermuda had responded in a practical manner, and the other islands would probably follow suit.

Increased prosperity in Canada was the direct cause of New Zealand butter importations, Mr. King asserted. He said that Canada had derived great benefit from the Australian treaty, and that exports of goods under that agreement had resulted in more work for Canadian workmen. This meant more prosperity in the Dominion, and a greater degree of butter consumption. Enhanced prices had prompted New Zealand to get into the Canadian market, and a condition which was merely temporary, he declared, had resulted. Canada had given notice that the treaty must be cancelled. When a new treaty was negotiated, said the Prime Minister, the dairy industries would be asked to advise with regard to its provisions.

In closing, the Prime Minister developed the importance of the Government's broadening of the British preference. Canada was meeting the Mother Country with open hands, and he felt sure that there would be a friendly response from Great Britain.

Allan G. McAvity, president of the Liberal Association in Saint John, presided as chairman of the meeting. Among those present on the platform, in addition to Canada's only woman Senator, Hon. Cairine McKay Wilson, of Ottawa, were W. P. Jones, K.C., of Woodstock, Opposition leader in the recent New Brunswick provincial elections, and A. A. Dysart, M.L.A., former House leader of the Opposition party.

BELONGS TO N. B.

Senator Wilson, who spends much of the summer season at her summer home at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, during the course of her remarks said:

"I love New Brunswick and spend many months each year here. I feel as though I belong as much to New Brunswick as I do to Ontario or the

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Province of Quebec, where I was born."

Following last evening's meeting, Premier King left by train at 2 a.m. today for Sherbrooke, Que., where he speaks tonight.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, was the first speaker. He did not propose to deal with anything pertaining to local politics, said Dr. Veniot. The provincial election was over, and the electorate was now called on "to deal with broader issues."

Dr. Veniot charged that in 1921 "on the eve of an election" a Tory government at Ottawa, in which Saint John was represented by the Minister of Customs, had passed an order-in-council providing $2,400,000 "for development of the port of Portland, and not a cent for Saint John."

Then Dr. Veniot proceeded to contrast that with what had been done by the Liberal administration. He had interested the King Government in 1926, and subsequently the Liberal Government brought in a measure to place the harbor of Saint John under a Commission. This had been opposed by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Dr. Veniot said, and he declared that the Leader of the Opposition had claimed that the government's action was not in accord with the recommendations of the Duncan Commission.

As a matter of fact, asserted Dr. Veniot, the Duncan report had recommended nationalization of both the ports of Saint John and Halifax. He went on to review the amounts which had been granted for development of the port by the Dominion Government.

He also referred to the action of the Government in giving 10 per cent. to goods coming into Canadian ports under the British preference. This was an advantage to Saint John, said Dr. Veniot.

HARBOR BRIDGE

He spoke of the proposed bridge across the harbor to West Saint John.

"The government which looked after your interests for the past eight years will be in a position after July 28 to see that the bridge is constructed," asserted Dr. Veniot. His statement was received with applause.

BANANA TRADE

The import banana business had been drawn to Saint John as a result of action taken by the Liberal Government, continued Dr. Veniot, and this year the 'longshoremen of Saint John would receive $100,000 in wages as a result of this business.

The Duncan Commission had not recommended the taking over of the Valley Railway, Dr. Veniot told his listeners. What it had done was to recommend the appointment of an "ad hoc Commission," and he had opposed this Commission. The reason he had opposed the Commission, Dr. Veniot said, was that he knew the Government was planning to take over a large number of branch lines, and subsequently the Valley Railway was taken over. But, he insisted, it was taken over as a result of the government policy and not because of any recommendations made by the Duncan Commission.

He had never hesitated in his efforts to further the interests of the port of Saint John, Dr. Veniot asserted.

SENATOR WILSON

Announcement by the chairman that Senator Cairine Wilson, "the first lady to be appointed to the Senate, "was present, was received with applause.

Called on for a few words she said that the "women in the Senate were 100 per cent. behind the policies of Mr. King. She explained that she had no idea of speaking before she came to the building. Therefore she could only thank those present for the hearty welcome given her.

THE PREMIER

A roar of applause greeted the Prime Minister when he rose to speak. His first words were those of regret that he had not more time to spend in the Maritime Provinces. Then he commented on the prosperous condition of the Maritimes now as compared with a few years ago. He felt glad to know, he said, that the present Government had had no small part in promoting the prosperity which was now apparent.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE

Mr. King referred to a pamphlet which, he said, had been issued by the Conservatives, and which asserted that the Conservatives had given women the vote. What the Conservatives had done was to give the vote to a restricted number of women who had relations overseas. The mass of women who had no brother, husband or sons at the war, were not, he said, given the vote by the Conservatives. Senator Wilson, for instance, who was the mother of eight children, had not been given the vote at that time.

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BUDGET ISSUE

"I think the budget is the central issue of the campaign," the Prime Minister told his audience. Another issue was Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. This issue, said Mr. King, had been stressed by Hon. R. B. Bennett as the reason for an election. But, continued the Prime Minister, "he is not even mentioning it now."

Mr. Bennett had asserted early in the last session, said Mr. King, that there must be an election. In so doing the Opposition leader was prompted by the facts that there had been a stock market crash, that the wheat crop had failed to move quickly and that there was a temporary depression as a result of these things.

It was the budget which had prompted the Government to bring on the election, Mr. King said. The Government wished to have the verdict of the people on its fiscal proposals before attending the Imperial Conference.

"The first thing in managing a business is to do it in a business-like way," Mr. King said. "When this Government came into power the country was headed toward bankruptcy." The previous Government had not paid a dollar of war cost out of taxation, he maintained. Instead it had floated loans, and, in many cases, issued tax-free bonds.

BALANCED BUDGET

The present Government took hold of the problem, and in two years it balanced the budget and produced a surplus, Mr. King continued. This surplus had amounted to $34,000,000.

The audience applauded.

In the 63 years since Confederation, went on Mr. King, there had been only 15 years in which there had been surpluses. Four had been during Conservative administration, four during the period of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and seven in the eight and a half years which this Government had been in power.

THE RECORD

The Prime Minister continued to review the financial record of the Government. He referred to the tax reductions made.

"If you will look over the records, you will find that years of Liberal administrations have been years of economy, and that years of Conservative time administration have resulted in piled up expenditures," the Prime Minister said. He dealt briefly with the record of the Government in respect to the tariff. It had been the policy of the Government to use the tariff in such a way as to develop the great basic industries of agriculture, mining, lumbering and the fisheries.

"We have been keeping in mind the interests of the home and of the family," Mr. King declared. The Government felt that prosperity began in the home. But he insisted that Canada must have world markets. She could not subsist on the home market only.

There were two very different ways of viewing trade, continued Mr. King. One view was that trade was war. Another was that trade was exchange which would prove beneficial to both parties.

"We have been trying, as a Government to develop trade with other countries," Mr. King said. He spoke of the numerous trade commissioners sent out by the Government, of the subsidizing of steamship lines, and finally of the establishment of a Government line of steamships to the West Indies.

EXPORT TRADE

"The total export trade of Canada has almost doubled since this Government came into power," Mr. King said. In the fiscal year 1921-22 the total foreign trade of the Dominion amounted to $1,501,000,000, he continued, while in 1928-29 this had increased to $2,654,000,000.

Then he turned to the West Indies. When the present Government put through a treaty with the West Indies, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former leader of the Conservative party, had expressed doubts of its value, Mr. King went on. But efforts of the Government to develop the West Indian trade had been crowned with success. In 1921-22 the value of Canada's trade with the West Indies had been $27,868,000, while last year it had grown to $41,000,000.

Bermuda had already responded to Canada's friendly gesture in putting fruit on the free list under the British preference, by granting tariff concessions to Canada. And, said the Prime Minister, the other West Indian islands would probably follow suit.

Mr. King referred to the Australian Treaty. It had proven of considerable value to Canada. Lumber, newsprint and other commodities had been shipped from Canada to Australia. And this meant increased work in Canada and more employment for Canadians.

"As our men got employment they were able to give their children butter on their bread," said Mr. King, and he went on to refer to the New Zealand Treaty.

Canada became prosperous, he said. She began to use more butter. The price of butter began to rise. It attracted the attention of New Zealand, and butter from that country began to come in. It was a purely temporary condition. Notice had been given that the treaty must be terminated, and when a new treaty was negotiated, he assured his audience that the best advice of the dairy industry would be secured.

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Montreal Gazette June 28/30

D 9524

PREMIER SAYS CANADA GAINED IN ALL TREATIES

New Zealand Pact Defended by Liberal Chief

SPEAKS AT SHERBROOKE

Again Quotes Theory Explaining Increase in Butter Imports

(By Canadian Press.)

Quebec, June 28.—Premier Mackenzie King left for Ottawa early today. His stay in the capital, however, will be a short one. He will have but a half-day in Ottawa before entraining once more, this time for the west. The Prime Minister's next meeting is set for Dominion Day in Brandon, Man.

Last night Premier King spoke to the people of Sherbrooke and neighboring counties. Associated with him was Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who addressed the large audience which gathered in the arena, in French. In spite of rain and lowering skies, a large audience gathered to hear the Prime Minister. It was an appreciative audience also. Points scored by the speakers met with enthusiastic response. There was a burst of applause when Mr. King, in dealing with trade, declared that in the case of nearly every country with which Canada had treaties, the Dominion sold more than she purchased, Mr. King devoted his time largely to a discussion of trade in its various ramifications, but he found a few minutes to refer to certain criticisms of Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader.

Once more he stressed the importance of finding out from Mr. Bennett who he proposed to send to London for the Imperial and economic conferences if the Conservatives should attain power. Declarations which he said, Mr. Bennett had been making that Canadian boys and girls were going to the United States, Mr. King denied. The tide had turned and they were coming back in increasing numbers, he said. More were coming back than were crossing over.

Maladministration on the part of previous Conservative administrations was charged by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice. Canada was more prosperous than the United States, he asserted. Mr. Lapointe asked how Mr. Bennett proposed to deal with unemployment at the special session of Parliament which he proposed to call.

Direct issue with Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, was taken by Premier Mackenzie King.

The Prime Minister denied that the boys and girls of Canada are going to the United States. Indeed, he stated, "the tide has changed and our people are coming back more and more to this side and going less and less to the other."

He met the complaint of the Conservative leader that Canada is exporting raw materials, by the positive declaration that Canada exports less of her raw materials to the United States than the republic exports to Canada. If a country was to export goods it must import them also, he asserted.

"Does Mr. Bennett want us to stop importing cotton and close our cotton factories?" Mr. King asked. "Does he want us to cease importing rubber and close our factories which use rubber?"

Finally the Prime Minister asserted that he proposed to hold Mr. Bennett to the issue which the Conservative leader had raised at the opening of the last session of Parliament, the issue of which party should represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference. The Government was content that this be the issue, said Mr. King, but he declared that Mr. Bennett should tell the people who would go to London if the Conservatives were returned to power. There was nothing unconstitutional about doing that, he said.

FINAL MEETING IN EAST.

Tonight's meeting was the final one which Premier King will address in Eastern Canada at present.

The interior of the arena was hung with flags, there were two bands, and the speech-making was preceded by a procession of automobiles through the town. Mr. King rode with Mr. Lapointe and C. B. Howard, ex-M.P. in an open car.

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Great enthusiasm was manifest at times during the meeting. The Prime Minister, speaking in a city where there is a great deal of manufacturing, devoted a large part of his time to a discussion of trade matters. Canada, he asserted, stood second only to Great Britain in the per capita export of manufactured goods. He told of what Canada had done in broadening the scope of the British preference, and then he referred to the fact that this Dominion would shortly attend the Imperial Conference.

"When we come back," he said, "we will come back with something which will promote trade between this part and other parts of the British Empire in an even greater degree than in the past."

Tonight's large audience was drawn not only from Sherbrooke itself but from the neighboring counties. The chairman of the meeting thanked electors from Stanstead, Compton, Richmond-Wolfe and Drummondville for coming to hear the issues discussed. On the platform with Mr. King sat F. W. Kay of Missisquoi, the new Quebec Minister without portfolio, Senators Beland and Tobin, Jacob Nicol, former Quebec provincial treasurer and Walter Mitchell, Liberal candidate in Richmond-Wolfe.

The Prime Minister was introduced as "the man of the hour, the man of today, the man of tomorrow and the man of Canada."

In opening, shortly after nine o'clock, the Prime Minister said that he had now visited five provinces of the Dominion. It seemed peculiarly fitting that before leaving for Western Canada, he should address a meeting in the Eastern Townships where French and English and people of different religion, lived together.

A tribute to C. B. Howard, ex-member and Liberal candidate in the constituency, was paid by Mr. King. It was most important, asserted Mr. King, that the great outstanding issues of the campaign should not be lost sight of. There is some danger in a political campaign that local issues might swamp the great main issues in the minds of the people. The first great issue was the record of the Government, the second was the budget and the third, Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference.

"Mr. Bennett, at the opening of the last session, challenged the Government to go to the country on this last issue" said Mr. King. "Now he is saying very little about it." Unless the policies laid down in the budget are accepted by the people of Canada, we believe that the progress of the Dominion will not be what it would otherwise be," Mr. King declared.

"I have told Mr. Bennett who is to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference from Quebec," continued the Premier." It will be Hon. Ernest Lapointe."

There was a burst of applause. From Nova Scotia would be Col. J. L. Ralston, from Ontario, Hon. James Malcolm, from the west Hon. C. A. Dunning.

"I have asked Mr. Bennett to tell the people who he will take to England from Quebec, instead of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, if he is returned to power," continued Mr. King, "who he will take from Ontario, from Nova Scotia, from the west. Mr. Bennett, however, did not answer.

"I notice," he said last night, "that the names must first be given to the Governor-General," continued Mr. King. He was quite aware that His Excellency must approve the appointment of ministers, but there was nothing unconstitutional in a leader telling the people who he had in mind to attend such an important meeting as the Imperial Conference.

"I think Mr. Bennett should tell us who he is going to take to the Imperial Conference," Mr. King repeated. "Mr. Bennett told us that this was the issue and we are content to meet him on that ground, but I do not propose to let him get away from the issue."

RECORD REVIEWED.

The record of the Government was then reviewed by Mr. King. Applause met his statement that the Government had reduced taxation. His review of the sales tax reductions from six to one per cent, and his intimation that the remaining one per cent would disappear if the Government was returned, was received with cheers.

Canada's trade then occupied the attention of the Prime Minister. "The Government has been making a great constructive effort to develop trade," he said. He proposed to deal with some of the treaties which had been made, with particular reference to the Australian-New Zealand trade treaty. The Premier told his audience that it must be remembered that in order to sell to other countries one must buy from them.

"It will be a surprise to you to learn that in the case of nearly every country with which we have treaties we are selling much more than we buy," asserted Mr. King, amidst applause.

He quoted figures in support of this statement. Last year, he said, Canada had exported to Australia goods to the value of $19,000,000 and imported goods to the value of $8,350,000. To New Zealand Canada had sold goods to the value of $19,000,000 and bought $12,000,000. "Our flag is on every sea and our products go to every port in the world," said Mr. King. The period of this Government's administration had resulted in a tremendous increase in Canada's trade. This Dominion now stood sixth among the countries of the world as an exporting nation.

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Mr. Bennett was saying that Canada exported her raw materials, said Mr. King. As a matter of fact Canada imported more raw materials from the United States than that country did from Canada. "Does Mr. Bennett want us to stop importing cotton and close our cotton factories?" Mr. King asked while his listeners clapped, "Does he want us to cease importing rubber and close our factories which use rubber?"

"Look at the tremendous number of unemployed in the United States," the Premier went on. Canada, he declared stood second only to Great Britain in the per capita export of manufactured goods. The effort of the Government was, first and foremost, to build up trade. There had been some temporary unemployment, but this was due to the wheat situation and the stock market crash. These were exceptional conditions.

Then the Prime Minister turned to the New Zealand trade. Due to the advantageous treaties made by the Government, as well as because of other reasons, the people of Canada had become prosperous. The demand for butter increased, the price went up; it went up said Mr. King, because of the prosperity of the Canadian people. New Zealand, looking for markets saw this increased price and decided to get into the Canadian market. New Zealand butter began to come in.

Some years ago, went on Mr. King, oleomargarine came into Canada. "But the present Government, having at heart the dairy interests of Canada, stopped the importation of olemargarine," he asserted.

He said also that the increased use of milk and cream for ice cream, etc., had helped to increase butter prices. There had also been a sale of Canadian cattle. However, a new treaty would be negotiated. "And the Government will undertake to see that the dairy interests which appeared before the Tariff Board are consulted when the new agreement is made," Mr. King said. Again there was applause. The Government would see that under that agreement, rates of duty which were satisfactory to the dairy interests were included.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, in supporting the Premier, said that the Liberals were trying to undo a reign of hypocrisy initiated by the Conservatives because of their feeling that Canadians admire honesty. In answer to the Conservative claim that the Liberal Government was controlled by five men, the Minister declared that the Government was controlled by its real leader, the will of the people. In order to maintain harmony in Canada, the electors should not allow the accession of the Conservative regime, whom he termed "contaminators of government."

The Minister denied the charges of the Opposition that the Government was opposed to the St. Lawrence waterway, but were rather prepared to hasten it.

While admitting the tax reductions of the past year may not seem much to the millionaire, whom he characterized as the supporters of Mr. Bennett, he said they were an important item to the common people who supported the Government of the country.

After reviewing the administration of previous Conservative regimes, the speaker expressed surprise that Canada existed at all and felt that the present Government justly took credit for carrying the nation through its great crisis victoriously.

Taking the words of Conservative financiers, he declared that a greater degree of prosperity existed in Canada than in the United States. This was supported by the immigration figures which showed a large return of Canadians from the United States. He declared that in the past, the Liberals had to carry out the rash promises of the Conservatives. He characterized the Liberal Government as the administration of Canada by Canadians for Canadians.

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Manitoba Free Press Fri July 2/30

D 9527

PROPOSALS FOR COPING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLINED BY PREMIER

Says if Provincial Premiers Indicate Problem Critical, Dominion Would Render Aid

King Discusses Situation in Detail in Inaugurating Western Campaign at Brandon

Says Conference Arranged For After Election—Special Session of Parliament Not Needed

(Special Despatch to the Free Press by Staff Correspondent.)

Brandon, Man., July 1.—"So far as western Canada is concerned, if the premiers of the provinces of the governments indicate that the problem of unemployment has become such that it constitutes a crisis of a national character, the Dominion government is prepared to sit down with the representatives of these governments and consider if it could not make some general arrangement for helping to solve the problem."

This was an enthusiastically received declaration by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, when discussing in detail the unemployment situation in the Dominion, at a meeting here this evening, which which he inaugurated his election campaign in the west.

Action Would be Taken

The prime minister asserted that as soon as it was represented by the provincial governments that there was a condition of unemployment with which they were unable to cope, action along this line would be taken by the federal government. Up to the present time, he pointed out, no provincial government had told the Dominion administration that a situation existed that could not be taken care of by the provincial government itself.

Mr. King further pointed out, that the Dominion government had arranged for a great conference the moment the election was over, of representatives of provincial governments, leading municipalities, employers' organizations and labor organizations, with the object of discussing the most effective means that should be adopted for improving industrial conditions all over the Dominion.

Special Session Not Needed

"We don't need a special session of parliament, as proposed by Mr. Bennett, to carry out recommendations that might be made, because the necessary money could be obtained by governor-generals warrants," the premier said.

Mr. King pointed out that if there was an emergency unemployment situation, it would be far better to spend the large sum of money which a special session of parliament would cost, in providing relief for the unemployed, and action of this kind would obviate the unavoidable delay necessitated by a special session.

Premier Given Cordial Reception.

The meeting was held in the Winter Fair building. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, for which the band of the 45th Manitoba Rangers whiled away the time pleasantly with popular airs until the arrival of the prime minister.

Party slogans were conspicuous on the walls of the big building. One emphasized in big red letters the point: "High Tariff Increases Production Costs." Another urged the electors to "vote for the Dunning budget and the British preference." A third made this appeal: "Let King finish his good work, anda fourth stated, "Crerar for Brandon." The greetings of the country were expressed in the following words, emblazoned above the platform: "Western Canada welcomes Premier King."

Premier King was given a most cordial reception when he took the platform accompanied by J. H. Matthews, president of the Brandon Liberal association; Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of railways and canals; Senator Robert Forke; James Steedsman, former M.P. for Souris, and J. S. McDiarmid, former M.P. for South Winnipeg.

Crerar Says Record of Government Unparalleled

The prime minister was introduced in some felicitous words by J. H. Matthews, who presided.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, discussing some of the issues, dealt briefly with the record of the King administration and said it stood unparalleled in the history of the Dominion. The minister of railwtys replied to charges by Mr. Bennett that the present administration was incompetent and unfaithful, and declared the record of the government was sufficient proof that there was really nothing in such charges.

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Going on to discuss some of the major accomplishments of the government, Mr. Crerar said the dream of Manitobans for an outlet to the sea, via the Hudson Bay, had been realized.

Mr. Bennett was claiming credit for his party regarding construction of the railway, but he was wrong in making that claim, and he was equally far astray when he said: "The Conservative party will finish the Hudson Bay railway."

The minister of railways detailed the fight by the Progressive and the Liberals for restoration of the Crows Nest Pass rates against the opposition of the Conservative party and asserted: "If there had not been a Liberal administration in power under the leadership of Mr. King, the Crows Nest Pass rates would have passed into oblivion, and the people of western Canada would be paying from 25 to 30 million dollars more each on the grain shipped to terminal ports."

Will Apply On Bay Line

As for the question of whether those rates would apply to the movement of grain on the new Hudson Bay route, Mr. Crerar said he thought he could give the assurance that the Crows Nest freight rates would apply to the new rate structure to be established in connection with the Churchill route.

Mr. Crerar showed how the cardinal feature of the Progressive party's platform, reduction in the cost of the implements of production, had been observed in the policy of the King administration, because it was realized that the prosperity of Canada's basic industries would best be achieved by such a reduction. The effect of this policy on Canada's trade had been that exports had reached an enormous total.

"In fact," declared Mr. Crerar, "there has never been a time in the whole history of the Dominion when this country had been so prosperous and that prosperity has been the result of the well considered and well ordered policies carried out under the administration of Mr. King."

Referring to the Dunning budget, Mr. Crerar said the fundamental principle was the increase in the British preference. Canada needed more than anything else markets for wheat, farm produce and animal produce, and Great Britain needed greater markets for her manufactured products. The Dunning budget would free the channels between the two. Both countries would benefit enormously if the aims of the Dunning budget were realized. It had been acclaimed in Great Britain, and there was not a newspaper that was not praising the efforts of the King government to promote trade between Canada and the Motherland.

Nothing For Western Canada

"There is no doubt about it," asserted Mr. Crerar, "that the proposals put forward by Mr. Dunning represented the things which make for prosperity in Canada and which would in turn help Great Britain."

As for Mr. Bennett's policy of no preference for Great Britain unless it gave a preference on Canadian foodstuffs, Mr. Crerar spoke in condemnation of it and said there was nothing for Canada, and particularly western Canada, in the Conservative leader's panacea of higher tariffs to help Canadian industry.

The minister of railways stated that two weeks from today Manitoba would take over her natural resources and would receive a cheque for $4,500,000 and it was the King administration that had to be credited with making this happy outcome of protracted negotiations possible.

Says Facts of Unemployment Exaggerated by Bennett

Dealing at length with the unemployment problem, Premier King said: "We must first of all get the problem of unemployment in a proper prospective, and not allow ourselves to be stampeded by political propaganda into the belief that conditions in Canada are unduly alarming or critical at this time. Without blinding our eyes to the true state of affairs, and remembering that there is real distress among these who are unfortunate enough to be unemployed in certain of our Canadian cities, let us face the facts as they are — and not as they have been grossly exaggerated and misrepresented by Mr. Bennett and his followers of the Conservative party.

"In a practical and sympathetic approach to the problem of unemployment, there are certain fundamental considerations that must be kept in mind.

"In the first place we must remember that the present unemployment in Canada is not peculiar to our own country, but is a condition which is to be found in greater or less degree throughout the entire world. In the United States, for example, whose tariff policy Mr. Bennett is so anxious to adopt, it has been estimated that there are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 out of work at the present time. Have you ever stopped to consider what this means? It means that there are more unemployed in the United States today than the entire population of Quebec and the Maritime provinces. In the city of Detroit alone, there are reported to be more unemployed than in all of Canada. And what is true of the United States in this respect, is also true in large measure of the great industrial countries of Europe.

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Envy and Admiration of U.S.

When conditions in Canada are compared with those of other countries, it will be seen that there is less relative unemployment in Canada than in any country in the world. In the midst of an economic depression which is well-nigh universal in its scope and effects, the fundamental soundness of business conditions in this country has been such as to make us the envy and admiration of the United States and other countries who have suffered severely as a result of the recent financial crisis. If Mr. Bennett was not so eager to exploit the present situation for political advantage, he would take pride as a Canadian in the splendid manner in which we have met and resisted this assault upon the industrial and commercial foundations of our prosperity.

"The next consideration to be kept in mind is that the present unemployment in Canada is not general over the entire country, as it was in 1921 when the Conservatives were in power, but is mainly confined to certain sections of our Dominion, and is most acute in these western provinces, of which I shall have more to say a little later. Mr. Bennett is now in the Maritime provinces. I shall be very much surprised if he devotes much time to the question of unemployment in that section of Canada. I hold in my hand a copy of an advertisement published by the Conservative candidates in the city of Halifax in the leading Conservative newspaper of the province of Nova Scotia. It reads as follows: 'When conditions in this city, county and province today are compared with conditions as they existed five years ago, the contrast is striking. There is progress in Halifax and Nova Scotia in 1930. Progress and a new hope and a new courage everywhere.'

Discusses the Cause

"If this is true," commented Premier King, "then, that the most acute unemployment in Canada is confined to these western provinces, what are the causes which have lead to abnormal conditions in this section of Canada? Mr. Bennett tells you, of course, that the fault lies in the fiscal policies pursued by the present Liberal administration. But a moment's reflection will convince you that if this were so the condition of unemployment would be general throughout Canada and not confined in the main to one portion of the Dominion. What, then, have been the underlying causes of a slackening of business activity in these prairie provinces? They are as well known to members of this audience as they are to Mr. Bennett, but Mr. Bennett has been most careful to avoid reference to them in western Canada. If conditions of unemployment are more serious here than in other parts of the Dominion, it is due to a partial failure of the wheat crop last year, combined with an unexpected curtailment of the exports of grain to the British markets. This in turn has resulted in an inevitable contraction of purchasing power, which has affected retail and wholesale trade as well as the manufacturing industries, which are chiefly located in our cities. The same causes have had their natural effects upon our great railway systems and upon the steamship companies operating on the Great Lakes. In every case, the slackening of business arising from the tie-up of the grain traffic, and the recent collapse of the stock markets has brought in its wake a contraction of unemployment in the industries directly and indirectly affected."

The prime minister went on to show there was an improvement in employment conditions. He said: "This brings me to the third of the preliminary considerations I wished to mention, namely: the improvement in the actual unemployment situation in Canada which has taken place within the past few months. The official statistics of employment in Canada have now been collected monthly by the Dominion bureau of statistics throughout a period of nearly ten years, and are internationally recognized as about the most comprehensive statistics of employment available for any country in the world. According to these statistics for every 85 persons employed in Canada on May 1st, 1921, when the Conservative government was in power, there were 111 persons employed in manufacturing on May 1st, 1930. This represents a gain of about 30 per cent. in manufacturing employment during the period the present government has been in office. But this is not all. Let me now give you the figures which indicate a very pronounced improvement in employment during the last two months of the present year for which statistics are available. From April 1st to June 1st, there has been an addition of 77,000 employees in the service of the firms reporting to the bureau of statistics. Since these firms represent only about one half of those included in the industries covered by the survey, it is estimated by the bureau of statistics that there has been in the months of April and May a total increase in employment of something like 125,000 persons. I give these figures not with any intention or suggestion that unemployment has ceased to exist as an economic problem, especially in this part of the Dominion, but to emphasize that business conditions have shown a marked improvement and that the unemployment situation is of a temporary character."

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Ways of Meeting Situation

Discussing methods of dealing with the question, the prime minister said: "Having placed the problem of unemployment in its propec perspective, it is our next duty to consider the best ways and means of meeting the situation as it now exists. In approaching this phase of the question, we must remember first of all that the obligation of meeting a condition of unemployment belongs to all concerned with public affairs, not to the Dominion government alone, but to the municipalities and to provincial governments. In directing attention to this feature of the problem, it should be understood that the Dominion government has no desire or intention of evading its share of the responsibility for the measures which may be found necessary in order to meet the present situation. I wish, however, to point out that the primary obligation rests upon the municipalities and the provinces. It is only when the situation has gone beyond the resources of municipal and provincial authorities that the responsibilities of the Dominion government begins.

"It will be readily agreed, I think, that the best means of preventing unemployment is to seize every opportunity to create employment. From the moment that it appeared that the past winter might witness a considerable slackening of business activity in certain sections of the Dominion, the federal government has done its utmost to so use its influence as to ensure the continuance of employment on public works and government contracts.

"In this connection, I might mention that it was with the complete approval of the government, after a conference with myself and the minister of railways, that Sir Henry Thornton decided to continue in employment many workmen on the Canadian National railways who would otherwise have been laid off as a result of the tie-up in the grain traffic in western Canada, though this meant a considerable loss in the revenues of the railways. I might also mention, as another example, that when it was decided to purchase a new car ferry for the service between Cape Termentine and Prince Edward Island, the government awarded the contract to a Canadian firm, despite the fact that estimates of British firms for the car ferry were in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 less than the sum that will be paid to the Canadian firm making the lowest tender. This decision was taken by the government in order that further employment might be assured to Canadian workmen during a period of temporary depression. By assistance given to the mining and transporting of coal, subsidies to coking plants, the eight-hour day for government employees, and in other ways, we have made material valuable contributions towards continuing employment."

Federal Responsibilities Not Denied

"Far from denying any federal responsibility or obligation with respect to a serious condition of unemployment," declared Mr. King, "let me repeat here what I have said over and over again at Ottawa and in parliament, that if the provinces of our Dominion, or any one or more of them, through their governments, advise the federal government that unemployment within their boundaries has reached proportions which make the problem one too great for them to deal with, we are prepared, as the trustees of all the people, to sit down and confer with the province or provinces so concerned, and work out some scheme of relief whereby federal assistance in the form of contributions or otherwise will be made to supplement those of the provinces in meeting an emergent condition. Mr. Bennett has spoken of the desirability of a national highway. That highway has been built in large part already by the combined efforts of the federal and provincial governments Federal governments have aided by cash contributions and by the actual work of construction in areas such as our national parks which come under Dominion control. I see no reason why the forces of the federal and provincial governments might not be combined in relieving the condition of unemployment, through further prosecuting this work of national highway construction under federal as well as under provincial control. If millions are to be voted for highways, let them also serve to give employment to those who, through lack of employment ,are in greatest need.

Mr. Bennett's Suggestions

"Mr. Bennett suggests, as a means of meeting the emergent condition, the calling of a special session of parliament after the general election. He knows that parliament could not be brought into session until September and he also knows that a special session will cost the country $2,000,000. The only remedy he has thus far suggested, which parliament might put into effect, is an all-round increase in the tariff. How the all-round increase in the tariff is going to better conditions in Western Canada or any other part of Canada, I am unable to say. If $2,000,000 are to be spent because of some attempt to deal with an emergent situation, I think they might be much better be spent in giving direct relief to those who need employment, than in bringing together members of a new parliament to enact legislation of a wholly questionable character and concerning the exact nature of which we are yet wholly in the dark.

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Conference Is Called

"But Mr. Bennett also knows that the present government, at the last session of parliament, made provision for calling, immediately after the general elections are over, an important conference to deal, in a constructive way, with this problem of unemployment. He knows, too, that to this conference are being invited not only representatives of all the provinces, but representatives of the leading municipalities, of employers' associations, of labor organizations and of the great transportation companies. He knows that, at the present time throughout Canada, all those who are seriously interested in finding a solution of this problem are preparing constructive suggestions which, from one or another of these agencies, will be brought before the conference for consideration. He knows, too, that this conference could have its precedings over before any session of parliament could be convened, and that in the event of the conference deciding upon courses of proceeding which involve the expenditure of public funds, the government is in a position, under governor-general's warrant, should the situation demand it, to provide the funds that may be necessary pending the further necessary appropriation by parliament when regularly convened."

No Contribution From Bennett

"When parliament was being asked to vote money for this conference," Premier King continued, "and, indeed, on two occasions on which the question of unemployment was discussed in parliament, I am not aware that Mr. Bennett made the slightest contribution to any of the debates on this matter. He is strong on extra sessions of parliament. He and his followers demanded that parliament should continue in session all last summer and fall and winter, to deal with the situation that might arise out of the revision of the tariff by the United States. Without any continuous session or any special session of parliament, the present government dealt effectively with that situation before the United States revision was completed. I say there is no more necessity of special sessions to deal with the question of unemployment than there was of a continuous session to deal with the United States tariff when Mr. Bennett demanded it over a year ago.

"What we want is practical, constructive, co-operative effort, and this the present administration, hopes to bring about, as a result of the conference which it has called and at which all parties, rightly interested, will be represented.

Effect of Immigration

"May I just say this further word on this all important question. It is asserted by some that the federal government has a special responsibility in the matter of affording unemployment relief, because of its connection with immigration. I need not remind a western audience that the whole line of attack against the government at the time Hon. Senator Forke was minister of immigration, was that Mr. Forke was not permitting immigrants to come into the country in the numbers which it claimed were necessary for the country's progress, nor need I remind you that the opposition policy was expressed in a resolution by General MacRae, Mr. Bennett's general organizer in this campaign, only a year ago, demanding the expenditure of some $300,000,000 on bringing into western Canada some 30,000 additional immigrants, to be settled on western land. Mr. Bennett, in none of his speeches has denied that such is the case. He cannot deny it, for he and his party are on record as having supported this policy, while the government and its supporters are on record as having opposed it.

Return of Resources

"I would like to ask my western friends just what the condition of unemployment in western Canada might be today had we permitted ourselves to be dragooned into admitting immigration into western Canada under conditions such as those proposed by Mr. Bennett or General MacRae.

"In a speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of the last session of the legislature of one of the western provinces, it was stated that the return to the provinces of their natural resources would provide a means whereby the provinces themselves would be better able to develop their resources and industries, and give more in the way of employment to their own citizens. Such I believe to be the case. These resources will be transferred to all the western provinces in the course now of another month, and to this province of Manitoba, in less than fifteen days. Here is one more evidence of the kind of constructive statesmanship under which, at Ottawa, the present administration has sought to deal with our great national problems.

Budget Goes to Root of Question

"Finally, there is the budget of the present year which has been designed for the purpose of going to the very root of the question of unemployment in western Canada, namely that of securing a sure and permanent market in the British Isles for Canadian wheat. I have already shown wherein the partial failure of a crop and the curtailment in the marketing of exports is responsible above all else for the unemployment condition as it exists in western Canada. It is to find a way out of this condition, not by some temporary expedient in emergency relief, but by a great constructive trade policy, that the government has not hesitated to come before the people a year and a half before the expiration of its full term, to secure their support of a policy which to western Canada, and consequently to all Canada, will, we believe, mean more through years to come, than any other policies which have thus far been attmepted or devised."

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Manitoba's Golden Jubilee

Opening his speech, Premier King commented on the fact that Manitoba is this month celebrating the golden jubilee of its entrance into confederation and said that it was with the greatest pleasure he made the first speech of his western tour at Brandon. Apart from that he had special regard for Brandon because it had given him two excellent ministers in Robert Forke and T. A. Crerar. The anniversary occasion would also be memorable because Manitoba would come into possession of her natural resources, as would the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The premier paid high tributes to Mr. Forke and Mr. Crerar. In taking Mr. Forke into the cabinet his administration had won the confidence of the Progressive members of the house in a way which would have been impossible otherwise. Mr Crerar was a gentleman who had wide experience and knowledge not only of western problems, but of the ideas and ideals the Progressive party had cherished in this part of the Dominion, and his elevation to the cabinet was a direct and positive assurance that these ideals would more and more find expression at the council tables of the country. Mr. King claimed that his government the people of the west had reposed "the people ofth e west had reposed in it.

"Give us the support we need from western Canada and we will get our programme more and more fully established," said the premier.

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The Leader Post Regina D9533

KING PLEDGES DAIRY "COMBINE" PROBE

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CHARGE LAID NEW ZEALAND TREATY USED AS CLOAK FOR CONSERVATIVE PROPAGANDA

If Representations Are Made to Minister in Charge and Are Substantiated, Enquiry Will Be Instituted, Premier Says

IMPORTANT POST FOR GORDON ROSS HINTED BY GOVERNMENT LEADER

Audience of 5,000 Hears King as He Speaks at Moose Jaw in Course of Western Federal Political Campaign

(By Staff Reporter)

MOOSE JAW, Sask., July 2.—If it is found that a "combine" exists in the business of handling the produce of the dairy farmers of Western Canada and this acts unfavorably to both producer and consumer, a governmental enquiry will at once be instituted under the Combines Act.

This was the pledge given to the people of Saskatchewan this evening by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, premier of Canada, when he made his first appearance in the present election campaign in this province tonight at a massed public meeting under the auspices of the Moose Jaw Federal constituency organization.

The premier stated that representations had been made to him in the last day or two that there was strong belief that such a "combine" exists and that it is using the New Zealand treaty as a "cloak" to assist Conservative propaganda in an effort to defeat the present King government. "If these representations are made to the minister in charge of the Combines Act of Canada and it is found that a prima facie case exists —as those who have made the representations believe—there will be a governmental enquiry and we will find out, in the interests of producer and consumer, whether the New Zealand treaty is going to be made a cloak for combines and the means to help Tory propaganda, or whether we will protect our producers and consumers alike, according to the law of the land," said the premier.

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Has Large Audience

Approximately 6,000 people greeted the premier when he stepped into the rink here this evening. The crowd rose and cheered him as he walked to the platform and throughout his lengthy speech this evening he was constantly interrupted with cheers and applause.

Towards the end of his address the premier answered the Conservative criticism made a few days ago in the east that Hon. Chas. Dunning was not "sufficiently educated" to hold the post of minister of finance. "He's not in the same class as Fielding," shouted out a member of the audience.

"I think I can say this," replied Premier King, "that Mr. Fielding would be the first to say that Mr. Dunning belongs to the same school and category. Mr. Fielding lived to be 73 years of age. I have had both Mr. Fielding and Mr. Dunning as ministers of finance and each was as strong an adviser as any prime minister might wish to have sit with him in council."

May be Made Minister

During the course of his address the premier hinted that the time may not be very far distant when J. Gordon Ross, the Liberal candidate in the present campaign and member for this constituency in the last parliament, may be raised to one of the highest offices in the gift of the crown, a statement which was met with loud and continued cheering.

The premier dealt at length with many public issues of the day and emphasized that the record of the government would demonstrate beyond peradventure that the present government in all its actions had endeavored to deal in a sympathetic manner with labor. "We have always had the support in parliament of the Labor representatives," he said, "because those representatives know that the interests of labor are linked up with the Liberal party and can never be linked up with the Conservative party."

Discusses Unemployment

Unemployment was a subject dealt with by the premier at length. He pledged himself, when the federal authorities were called upon by provincial governing bodies, to give sympathetic co-operation to any plan which might assist in solving the problem. "It may be hard to say to the unemployed we must wait for an ultimate solution for the working out of policies designed to give greater markets for our produce but I want to say, if an emergency is shown to exist by provincial authorities within the confines of any province, the federal government will not be backward in joining with that government in seeking a remedy. But we do not want to deceive labor. We do not want to play fast and loose with unemployment. Least of all do we want to play politics with it," he added.

Prominent Men on Platform

Many of Moose Jaw's prominent citizens were assembled on the platform with the premier during the evening. Including W. G. Ross, K.C., chairman; Alderman Leroy Johnston, who introduced the premier to the audience; F. H. Hartley, president of the Moose Jaw Federal Liberal Association, who introduced J. Gordon Ross, the candidate; Clarence H. Church, president of the Young Men's Liberal Association; Mrs. Cecil Cull, president, Moose Jaw Women's Liberal Association; Mrs. Charles Crane, vice-president; Mrs. F. H. Hartley.

J. Gordon Ross, the candidate, briefly addressed the gathering stating that the King government was the only one in the history of the Dominion that had gone to the country with all its pre-election pledges fulfilled.

Have Fulfilled Promises

The first speaker of the evening was J. Gordon Ross, who was introduced by F. H. Hartley, president of the local Federal Liberal Association. Mr. Ross, in his address, stated that no charge was being made that the federal government had not carried out its pre-election promises. "For the reason," he said, "that such charge cannot lie. They promised reductions in the tariff; we have them; they promised reduction in taxation and that has been done. They promised to make the National Railways a paying concern and that has been done. They promised the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and that railway is completed. They promised to return to the three western provinces the natural resources and that has been done."

Mr. Ross outlined a number of other pre-election promises, all of which had been fulfilled.

"This is the first time in the history of Canada that any prime minister went to the country with every promise completely fulfilled," he added, amid applause.

Touches on Unemployment

Touching briefly on the unemployment question, Mr. Ross said the records showed there was less unemployment in Canada than in any other country of the world.

Labor had give complete support to the King government in parliament, he said, because their representatives realized that the interests of labor were tied up with the Liberal party and never could be allied with those of the Conservative party.

Addressing the premier, Mr. Ross said, he was convinced that on election day people throughout the Dominion, "irrespective of political affiliations, will demonstrate to you by their votes that they have confidence in you and will return you to another four years of power."

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Introduces Premier

To Alderman Leroy Johnston fell the duty of introducing Premier King to the large audience. He paid a tribute to the Premier as a stateman and a student. The premier, said Mr. Johnston, was probably the greatest authority upon industrial questions of the day and no man was more qualified to give public attention to such matters.

When the premier rose to address the gathering the huge crowd rose and cheered him. "I think this is one of the largest audiences I have addressed in my public career," were the premier's first words. "I want to thank you for turning out in such large numbers and also for the very thorough support you have always given to my government."

Thanking the people of Prince Albert for again nominating him as their candidate in the campaign, the premier paid also a tribute to the work of Gordon Ross. "The people of Moose Jaw can, I think, look with confidence to Gordon Ross one of these days, and possibly in the not very far future, occupying one of the highest offices in the gift of the Crown." This statement of the premier was received with prolonged applause.

Outlines Canada's History

Making a brief reference to the celebration by the Dominion yesterday of its 63rd birthday, the premier briefly sketched the history of the Dominion since Confederation and drew attention to the fact that today the House of Lords in England had passed a bill which amended the B.N.A. Act so as to give the western provinces control of their natural resources. "You can understand the pride which I and my colleagues feel tonight when we realize that it is under the administration that has been governing this country during the last eight years that that change has been made, which—to use the words of the president of the council in the House of Lords today—puts the younger provinces of our Dominion on the same footing as the older provinces with respect to natural resources. Thus is closed out the ambition and ideal of our fathers of Confederation and of the Liberal government of today to bring to completion the unification of the provinces of Canada."

Answers Bennett

Answering the criticism of Hon. R. B. Bennett that the creation of legations in other countries and the making of treaties was a step to separate Canada from the empire, the premier stated that these accomplishments were part of the Liberal policy to make for Canada that full position of nationhood in the eyes of the world to which it is entitled by its position, growth and achievements.

The premier then spoke of the efforts of his government in connection with the settlement of the natural resources question and stated that, in the speech from the throne in the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature, there was a reference to the matter in words to the effect that the return of these resources would enable the province to deal more effectively with her own industries, develop her resources more completely and furnish extra employment for the people of the province.

"I believe that to be a true statement," said the premier. "I believe that the return of your natural resources will enable you to meet some of the industrial problems of Canada more effectively than if you did not have control of them. I believe we have reached a place of a new beginning in that regard. You have your resources and the original subsidy granted in lieu of them will be continued."

Deals With Unemployment

Special attention was paid by the premier to the question of unemployment. At the time the present government came into office, the premier stated, there was a great industrial depression throughout the dominion, far greater than exists today. True, in some parts of Canada the problem was found to be more acute than in other parts and this was to be noticed in the west. If it was true, as stated by Mr. Bennett, that unemployment was due to the policies of the present government, the situation would be acute throughout the entire dominion. The premier quoted from a full page advertisement of Conservative candidates in Nova Scotia to the effect that in 1930 there is a new hope and courage and prosperity in the Eastern provinces.

Analyzing in detail the unemployed situation the premier said the first request for employment was purchasing power, which came from the sale of produce. In the west last year, the crop was only a half crop; the amount of purchasing power was therefore reduced. In addition there was a serious curtailment of the export crop to the outside market which meant the transportation companies were not as busy as before. The lack of purchasing power naturally affected every industry and agencies of commerce. Further there came the collapse of the stock market and people commenced to withdraw their investments to meet their immediate financial obligations.

Greater Market Sought

"All these conditions have been contributory to the problem of unemployment," continued the premier. "In the budget we have endeavored to work out a plan which we hope will give to Western Canada larger markets for the wheat of Western Canada, to extend those markets. If we succeed in that endeavor not only will there be no unemployment but you will be looking around for others to come and assist you in the productivity of your farms.

"I know it is cold comfort to say to those who may be in immediate want of employment that we must wait until these efforts are worked out. If there are immediate conditions affecting individual lives and homes, those conditions must be met." The premier then showed the distribution of governmental work as between the Dominion, the province and the municipalities.

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"I want to say this with all the emphasis at my command: If any province in the Dominion indicates to us that it is not able to cope with the situation in its province, that there is an emergent situation, to meet, the federal government is prepared to sit down with that government and work out some plan of federal aid and assistance and co-operation. No province of Canada, through its ministers to date, has appealed to us that this problem is such as to constitute an emergent situation in that province, and that the necessity of federal co-operation was apparent to solve the problem."

Each of the governmental authorities of the Dominion, starting with the municipalities and ending with the federal government, had a duty to perform in the unemployment problem, the premier continued. "We must all co-operate," he said.

Tells of Work Done

Four outstanding examples of what the federal government was doing to assist in the alleviation of unemployment were quoted by the premier. The Canadian National, at the time it became apparent that a depression would exist, was informed by the government to go ahead with its program and that the government would back its action in parliament. As a result, $1,000,000 was being expended on construction work by the National railways, which ordinarily would not be expended. Arrangements had been made, whereby, in the coal industry, relief had been given so that mining might be continued.

"In every department of government, particularly public works, there have been increased expenditures in order to give employment," said the premier.

The best example the premier gave was in connection with the building of car ferries for use on the lakes and canals of Canada. To let the contract in England would give to the Dominion a saving of over $1,000,000, the premier said.

"But, in order to provide work for our own Canadian people, to whom our first attention is due, we let the contract in Canada and did not call for tenders from any other part of the world. It has meant an added expenditure of over $1,000,000, but we are prepared to take the responsibility for this increased expenditure," the premier said amid applause.

Speaking of the conference to be held in August on the unemployment question, the premier said that he would not hesitate to ask the Governor-General for a special warrant for money to carry out any program agreed upon at the conference to alleviate the situation and then go back to parliament and ask for ratification.

Would Cost $2,000,000

Speaking of the proposal of Mr. Bennett to hold a special session, the premier stated such a session would cost probably $2,000,000.

"I would rather use that money to help to relieve the unemployment situation itself than to call members of parliament to a session to discuss the question," he said. "There is no government that is more sympathetic to the question of Labor than the present administration and anyone who says to the contrary is stating something that is untrue. But we do not want to deceive Labor. We do not want to play fast and loose with unemployment. Least of all do we want to play politics with it."

Increases Buying Power

In detail the premier discussed the treaties that exist between Canada and other countries of the world. As on former occasions the premier emphasized that the sale of the products of the farms to other countries resulted in a greater purchasing power on the part of the people of Canada. Speaking of the importation into Canada of New Zealand butter, the premier said, that at the time of making the agreement with New Zealand, there was no thought in the mind of any one that in a few years New Zealand would be sending butter to Canada, "any more than there is in your mind today that some country somewhere will within a few years export wheat to Saskatchewan."

After referring to the steps taken to meet the situation the premier turned to representations made to him in the last two days in the matter of a combine in the dairy business which is alleged to exist by those who have made the representations. "I am told they have reasonable grounds for believing that those who are purchasing milk and cream from producers, judging from the ruthless way in which they have wiped out some contracts, cancelled others and changed prices, have created a combine.

"What is the combine doing? "It uses the New Zealand treaty as a cloak behind which to hide its operations. It knows that throughout Canada at the present time there is a great political discussion going on. It is making the most exaggerated statements as to the amount of butter coming in. Where does this information come from?

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Refers to Advertisements

"My attention has been drawn, among other things, to the advertisements appearing in the name of Conservative candidates with respect to this matter." He then referred to such an advertisement appearing in a certain magazine, in which it was stated that "New Zealand, through a treaty made by the King government, has now fixed the price of Canadian butter at its present low level." The premier, also quoting from the same advertisement, quoted a letter from a creamery company to the effect that "It is estimated that over 30,000,000 pounds of New Zealand butter have been purchased to arrive before the additional duty goes on on October 12 next."

"Who made that estimate?" asked the premier. "Does it come from any official quarter? How does it happen that this particular advertisement, worded in that way with this particular communication in it, plays such a conspicuous part in the Tory propaganda at the present time?

"These representations have been made to me, and I have given the matter a great deal of thought," continued the premier. "I have told those who have made these representations, there is a Combines Investigation Act on our statute books. I had the honor of bringing that act into parliament some years ago. When we came back we placed it on the statutes again, and it is there today.

Probe Would Follow Complaint

"I have told those who have made these representations to me to make them to the minister administering this act, in accordance with the terms of the act, and there will be immediately established an enquiry by the registrar of combines into this matter, and if a prima facie case is made out, as those who make the representations believe can be made out, I say here and now, we will immediately have an investigation into this combine, if it exists, a governmental enquiry under that act, and we will find out, in the interests of producers and consumers, whether the New Zealand treaty is going to be made a cloak for combines and a means to help Tory propaganda, or whether we will protect our producers and consumers alike, according to the law of the land."

In closing, the premier made reference to the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference, reductions made in the sales tax, legislation for ex-service men, outlined the record of the government, and the British preference proposals in the budget.

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HUGE GATHERING GREETS KING

Unemployment Issue Plainly Faced, Firm Reiteration That Province Has Made No Request For Assista... 13

Lively Interruptions Occur When Prime Minister Makes This Main Subject; No Sidestepping, He Says, But Must Adhere to Chain of Responsibility; New Policy of Northern Government Intimated

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One of the largest meetings he has addressed heard the Prime Minister last night devote most of his Calgary speech of the present campaign to the question of unemployment. As he broached this subject a running fire of interruption started, mostly from the distant parts of the gallery and many of his remarks were heard by the larger part of the audience with difficulty. The disturbance was quieted when the police escorted one interrupter from the building, his exit being the signal for others who had been among the hecklers to leave.

Emphasis was laid by the Prime Minister on the constitutional division of responsibility concerning the relief of unemployment. He declared that the Government was willing to go as far as the law allows in helping any Province that expressed the need of help. He further intimated that grants by order of the Governor-General-in-Council could be made if the situation were deemed to warrant it.

As far as Alberta was concerned he declared that he had received no official request for assistance in the emergency.

Other parts of the Prime Minister's speech concerned the budget and the forthcoming Imperial economic conference.

New Policy Planned

Because he considered the unemployment problem a subsidiary one to the underlying cause of the situation which had arisen the world over, Mr. King told the meeting that there were three major issues in the coming general election.

First, the record of the Liberal Government during the past nine years.

Second, the policies and principles embodied in the Dunning Budget.

Third, the economic policy which would be presented to the Imperial Conference in London this fall.

The outline of a new policy with regard to the Northwest Territories was observed in his remarks that the next step following the return of natural resources to the prairie provinces was to make these territories autonomous and bring them within provincial boundaries. He did not elaborate on this point.

When C. J. Ford, K.C., presiding, opened the meeting the hall was packed to capacity. Every inch of space was occupied and many were then clamoring for admission. As a result the announcement was made that an overflow meeting would be held in the adjacent rink, and this was carried out. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Campbell McLaurin, the Liberal candidate in the West Calgary seat, were the other speakers. All the speeches were broadcast over stations CJCJ and CKLC at Calgary and Red Deer respectively.

Would Welcome McLaurin

Introduced by the chairman of the evening, who briefly touched upon Liberal policies and the work of the past government, the Prime Minister rose to his feet, to be presented with a bouquet of roses by a small girl.

After the applause had subsided, he spoke of C. Campbell McLaurin, who, he said, typified the youth in Liberalism. This constituency, he said, was one in which one could put up a good fight, and if Mr. McLaurin should go to Ottawa, no one would be more warmly welcomed.

Resources Transfer

"Every true Canadian must be proud of this great nation which Canada is today," Mr. King declared in his opening remarks. He went into the importance of the transfer of the natural resources to the prairie provinces, and declared that it really meant the final emerging of the nine provinces of the Dominion as a nation, each unit separate yet united, self-governing, yet willing to co-operate with the central government at Ottawa.

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"It was only by the good will and the spirit of democracy of all the provinces of this Dominion which had to agree to the transfer of the natural resources that this great event in the history of Canada was made possible," he declared.

"The next step will be the task of rolling complete autonomy further north," the bringing into the Western provinces all of that vast territory lying to the North so that every acre of land within the confines of this great Dominion will be within provincial boundaries.

"A further step, and perhaps as important if not more so will be the making of agreements at the Imperial Conference in London next fall that will bring the individual commonwealths of the British nation into one economic unity, conductive to favorable trade arrangements with each other," Mr. King continued.

Before launching into his exposition proper, Mr. King stated that he, as a Liberal, was proud to be the leader of a government which had created the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and was still more proud to be the leader of the government which had saw fit to return to these two provinces the final rights to which they had become entitled for having joined the Dominion in 1905.

Main Issues

"There are three main issues in this present campaign, which among other things I wish to touch upon tonight. The first is the record of the Liberal government now appealing to the people of Canada. Second, the approval or disapproval of the policies embodied in the national budget just passed, and generally referred to as the Dunning Budget," Mr. King stated.

"Third, who is to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference at London next September, and what is to be the policy and its effect insofar as the people of Canada are concerned. These, as I see them, are the three major issues in this important election," the Premier continued.

Mr. King then went into an explanation of how the present election happened to be called as it was a year and a half before the time which the constitution of the Dominion demanded an election, provided the government was still able to hold the majority in the House.

"I wish to say at this time that I am surprised at Mr. Bennett, who during the discussion of the budget in the House so ardently demanded that the people should be consulted as to what party or who would represent Canada at the Imperial Conference, has made so little mention of this very important question," Mr. King stated.

He went on to say that this conference would be one of the most important business meetings in the history of the country. "The policy which Canada is to present at this conference, held in that country which is the best market we have, is a most serious question," Mr. King declared.

"We as a Liberal government might have attended this conference, put our budget into effect, and carried on the government of this country for another year had we not desired to obtain the approval of the people on these vital questions," he continued.

Unemployment Question

At this point, the Prime Minister took occasion to go into a full discussion of the unemployment question, and it was at the same time that the disorderly conduct of the meeting started. Voices from about three corners of the auditorium, and from a gentleman standing on the speaker's left, were heard at the same time, causing an interruption in the address of the Premier.

"Just as long as there is a world with human beings in it, there will be a certain amount of unemployment at different times of the year, but the situation which we are facing today is an emergency one, and I am of the opinion that it will not prove serious and will soon be remedied," the Premier declared.

Division of Responsibility

"This is a situation which I wish to make clear. I am not trying to dodge the issue. But the Federal Government, under the constitution of the country, is given certain powers, the provincial governments certain powers, and the municipal governments certain powers. It would not be in keeping with the constitution for the Dominion Government to go over the heads of the province, so to speak," the Premier stated.

"It seems a pity that this question should be injected into this campaign when it is not a political issue at all. It is a situation which every citizen of Canada must cooperate and grapple with. The government must do its share, not only the Dominion government, but the provincial and the municipal governments as well," Mr. King stated. He went on to explain the real causes of the situation, citing the low crop of the prairies last year, and the complex effect it had on the unemployment situation throughout the Dominion. "In the end, it is the purchasing power of other nations that we must seek in order to solve this problem," Mr. King declared.

U.S. Example Poor One

At this point, the Premier was again delayed by questions from the same points as before, and midst hissing and hooting a speaker to Mr. King's left tried to ask the Premier a question. His voice was inaudible in the uproar.

"Mr. Bennett has told you that the way to cure this trouble is to put up a high tariff wall. I only wish to ask you to look at the United States. They have as high a tariff as perhaps any country in the world, yet there are upwards of 3,000,000 unemployed workers in that country today," the Premier declared. He also referred to some of the European countries as proof that a high tariff would not bring about a solution to the question.

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The speaker to the left of the Prime Minister at this point asked the question: "Why did you not meet the representative of the ex-service unemployed in the city when you arrived this evening?" To this Mr. King immediately replied that he had not been aware that such a conference was desired.

"There is infinitely less employment in Canada today than there was when the Liberal party came into power," the Prime Minister declared. He asserted that where there were 85 persons employed in factories and industries in 1921, there were 111 today. These figures, he said, were those of the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa.

Causes of Unemployment

Not all parts of Canada are in the position that Western Canada is, and Calgary in particular, the Premier asserted. He produced a copy of the Halifax Herald and Evening Mail, showing a full page advertisement by the Conservative party, stating that there was a "new progress, a new hope and a new encouragement everywhere."

"When we realize that the crop last year was barely half an ordinary crop in the West, and market conditions in Europe and elsewhere very bad, we will have some idea of the reason for the present situation about which I am trying to give you my stand," Mr. King declared.

He pointed out that when the farmers weren't able to sell their commodities, the purchasing power of the nation was lowered. The railroads, the wholesalers, the retailers, and all businesses down the line throughout the country immediately become stagnant and the concrete result was that men were being laid off, in all lines of industry, he maintained.

"Then to add to our local condition in Canada, we had the dislocation of prices on the stock markets which still further aggravated the situation here," Mr. King continued.

"It will not help the situation any to keep advertising the fact that you are out of work. What will help, however, will be the advertising to the world that you have commodities to sell which these nations wish to buy," Mr. King declared.

The question then came from the audience, "What about the City worker?"

To this Mr. King replied that when the farmer and the other industries were placed in the economic position which they were last fall, the City was the first to suffer, especially in Western Canada.

Had Averted Greater Distress

"I wish to say one thing, and that is that when my party came into power in 1921, the Canadian dollar was worth only 85 cents on the foreign market, while today it stands at par and has done for some time past. That shows that we have done something toward building up foreign trade, which in the final analysis is our most vital question," the Prime Minister stated.

After more questions from the audience, Mr. King spoke of the work done by the Liberal government to help the unemployment situation during the past winter. "In one case, we found it necessary to call for tenders for a ferry to run between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. This would cost the government millions of dollars. We discussed the question fully, and then instead of awarding the contract to British firm as has been the practice in the past, we gave it to a Canadian firm, and it cost us roughly a million dollars more than it would of had we let it to the British firm.

"But, we gave work to Canadian workmen, and that is an example of the stand of the Liberal party on this question today. Again, Sir Henry Thornton came to me early this year and told me that he was either going to have to lay off a large number of employes or operate at a loss. I told him to by all means keep on as many of his men as he possibly could, even if it did result in a loss.

Grants to Alberta

The Prime Minister next quoted the following figures from Hansard, giving the amount of money paid to the province of Alberta during the last eight years.

Highway construction grants, $13,-150,802.80; agricultural instruction, $1,477,810; technical education, $167,-386; employment offices, $537,372; unemployment relief, $65,187.90; eradication of venereal diseases, $68,036; old age pensions, $133,710, making a total of $15,729,473.80.

Additional grants were made as follows: War Pensions in Alberta, $19,-027,238; grants for unemployment relief made through department of pensions and national health, $98,257, making a grand total of $34,854,969.

Social Measures

Continuing, Premier King spoke of the work of the government in introducing the War Veterans' Allowance Bill, the reduction of the age at which pensions were payable from 70 to 60 years, and the provision for "burnt-out" veterans, which, he said, meant an immediate expenditure of $2,000,-000, and a possible expenditure in the future of $18,000,000. In addition, he said, $36,000,000 had been written off in regard to debts of settlers under the soldier settlement scheme. This he said, had been done not because of any political designs, but because the country and the state of the veteran absolutely demanded it.

Realizes Importance of Situation

"In regard to the unemployment situation," said the premier, "I realize the importance of the situation in certain localities, and so far as the Dominion government is concerned, it is prepared to sit down at a conference table and strive to come to some arrangement by which the situation may be remedied, but," he added, "the thing will have to be done according to the constitution, and not as a charitable institution would hand out relief here and there, indiscriminately. As a government, our actions must be defendable in parliament.

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"Before action can be taken on the part of the Federal government," said the premier, "it must receive an appeal from the provincial government affected. In the closing hours of the last session of Parliament I was asked by H. B. Adshead whether any request had been received from the government of the province of Alberta for aid in any unemployment emergency which may have arisen. I answered that no communication had been received by me which could be presented to parliament, representing an emergency situation in any province in regard to unemployment. I still say this. When such an appeal comes the government will be found ready to co-operate towards devising some plan of remedying such a situation.

Unemployed's Demands

"On my arrival in Calgary this evening I was handed a communication from the Central Council of Unemployed. Its minimum demands, which it stated were essential for the existence of its members and those whom it was supposed to represent, were regular employment based on living expenses. Such relief, it said, was to be taken from super-profits rather than from the incomes of those who were working. It added that if millions could be raised for the prosecution of war, then millions could also be raised for relief.

"In reply, I wish to state that the constitution says the question of wage fixing is essentially a provincial one and comes under property and civil rights. A change in the constitution in this respect may come but, until then, the responsibility of such a scheme must rest with the provinces. If we were not giving subsidies to the provinces to help them in carrying on their affairs, then there would be some grounds for complaint.

"As for super-profits, who can judge whether the money coming into the government treasury comes from super-profits or any other kind of profits? The charge in regard to the raising of money for war purposes is again a matter of division of function, national defense being purely a matter for Federal concern. As for the matter of spending money for war, defense was a Federal obligation, and the Dominion was meeting it. He instanced the great sums paid for war pensions. The Dominion was not asking the provinces to help pay for the cost of war, and, he declared, amid cheers, if Canada had not fought the war, we would not be worrying about unemployment. We would be in a state of servitude.

"Mr. Bennett," added the premier, "holds out the promise of a special session of parliament immediately after he is elected, if he is elected, to deal with unemployment. Such a session would cost at least $2,000,000. Why not save this amount by calling a comprehensive conference of municipal, industrial, provincial and Federal heads? This will be done if I am elected. And if the proper representations are made to me through the provincial governments, I assure you, if an emergency situation really exists, then I am sure the governor-general will provide for such relief as is decided upon through an order-in-council."

Budget's Effect

In conclusion, Mr. King took the stand that the policies and national principles involved in the Dunning budget were of prime importance to the people of Canada as a whole, and perhaps even more important to Western Canada if that be possible.

"The Americans with whom we had been doing considerable trade saw fit to put up a higher tariff wall than ever against us last year, therefore, to meet this situation fairly for Canada, we created the Tariff Advisory Board. And further, we found that not in the United States, but in many of the European countries our goods were not selling as they should," Mr. King declared.

"Consequently, we introduced the budget which you have heard all about many times. Suffice it to say that we have diverted roughly $200,000,000 worth of purchasing power for our goods from the United States where a high tariff wall confronted us, to Great Britain, where our goods were welcomed by a British preferential tariff," the Prime Minister continued.

He went on to say that the Liberal party believed not in demanding that a country set up a tariff and leave a groove for our products only on the condition that we leave a groove for them.

"A mistaken vote in the coming election may throw the economic condition of the country into a worse condition than it is, and that is why I ask you to weigh this whole situation very carefully before casting your vote on July 28," Mr. King declared.

"The response from this economic conference in London will effect the whole of Canada, and the policy that is presented to the Labor government now in power will have much to do with the future of this Dominion. I say again in closing that the future of the country lies with the people who have a vote," he concluded.

Premier King, accompanied by a large party in a special train, left late last night for Revelstoke, where he will speak this evening. On the following evening he will speak at Chilliwack. From there he will proceed to Vancouver, and will later double back speaking successively at Edmonton, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

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GOVERNMENT READY TO DO ALL POSSIBLE FOR JOBLESS SAYS PREMIER

Policy the Same as Laid Down by Tories When Bennett Was Minister of Justice

TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS HEAR KING AT REVELSTOKE

By C. NORMAN SENIOR
Sun Staff Representative

REVELSTOKE, July 5.—Premier Mackenzie King entered the ninth and last province of Canada in this third week of his election tour when he crossed the borders of British Columbia and spoke to two capacity meetings in Revelstoke last night.

Speaking from the same platform with Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister for British Columbia, D. N. McLean, the candidate supporting his government in West Kootenay, and T. D. Pattullo, leader of the Provincial Liberal party, the Prime Minister addressed himself especially to the working people of Canada.

Their hope of better employment conditions, he declared, rested upon the adoption of the policy embodied in the Dunning budget.

TORIES AND LABOR

This policy favored development of friendly markets within the family of nations constituting the British Empire.

Speaking to an audience far beyond this railway centre, as his words were carried by radio to every quarter of the province, Mr. King enumerated an impressive list of measures taken by his government to improve the position of labor and to anticipate and relieve the temporary period of unemployment from which the west is suffering at this time.

As a climax he issued a challenge to Hon. R. B. Bennett, who was posing as the only friend of labor in this campaign, to tell the people what the Conservative party had done for labor during its years of office in Canada.

TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS

"Let him state what status his party placed on the books that mean anything to the working classes," urged the Prime Minister. "When he tells you that I will ask you to compare his list with what the Liberals have done."

The Premier was given a remarkable reception, the two largest halls in the city, the Province Theatre and the Selkirk Hall being engaged.

Even these proved utterly inadequate and people stood near doors and windows to hear the address.

WAIT LONG FOR PREMIER

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Mr. Pattullo, Senator King, Mrs. M. E. Smith, D. N. McLean, the candidate, and others addressed the second meeting at length and when they were through the crowd waited singing songs until 11:30, waiting for the premier.

"This is the finest compliment I have received on my tour," he told them, in thanking them for their patience.

Mr. Pattullo welcomed the premier to British Columbia.

Canada's whole development, the millions spent in railway and other facilities were predicted upon trade expansion which Mr. Bennett's policies would curtail, he declared, and which the government was pledged to achieve.

WATCHING CANADA

"Is Mr. Bennett to go to London with repudiation of the British preference as Canada's verdict?" he asked. "The eyes oft he Empire are on Canada's decision regarding this great Empire trade budget. I wonder if the eyes of other nations are not on us

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also. Are there interests in the United States backing Benentt in order to break down the British preference?"

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, after describing his pride at being a Canadian in London the day Britain acclaimed Canada's Empire budget, declared that Canada's policy was clearly laid down.

"It is the family first, outsiders next," he asserted amid ringing applause. "The nation's answer to the issue of Empire solidarity is assured. It is my task to lay that issue before this province, well named British Columbia. Are we going to rally our forces behind the rest of Canada to send to the Empire conference this Prime Minister with his unsurpassed record of conciliation.

"Our appeal goes far beyond the confines of the traditional Liberal party. It is addressed to all the citizens of Canada to vote for your own prosperity, the welfare of British Columbia and of Canada, prosperity for the Canadian people and the solidarity of the British Empire."

CHALLENGES BENNETT

Speaking with the ease and simplicity for which he is noted, Premier King held the rapt attention of his listeners as he told the story of his Government's record in the general matters of Government policy, culminating with his direct challenge to Mr. Bennett on the issue of labor and unemployment and rounded off with the vital relationship of the principles of the 1930 budget to the acute problems of the day. On taking office his first interest had been to restore the essential unity of Canada by ironing out sectional grievances.

GRIEVANCES REMOVED

Royal commissions had ascertained the facts, the Government had carried out their recommendations, adjusting the difficulties of the Martimes, returning the natural resources to the Prairies, ceding back to British Columbia the railway belt and Peace River lands.

All Canadians of this generation should feel a pride in this reconstruction of the Dominion on a fairer and juster basis.

For the first time since confederation every Province owned its own natural resources. Premier Tolmie of British Columbia had made a public statement that he had been treated fairly and squarely.

WITHOUT DISTINCTION

"Some political orators are telling you that I would not give a 5-cent piece to a Tory Government," he commented. "My love for Tory Government is not great, but when I am dealing with the business of the country I have recognized whatever Government was in office. In all our dealings with the Provinces we never asked if their Governments were Liberal or Conservative. We dealt with them as fellow citizens of Canada."

CANADA AS A NATION

He pointed out that in these matters most of the Governments dealt with had been other than Liberal.

Yet each had gone away with a sense that justice had been done.

That was a matter for the people to consider in this election. The Government had striven for the unity of Canada above all things.

Alluding to former Imperial conferences the Premier described the acquisition by Canada and the dominions of complete self-government in external as well as domestic affairs.

This was illustrated by the treaty conserving the North Pacific Halibut Treaty.

The 1926 resolution recognizing the equality of status of the members, nations of the British Commonwealth, had been challenged by Mr. Bennett.

"Mr. Bennett today talks 'Canada first'," he said. "Yet in parliament this session he would not admit that Canada was a nation. Can you afford to send to the Imperial conference as your delegate a man who does not admit that his own country is a nation in every sense of the word."

The Premier expressed his satisfaction at having as the Liberal candidate in Kootenay eWst a labor man.

LABOR'S PRACTICAL FRIEND

He agreed with the local candidate that labor's aims were best achieved by co-operation with farmers, business men and representatives of all classes in a party truly Liberal and actuated by the common desire to improve the condition of humanity.

"I have always felt that the greatest problem of government was the welfare of the great mass of human kind that work for their living," declared Premier King.

He enumerated the policies executed by the Liberal party of Canada to that end.

1. Establishment of the Labor department and the Labor Gazette, with himself as the first deputy minister, the first editor and the first Minister of Labor for Canada.
2. His personal fight to abolish sweatshop contracts for government uniforms.
3. His personal efforts under the Conciliation Act in settling over 49 strikes, several of them in B.C. mining camps.

GRAND TRUNK PENSIONS

4. Passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act giving labor the right to examine the books of employers and cross-examine company officials on oath.
5. Passage of the Anti-Combines Act.
6. Restoration of pension rights to the Grand Trunk strikers, after a struggle of 10 years. He told this story in detail to his audience of railway men, adding that his two Ministers of Labor, James Murdock and Peter Heenan were Railway Brotherhood men.

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7. Selection of Sir Henry Thornton as president of the C.N.R. on recommendation of Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, primarily because Sir Henry was fair and square with labor.

TORIES OPPOSED PENSIONS

8. Establishment of old age pensions.

Mr. Bennett's gesture of taking over old age pensions and paying them all out of the National Treasury, he pointed out, did not involve any increase in the rates of pension. It simply meant the Dominion would have to raise more taxes to meet the bill.

The Tory party had opposed old age pensions in the first place and the Tory Senate had thrown out the bill. "Do you wonder I don't like Tories?" he asked.

9. Enactment last session of the 8-hour day to the fulelst extent of Dominion jurisdiction, that involved an addition of $1,000,000,000 to the expenditures to pay the extra labor required and was a direct federal grant to current unemployment relief.

ORIENTAL LABOR

10. Legislation and agreements which are efefctively keeping out Chinese and Japanese and Indian Oriental labor. The agreement affecting India he had personally negotiated by making a trip to India, he recalled.

These were achievements, not promises, he said in summing up the list. Next he turned to unemployment.

There was the general problem associated with fundamental causes, changing markets, introduction of machinery, etc.

There was also emergency unemployment arising at special times in particular places.

The first was the greatest problem facing governments at all times. The second required special solution.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY TOO

The first time in history that a Dominion Government had dealt with special unemployment crisis was in the years immediately after the war when the Meighen government, specifically describing its action as a war measure, had made grants out of the Dominion treasury.

He quoted with approval the order in council passed by the Conservative Government in 1921 when R. B. Bennett was Minister of Justice as follows:

"Unemployment relief has been and must necessarily continue to be primarily a municipal responsibility and in the second instance the responsibility of the province, and that the causes creating such a condition being beyond control of local or national power, Provincial or Federal Governments should assist the Municipal authorities."

This was right, he said, because the Provinces had sole authority over hours of work, rates of wages, working conditions and other related matters.

MUST ABIDE BY LAW

"But," he added significantly, "the time is coming when we may change the constitution and the Dominion may take charge of many of these things now vested in the provinces. For the time being we have to deal with the law as it is.

"If the province finds the problem so large that it cannot cope with it, then it is perfectly right that it should ask the Dominion to help. I never said the Dominion would shirk its responsibility.

"If any provincial government makes direct official representation to us that they have a condition of unemployment that they can't cope with, then we are prepared to join them in seeing what can be done to solve it."

The premier not only pledged his government to aid the provinces in emergency situations, but said it had done much to prevent unemployment and to relieve the tension.

MUCH AID GIVEN LABOR

He listed some of the measures as follows:

1. $4,000,000 had been paid in old age pensions, taking off the employment market the elderly who were always the first to lose their jobs.
2. In eight years $223,000,000 had been spent in war pensions to men under handicap in the employment market.
3. This year the burned-out veteran had been allotted $2,500,000 under the War Allowances Act.
4. $35,000,000 had been wiped off the obligations of soldier settlers, keeping them on the land and off the city employment market.
5. The government had backed up Sir Henry Thornton in retaining on the payroll 5,000 C.N.R. employees who would have been discharged if the only consideration in this year of light traffic had been keeping the railway's ledger showing.
6. The Public Works Department had kept work in Canada that might have gone abroad at a saving of $1,000,000 in order to meet the needs of Canadian workers.
7. The subsidies for the movement of coal from Alberta and the Maritimes to Central Canada had created work in the coal fields. These were direct measures of relief for unemployment, out of the Federal treasury, not doles, but actual work.

"Has not the Dominion done its part?" he asked, adding that a conference of Provinces, Municipalities and industrial heads had been called to grapple with the problem on a further basis by national co-operation of all elements affected.

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BENNETT'S PROMISES

Mr. Bennett's attitude he dubbed as fraudulant. He had said he would call a special session of Parliament and raise the tariff to create work or die in the attempt.

The tariff was high in the United States and they had 4,000,000 unemployed. Unemployment in Canada was not general, It was concentrated largely in the West. Conservative candidates in Halifax, in a full page advertisement, which he showed the audience, declared that the Maritime Provinces were enjoying unprecedented prosperity.

CAN SEEK MARKETS

Unemployment in Western Canada was due to the light crop and the curtailment of grain sales.

There was not the same purchasing power in the west as a result.

Transportation was affected.

Revelstoke was particuliarly able to see the effect of that.

Wealth came from nature and labor. when the basic industries were affected the whole of society suffered.

It spread back from the farmers to the railways, to the coal mines, to the payrolls, to the retailers, the wholesalers and ultimately the manufacturers.

The government could not prevent droughts but it could help in the matter of markets.

This the Liberal party was pledged to do by finding markets in the Empire, the Orient and foreign countries for Canada's great excess of production from its basic industries.

"If we are going to keep and extend our trade with Britain, we have got to do something to help her trade in Canada," declared Premier King.

"We have diverted by our budget a large amount of our buying from the United States to Britain. We are extending the British Preference.

DEPENDS ON VOTE

We are trying to gain in our own family and household the opportunities that other countries have taken away from us.

"It all depends on the verdict of July 28. If the government is defeated, then, this budget is defeated in the eyes of the British people. What kind of treatment will Canada get from Britain under those circumstances?"

"Today we have to decide whether our trade is to be built up more and more in the British Empire on a basis of mutual good will or whether we are going to lose that good will."

B. C. could not consume the enormous production from its basic industries. They must go to the markets of the world.

For these commodities to complete in the open market, the price must be right and that was a question of keeping down the cost of production. To this end the government had sought to lower the cost of implements of production and to lower the cost of living.

DOUBLED IN 8 YEARS

It had subsidized steamship lines and made treaties with other nations.

The sum total result was that Canada's foreign trade had doubled in eight years.

Canada's total trade was fifth in volume among the nations in the world.

Canada exported more manufactured goods per head of population than any other country except Great Britain.

The issue in this election, he declared, was that government asked for the power to carry out its policy of still further expending these markets.

The United States, France, Germany and Italy had all raised their tariffs against Canada's goods.

Great Britain bought more from Canada than Canada bought from Britain.

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HUGE THRONG GREETS MACKENZIE KING AT CHILLIWACK MEETING

G. G. McGeer Voices Imperative Demand For Equalization

STAND ENDORSED BY THE PREMIER

By C. NORMAN SENIOR,
Sun Staff Correspondent.

CHILLIWACK, July 7.—"I do not think I have ever before addressed so many of my fellow citizens at one time," exclaimed Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, as he gazed out over a sea of 7,000 faces at the monster demonstration staged in the Prime Minister's honor here Saturday night.

An entire city block filled with chairs and benches provided seats for 5000. Another 2000 stood along the sidewalks on both sides. Flood lights and amplifiers enabled all to see and hear.

Between 200 and 3000 out of sight of the platform listened in rapt attention in the seats of parked motor cars and in the school auditorium as the Premier's words were spread throughout the city by amplifiers on every street corner.

Chilliwack has a population of 2500. Four times that number assembled to do honor to the Prime Minister of Canada at a meeting added to his itinerary as an after thought. They came from every city and town, every hamlet and almost every farm in the wide and fertile Fraser Valley. Skeptics scoffed at the elaborate preparations, but the seating arrangements were only half adequate.

WELCOMED BY McGEER

It was the second time a Prime Minister of Canada has spoken in Chilliwack. The Premier's special cars were uncoupled from the transcontinental train at Agassiz at 7:30 p.m. A big crowd thronged the platform as Premier King and Hon. Ian Mackenzie stepped from the train and were welcomed by G. G. McGeer, K.C., the candidate; E. D. Barrow and other leading citizens of the Fraser Valley constituency.

A band and a caravan of cars escorted the Prime Minister via the Rosedale ferry to the platform where 7000 wildly cheering men and women gave him a welcome of unsurpassable warmth.

The Premier, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. McGeer were piped to the platform by Sergt.-Major Ross of Mission, and were extended a cordial civic welcome by Mayor C. A. Barber. J. B. Miller of Mission presided.

Inspired by the enthusiasm of the great throng and by a magnificent tribute paid him by Mr. McGeer in his opening speech, the Premier responded with one of the most eloquent addresses of his tour.

EQUALIZATION PROBLEM

From the standpoint of the farmers of the Fraser Valley the outstanding utterances were those of Mr. McGeer and the prime minister on the local issue of supreme importance, the granting of equalized freight rates.

With a degree of independence that appeared to border on daring, Mr. McGeer, amid thunders of applause, told the Premier in plain language that his one object above all others in seeking election was to carry his fight for equality in transportaton services and costs to the floor of parliament. The Premier's response evoked even higher demonstrations of enthusiasm.

"We have made considerable reduction in freight rates," said Mr. King. "We are not finished yet. I want Mr. McGeer at Ottawa to help complete that work.

"Equalization of rates is laid down as the policy of the Liberal party. We intend to keep up the work until equalization is an accomplished fact."

Mr. McGeer's remarks which evoked this declaration from the head of the government were bold and to the point.

WHY NO SETTLEMENT

"I want a seat in parliament to finish that freight rates case," he declared.

"For a quarter of a century British

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Columbia has struggled for equalization. Both national railways are bound to serve the Dominion so that no part gets more advantage than another.

"Why has that case not been settled? Because when the Mackenzie King Government in its historic order-in-council declared for equalization, British Columbia's right to share the fruits of that declaration was faced with the bitterest hostility, not only from the railways but from every province and city from Manitoba east.

"Mr. Meighen, the leader of the Conservative party, supported that opposition in parliament and British Columbia sent to Ottawa an almost solid representation of members supporting Mr. Meighen.

"If we want that issue settled, we must send men to Ottawa who will place the interests of British Columbia before party.

"If I am elected and this issue is not settled, I will use the only weapon of minorities. I will obstruct the business of parliament until justice is done.

"In this I know I have the sympathy of our Liberal Prime Minister on my side, for he is the friend of minorities and the exponent of justice to all.

"I have only one thing against my opponent, Mr. H. J. Barber, that he, the same as our other Conservative members, did not fight for British Columbia, did not support the Prime Minister's equalization policy against the opposition of the rest of Canada."

EMPIRE CONFERENCE NEED

Speaking of the national issues Mr. McGeer said that Canada should send Premier King to the Empire Trade Conference because of his proven success as a conciliator of conflicting interests.

The culminating achievement was to be found in his invitation to the Empire to attend the 1930 Economic Conference and the Empire budget which had laid the foundations for its deliberations.

Premier King announced that he had himself urged Mr. McGeer to be a candidate in this election. He exhibited a document which he said was an economic and political survey of British Columbia written for him by Mr. McGeer in February, 1929.

"No finer statement of the position of this province and of the principles that should govern it has ever been made," he declared. "I thank him for the guidance it has given me. I want him in Ottawa to help me maintain and carry out those principles. If he makes a little trouble in parliament you can leave that to me."

NEW NATIONAL STATUS

Unity, autonomy, equality and goodwill were again the underlying theme that bound together the many phases of government responsibility discussed by Premier King.

The autonomy had been given the Provinces, bringing harmony into Dominion affairs, he likened to the autonomy and equality acquired by the nations of the Empire and the improved spirit of co-operation that bound the Empire together.

Indications of the new national status was the appointment by Canada of her own ministers to countries with which the Dominion had important trading relations.

"Did we not do right to appoint our own minister to Japan," he asked, "to take a share in developing the Oriental trade? Yet the opposition fought and ridiculed that appointment. Was that the 'Canada first' policy of which Mr. Bennett speaks today?"

Canada had passed the stage where the home market could absorb the tremendous production of her natural resources. The Government's policy, therefore, had been to place these industries in a position to hold their own in competition with the world.

Reduction in the cost of implements of production, in which he included automobiles and motor trucks, under modern conditions, was one important step which the Conservatives had bitterly opposed. Yet the implement and automobile industries had not been ruined, as they predicted, and British Columbia was peculiarly able to appreciate what the reduction had meant to agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing industries.

The trade treaties and the enlargement of the trade commissionership service were other steps to find markets for Canada's increased productivity. The trade commissoner personnel had been doubled and the countries covered by the service increased from 22 to 33, he said.

RESULTS OF TRADE POLICY

In Canada's Pacific trade the results could be observed with special force, he reminded his British Columbia audience.

He quoted statistics, comparing our exports with the fololwing countries in the years of 1922 and 1929:

Australia, $10,000,000 and $19,000,000.
New Zealand, $4,000,000 and $17,000,000.
South Africa, $3,000,000 and $12,000,000.
China, $2,000,000 and $24,000,000.
Japan, $4,000,000 and $42,000,000.
British India, $1,500,000 and $12,000,000.

Our imports from these countries had also increased, but were small in comparison with the exports.

He gave the following figures of imports last year: Australia, $3,400,000; South Africa, $280,000; China, $3,000,000; Japan, $13,000,000.

As a great exporting country, Canada quickly felt the effect of outside depression. As an instance, our pres-

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ent unemployment, confined largely to Western Canada, was the direct result of a small crop and failure to sell it.

"We have seen in the local and temporary unemployment, what would happen if we were cease to export our surplus products," he said with pointed reference to Mr. Bennett's policy. "We should have a serious depression."

Refusal of other countries, United States and several European countries to buy our products had necessitated seeking a market elsewhere. That was the object of the Dunning budget. It had transferred $200,000,000 of Canada's foreign purchases from the United States to Great Britain.

Britain was chosen because it was the Mother Country and because it had always bought more from Canada than Canada had bought in return. When Conservatives accused the Liberals of stealing their clothes he asked when the Conservative party had ever increased the British preference.

PANAMA CANAL EFFECT

With the opening of the Panama Canal the Premier pointed out that the British preference had a new significance in the West, particularly as British products to receive the preference had to enter through Canadian ports.

And now with the Empire Conference coming up, the issue was who should go to that conference to represent Canada and to turn Canada's account the budget gesture of goodwill to our chief and most important market.

Mr. Bennett had insisted there should be an election to determine Canada's representation, but he had dropped all mention of that subject in the campaign.

Mr. King predicted that if the Empire Preference proposals in the Dunning budget were repudiated by the Canadian people it would be many years before Canada could regain the lost goodwill in the Empire markets.

He pointed out also that by making the proposals it had made, Canada had taken a policy that was adaptable to the policy of any government that Britain might have, Labor, Liberal or Conservative, for while they differed in method they all had a common wish to further Empire trade. Any attempt by Canada to dictate the fiscal policy of a sister unit of the Empire could only be disruptive, he asserted.

REACHES VICTORIA

VICTORIA, July 7.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Colonization, passed through Vancouver late Sunday night on their way to Victoria, where the premier speaks this evening. They will arrive in Vancouver again Tuesday morning for their big meeting in the Arena that night.

Sunday the premier spent resting at Chilliwack. About midday the party motored to the Sutors' cottage at Cultus Lake for luncheon.

Late in the afternoon the Prime Minister and his suite drove to Harrison Springs Hotel for dinner before taking the train at 8:30 p.m. for the coast.

It was Mr. King's first visit to the agricultural region of the Fraser Valley, and he expressed himself enraptured with its beauty and the evidence of the well-being of its inhabitants.

Coming into Vancouvr his train was delayed by a fire at Harrison Mills.

The SS. Princess Elizabeth was held for half an hour because of the delay.

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New Zealand Mart Not to Be Thrown Away, Says Premier

Only Revision of Trade Treaty Proposed

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

VICTORIA, July 8.—Premier Mackenzie King dealt with two issues with special force at his great meeting in the Royal Victoria Theatre here last night—the New Zealand treaty and unemployment.

He alluded to the tremendous new trade obtained for Canada by the abused Australian and New Zealand treaties.

Canada's increased consumption of butter due to her prosperity; her decreased butter supply due to the attraction of grain growing in recent years and the high offers of American farmers for Canadian dairy cattle had made it possible for New Zealand to sell butter in Canada profitably by the enhanced market price here.

This had not been anticipated when the treaty was made, he said.

At that time both Canada and New Zealand were exporters of butter.

But under that treaty Canada's exports to New Zealand had risen from $4,000,000 to $17,399,999 between 1922 and 1928, while our imports in the latter year were only $12,700,000, he said.

JUMPS TO $7,450,000

New figures just reaching him from Ottawa showed that fro the last fiscal year our exports to Australia had jumped another $7,450,000 and for the last calendar year were no less than $23,255,000.

"In view of the dairy sitaution we have asked New Zealand for a revision of that treaty,' 'he announced, "but do not think we are going to abrogate the treaty and throw away that great empire market of limitless possibilities. Let us pause before we make dissession with our sister dominion that may cost us this market. We are just on the threshold of the trade we can do with those countries."

BUDGET MEANS JOBS

The Premier replied to a questionnaire from organized labor.

He preached his remarks with the comment that the solution of unemployment depended on the Dunning budget more than on anything else because the unemployment was caused by los of purchasing power through failure to market the crop.

This was the condition that the budget dealt with primarily, he declared.

UNEMPLOYMENT & INSURANCE

The first question he was asked was whether he favored unemployment insurance.

Unemployment insurance legislation he answered was constitutionally in the field of the Provincial Legislatures, but he said the Dominion could and should assist if the Provinces took action.

This was one of the issues he hoped to see discussed at the unemployment conference this fall.

NO ELECTION MYTHS

"Personally I believe in insurance against unemployment," he declared. "Wherever there is ris kthere should be insurance. Labor suffers risk all the time.

Anything I can do to make that risk less perilous for those who earn their living by the sweat of their brows I will do.

But one thing I will not do for political purposes is to try to mislead my laboring friends by promising that the state will do things the state cannot do."

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION

He declared unequivocally that he was in favor of restricting immigration at the present time, and again said that since the natural resources had been returned to the yrovinces the immigration policy must henceforth be dictated by the provinces.

WHEN PROVINCES ACTED

"Are you in favor of Federal Governmentaid to assist the provinces and municipalities in the relief of unemployment? he was asked in the third question.

The answer to that was that the government had already given such relief when it first came into office and unemployment was worse than now. That aid was given in pursuance of the policy of the preceding government on application of the provinces, whose responsibility in the matter came first.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

"The Dominion can now size up each municipality and assume the responsibility without the request of provinces," he said. "When this or any province says it needs national aid we are prepared to meet that demand.

"But we have received no request from any province.

"My remarks about not giving a five-cent piece had regard to the fact that no province had asked for a five-cent piece.

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"I have no intention of handing out your money from the federal treasury to these Tory government to use in order to step out and try to defeat us. How much trust would you put in a government that would dole out your money that way?

NO SANTA CLAUS

"We are not a glorified Santa Claus. We deal with the money raised by hard taxation and every dollar we spend is the people's money. Our first duty is to guard the treasury. We can do more for unemployment by guarding your markets than by making doles to the provincial governments.

"But if this government sends us word that unemployment has got beyond its control and they need our aid we will meet them and consider how to help them."

GRANTS TO B.C.

The premier then enumerated the steps taken by its own agencies to create employment and to relieve distress.

He also quoted the details of $8,852,000 raised by federal taxation and turned over to the Province of British Columbia to be spent in the past eight years, including subsidies, grants in aid of agriculture, highways, technical education and Old Age Pensions.

BAD ADVERTISING

Unemployment in the United States was worse than in Canada, he pointed out, and while this was little comfort to those who were out of work, he said, they were not helped by making political capital of the issue.

The advertisement given to unemployment by Mr. Bennett would turn capital away from Canada and make matters worse.

Responding to such an ovation as the capital city of Vivtoria has seldom accorded to any Canadian statesman Premier King concluded his address to his great audience with a notable burst of eloquence.

CLEAR-CUT ISSUE

"Are you going to say to the rest of the Empire on July 28 that this fiscal policy designed to meet our present emergency and at the same time to draw closer the bonds of Empire is repudiated by the Canadian people?" he asked.

"Vote not in favor of Liberals or of any party. You are the people. We are your trustees. Do what is right for Canada and the Empire. This time the Liberal party lays before you a policy that affects Canada, the Old Country and the whole Empire.

"The representation at the Empire Conference in October may determine the whole future of the British Empire, which has been the greatest instrument for peace and justice in the world's history.

TORY ATTACKS FUTILE

Mr Bennett talks much of "Canada first."

"I do not see why there should be Canada first or Empire first. Our interests are one. We are all part of the great family of nations of the Empire.

"In the very centre of that Empire arena stands the Canadian budget. It has been belittled and ridiculed by Mr. Bennett and Dr. Manion and Mr. Stevens, but the leaders of all three parties in Great Britain have acclaimed and welcomed it.

"The British press says that nothing comparable to this budget in the realm of Empire statecraft has been evolved since the Armistice.

NO PROMISE TO B. C.

"Are you going to lose that goodwill which we need so much to further marketing of our products by sending to that Empire Conference the men who have opposed this policy?"

The Premier spoke from the same patform as Stuart Henderson and C. H. O'Halloran, Liberal candidates in Victoria and Nanaimo, who preceded him for a few minutes each.

Mr. Henderson commented in the hundreds of millions of dollars Mr. Bennett was promising to spend in eastern constituencies and twitted Victoria Conservatives with having failed to elicit any of them for Victoria and for having failed to obtain one of the gree ports Mr. Bennett has been promising to establish in the East.

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Vancouver Sun July 9/ D9553

Greatest Meeting Ever Held in B.C. Hears King Pledge Peace Line, Work for Jobless

ELECTION JULY 28TH TO DECIDE CANADA'S EMPIRE TRADE ROLE

Defeat of Dunning Budget Would Close Door to Good-Will of Old Country and Sister Dominions

PREMIER THRILLS OVERFLOW AUDIENCE AT THE ARENA

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By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Premier Mackenzie King addressed the greatest political meeting in the history of British Columbia in the Vancouver Arena Tuesday night.

Fully 9,000 were seated, hundreds stood

at the sides and back. The doors were closed early and hundreds—perhaps thousands—were turned away.

Such was Vancouver's tribute to the Prime Minister whose policies have given to Vancouver the greatest era of prosperity and development in her history, an era in which from a humble beginning this city has leaped into the forefront of the seaports of the world.

Record of Achievement

It was his record of achievement, culminating in the historic budget declaration of Canada's determination to centre her hopes for future trade expansion upon relations of goodwill and co-operation with her sister nations of the British Commonwealth, that drew this great audience to welcome and cheer the Premier of Canada.

For that mighty concourse of people the Premier delivered himself of the most tremendous speaking effort of his campaign.

Brilliant Statement of Issues

For two hours and three-quarters he explained in clear and simple language the policies which are at stake in the election to be settled upon July 28.

Speaking entirely without notes he covered the whole realm of public issues that have been raised in the campaign.

UNITY OF EMPIRE

Unity of Canada and unity of the Empire, with prosperity for both, he said, had been the aim of his Government from the day it was formed. Every phase of government that he discussed was a part of that unifying theme.

PEACE OUTLET ASSURED

Of special interest to his British Columbia audience was his reiteration of his pledge in parliament that if within six months the two railway presidents do not agree upon a route for the Peace River outlet to the Pacific Coast the Government will take that responsibility upon itself.

To that pledge he added the assurance that this period might be shortened if it were necessary to cope with unemployment by starting the undertaking earlier.

Woven into his discussion of the Government's efforts to expand Canada's trade upon the Pacific was the announcement that the improvement and cheapening of communications across the Pacific was to be made an immediate objective.

MUST HAVE LOWER RATES

He expressed belief that cheap wireless telephone service from Vancouver to Japan was a possibility and announced that if elected he would seek to bring this about.

He met the unemployment issue squarely with a declaration that the Government was prepared to cooperate to the fullest extent with any province if in the opinion of the Provincial Government the emergency was beyond its capacity to deal with.

No special session of parliament was needed to launch public works and to do everything needful to grapple with this problem, he declared.

GREATER AUSTRALIAN TRADE

He revealed to his audience that the Australian move to give British Columbia soft woods the benefit of the British preference was a step in the course of negotiations that have been under way for some months to broaden the preferential agreement between the two dominions.

Argentina's effort to negotiate a trade treaty with Britain had failed, he asserted, primarily because the

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Election Ballot To Decide Empire Policy of Canada

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Canadian Government had notified Britain of what was coming in the way of a policy to foster British trade with this country.

THE BUDGET CRITICS

The salmon treaty and the C.N.R. hotel both found their place in the Premier's argument, while he met ridicule of the budget with ridicule of its critics.

Capping it all came his eloquent peroration appealing to the people of Canada, not to support the Liberal party, but to vote on July 28 in the best interests of Canada and the Empire.

"We have made it apparent to the world," he said, "that Canada intends to do her part to promote to the utmost degree Intra-Empire trade.

NO INTEREST INJURED

"All trade has in time to be paid for with trade. Under the new arrangement that we have made no interest in Canada suffers. Nobody in Canada is saying that we have hurt them, because we studied carefully what we were about.

"In Britain regardless of party all elements have thrown up their hats and cheered this Canadian budget. Englishmen do not cheer when there is nothing to cheer about and Scotsmen do not cheer about getting something when they have got nothing.

"Whether there is a Labor or Conservative Government in England our policy meets theirs. If the Conservatives put on a tariff Canada will be the first to benefit by preferences granted to the Dominions.

"The Labor Government is in office, opposed to tariffs.

"But we can get into their market under their policy because if we treat the people of Britain fairly as our own kith and kin and let them see that we want to trade with them as our own people they will treat us fairly and generously.

DEFINITELY FRAMED

"The people must determine on July 28 whether they are going to defeat this budget and lose the goodwill of the British people or strengthen the hands of the Government that goes to London in a spirit of co-operation to further Empire trade.

"The budget was definitely framed in relation to the trade between Canada and the Empire.

"Any effect that Canada's representatives can have in the Empire Conference will be proportionate to the degree of support that is evidenced by the Canadian people.

ACT AS CANADIANS

"If we have the voice of the people behind us in no unmistakable terms in favor of this budget of Empire trade then we can get a response we could not get in any other way. On your responsibility depends what is to come of that conference.

"You who want your port developed, your trade increased, your unemployment solved, have the solution in your own hands. So long as the people understand this issue in the true light they will not act as Liberals, Conservatives or Labor, but as citizens of Canada and of the Empire.

"SHALL WE SET BACK THE CLOCK?"

"Shall we vote to set back the clock or shall we go forward to strengthen and upbuild the British Commonwealth of Nations of which we are proud to be an important part?"

The first chapter of the Premier's speech was his account of his work for unity in Canada. Settlement of the grievances of the Maritime and Western provinces on the just and generous basis adopted could not have been achieved without treating all alike.

From the outset his efforts toward unity had been shown by his determination to have every province represented in the cabinet. The success attained in policies for the development of the west had amply justified the pains taken on this score, he contended.

PROVINCES FAIRLY TREATED

The settlements with the provinces had nearly all been made with non-Liberal governments.

Of their fairness he called upon Premier Tolmie to testify by his published statement that he had been treated fairly and courteously regarding the railway lands agreement.

The audience laughed when he said: "You have heard of my statement that I would not give a five-cent piece to any Tory government.

"I would like you to read the full statement in Hansard.

"It was made when Conservative members were seeking to disturb me.

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"No province had asked for aid for unemployment relief at that time and when I was asked by members of parliament to give out federal money I pointed out that in the absence of any request from those governments I was not prepared to make grants at that time.

"There was no reference at all to the broad question of unemployment.

WILL RECEIVE HELP

"In that matter we follow the policy of our predecessors, the government of which Senator Robertson and Mr. Bennett were members.

"In the event of the provinces finding the problem too great to cope with and they ask us for assistance we are ready to share in aiding the provinces to deal with unemployment.

"But we have not received to this hour from the government of B.C. any request for aid for unemployment. So far as I am aware the province itself has not made any grant to the municipalities by dipping into its own treasury to relieve unemployment.

NATIONAL DEBT REDUCED

"When a request comes it will be dealt with in the same spirit of co-operation with the provinces as we showed in these other matters.

"When you hear five-cent pieces being talked about remember these settlements with the provinces by which subsidies of hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be paid to the provinces for all time in addition to the return of the lands."

Turning then to the work of the government on taking office to restore the country's credit, he said the entire war remained to be paid for to the tune of $1,780,000,000, deficits of enormous sums were being piled up each year, and the interest on the debt was equal to the entire cost of government in 1911.

DOLLAR WAS WORTH 84 CENTS

The dollar was worth only 84 cents.

The great problem of developing Canada's trade could not be tackled until credit was restored.

"What greater need is there in tackling a problem like unemployment than to have a sound financial policy?" he asked. "A bankrupt business can not give employment to many."

"Conservatives may boast about the millions they spent on unemployment relief, but that fact tells the story of the conditions of unemployment at the time when the Conservatives were in office."

BALANCED THE BUDGET

Unemployment had ceased when the Liberal government began to balance the budget and capital began to come in for development.

This had been followed by reduction of the debt by $270,000,000, and removal of taxation which would, if still in effect, take $118,000,000 more from the taxpayers each year than is now required, if that taxation had not gone.

Reduced taxation was one of the means taken to stimulate productivity. Removal of taxes on the implements of production had assisted the great industries of British Columbia, lumbering, fishing, mining and farming, he said.

COMPETE WITH WORLD

Success of these industries depended on the price at which their products could be sold and in reducing costs these prices had been reduced to enable the industries to compete with the world.

Lowering the duties on tea, sugar, boots and shoes, had also helped to reduce the cost of living in order to help producers.

Unemployment, he said, was of two kinds, the local emergency due to temporary causes and the great permanent problem which was today one of the greatest problems confronting all governments of the world, municipal and national.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Mr. Ladner had said in his speech on July 4 that the policy of the government was to do nothing.

"He tells what he knows to be not true," said Mr. King, "and that is not the right way to deal with any problem."

The Premier recited the Conservative policy drawn up when Mr. Bennett was minister of justice, asserting that unemployment was primarily a municipal problem.

The order has said that the Dominion should step in first to provide work and secondly food and shelter for those for who work was not available, when the municipalities and the provinces found the task beyond them.

PREPARED TO ASSIST

"That is the policy we continued and are prepared to continue," he said, "if we have not disbursed as many millions as they did it is because under our policies there has not been sufficient unemployment to require it. When we receive representation that the provinces are not able to assist the municipalities we are prepared to assist."

The Premier then narrated what the Dominion had done to prevent and meet unemployment. Old Age pensions took many off the employment market. So did war pensions to the disabled. The War Veterans' Allowance Act of last session would require expenditure of $2,000,000 to take care of veterans who for causes not directly traceable to war disability had broken down.

KEEP ON WORKMEN

The Government had also backed up Sir Henry Tornton in retaining 5000 C.N.R. employees not really needed because of the lighter railway business this year so as not to throw them on the employment market and make matters worse.

A loss of $16,000,000 in C.N.R. revenue was recorded due to these conditions, he said.

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TO OPEN UP PEACE RIVER

Then followed his allusion to the Peace River.

"That policy might be followed with other railway matters," he said. "Vancouver has strongly urged the construction of the Peace River railway. If any one has strongly belabored me on that The Vancouver Sun has done so. I said when I was out here last that I was not going to be driven to build any railway by The Vancouver Sun or any other people.

"But the service The Vancouver Sun has rendered in keeping this question to the fore has been of the greatest possible assistance to this province."

QUESTIONED DELAY

The premier repeated almost word for word his statement to parliament that he had seen the presidents of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. and had discussed with them the necessity of immediate construction of a line from the Peace River to the Pacific Ocean.

"I sought to ascertain their reasons for delay," he said. "I think they were right in saying they should come to some agreement, but they were wrong when their actions showed they were taking too long a time to reach that agreement.

GIVEN SIX MONTHS

"We know that the C.P.R. has set aside money for surveys of possible routes and has parties in the country now. We know that the C.N.R. has taken the position that what the country needs even more is immediate branch lines in its own area.

"That is all right, but what the people of Western Canada are interested in is the construction of the road.

"So we gave notice that six months was long enough for them to reach a decision, and that if in another six months after that the line was not begun, then the government of the day will find a way or make it to go ahead.

WOULD PROVIDE JOBS

"I do not see why we should not speed even that time if the work is to be of assistance to unemployment. I would rather deal with unemployment in that way by undertaking work that will help the nation at the same time.

"We also read in the paper distressing stories of accidents at level crossings. Where we have money to spend we should be getting as many subways as we can at a time like this.

"Mr. Bennet and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ladner said we should call a special session of parliament. Last year they said we should stay in session so as to deal with the U.S. tariff when that tariff was decided on. We would not have been as far ahead as we are now by settling our own tariff in our own way before the U.S. settled theirs.

"Sessions of parliament are all right, but they depend upon the policy. Let Mr. Bennett say what policy he proposes."

Mr. Bennett had made two suggestions—public works, for which no special session was needed, and he had promised to raise the tariff to "protect capital and labor, agriculture and mining, the producer and consumer."

SPECIAL SESSION NOT NEEDED

"Are words like that worthy of serious consideration?" he asked. "If tariff were a remedy the United States would not have 4,000,000 unemployed, equal to the population of Canada from the Head of the Lakes to the Pacific."

A special session was not practicable because the leaders of the Government had to go to London to the Empire Conference in September. But he said:

"We don't need a special session to begin the Peace River outlet and public works. We can go ahead with those on Governor General's warrants. If the conference we have called decides that is the thing to do, any ministry of which I am the head will not hesitate to take full responsibility for warrants for such work to meet a national emergency."

The Premier then told what had been done at a cost of $1,000,000 for extra employees in the Customs Department alone to put the eight-hour day in effect for Government employees and Government contracts.

BUILDING TRADES' LETTER

He read a letter from the Vancouver Building Trades Council asking his views on the five-day week. Putting in the eight-hour day showed the Government's attitude. Actions spoke louder than words.

General legislation on hours of work, however, was in provincial jurisdiction, but the Premier said personally his own opinion was that shorter hours to give work to the greatest possible number met with his approval.

With regard to the general adoption of this principle, he said it was a matter that should easily be settled by agreement at the proposed conference when the provinces and all the interests affected would be represented.

"How would our unemployment situation look like," he asked, "if the Government had not voted down Gen. McRae's scheme to spend $300,000,000 to bring in 300,000 settlers? If we have $300,000,000 to spend at a moment's

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notice let us spend it on our own people."

FEDERAL TREASURY

He protested against the Province newspaper's criticism of his appeal for supporters from B. C. Governments could do nothing without support, he said, and if that was bribery he asked about the Conservative party's attitude in this election.

"Everything on their program is a direct bribe of money out of the Federal treasury for railways, highways, bridges, wharves, harbor development, national old age pensions and unemployment," he charged. "All these are to come out of the Federal treasury if they are elected.

"I am not trying to bribe Canada that way. The money all comes out of the taxes of the people."

TRADE GREAT ISSUE

Trade expansion was the other great feature of the Premier's speech.

He told of the extension of the trade commissioner service from 22 to 33 countries, the work of scientific research, appointing ministers to U. S., France and Japan, publicity and the negotiation of treaties.

He took exception to Mr. Bennett's wholesale denunciation of trade treaties, as they were not easy to bring about and a surly attitude by Canada would receive similar treatment from other countries.

ATTITUDE OF U. S.

The determination to concentrate future trade expansion on the British Empire was caused by the United States consolidating its position as a great economic unit and the movement to form Europe into a similar unit.

The nations of the Empire situated in all climes, owing allegiance to one King and using one language, could be consolidated into a similar great economic unit, he contended.

"It is to bring that about that we framed our budget as we did," declared the Prime Minister.

CANADA'S TRADE GROWTH

He quoted statistics of the tremendous increase of Canada's trade with the nations of the Empire and with Oriental countries as a result of the trade treaties, and said in this the government had been blocked at every turn by the opposition.

"How much did Mr. Bennett put 'Canada First' when he denounced our making our own treaties and described our minister to Japan as a 'glorified commercial traveler'?" asked Mr. King. "I might refer to the salmon treaty also which would have gone through last year but for the obstruction of B. C. Conservative members, a fact for which they must answer to you. Millions have been lost by that year's delay. That shows how much help we have received from the Conservative members for this province. . . . .

DOUBLED IN 8 YEARS

Canada's foreign trade had been doubled in eight years and Canada exported more manufactured goods per capita than the United States or any country except Britain.

"We have reached the stage where we must reach out for more and more markets," he said. "To do that we must reduce the cost of communications. Many of our communications have to be routed by the United States. It costs $10 to communicate from Geneva to Java and $50 from this to the other side of the pacific.

"If we are returned one of the first questions we will take up is the whole matter of costs of communication by cable and wireless so we can be in a better position in dealing with these countries.

"The great Oriental market is just opening up. Why should we not have wireless telephones to Tokyo and Yokohama? I believe that development can be brought about. . . . . .

"Last year we referred the development of radio in Canada to a committee and so I intend to take up this question of communications with the other side of the Pacific as an important phase of our trade development."

ARGENTINE COMPETITION

He told how the government had been instrumental in preventing a trade agreement between Britain and the Argentine, Canada's greatest competitor in the wheat market, and said if the budget were adopted Britain would have a better outlet for its products than the Argentine and Canada's wheat market would be assured.

Of 1100 items on the tariff 500 had been put on the free list to Britain. True some of these were just clearing out useless lumber.

CONSERVATIVE RIDICULE

"When the Conservatives ridicule our removing that useless lumber, I ask you who put those items on the tariff. A Conservative Government," he declared, "and no doubt they claimed great credit for protecting Canadian industry by these meaningless items. Even cut flowers, which can now come in from the West Indies under the British preference, were probably the occasion of great boasting by the Conservatives when they put the tariff on."

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The iron and steel tariff changes, without hurting Canadian industry had transferred $200,000,000 of business from United States to Britain, he said, and he had been told that steel for the C.N.R. hotel in Vancouver which would have come from the United States was now to come from Britain because of the tariff changes.

"The Conservatives do not discharge their full duty when on a great Imperial budget such as this they do not put all the facts before you," he asserted.

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Edmonton Bulletin July 10/30

D 2559

Premier Says Budget Gives U. S. It's "Own Treatment"

CANADA EVEN GOES FARTHER KING STATES

Government Decides to Get Goods into Country From Old Land

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staf Correspondent

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 10.—Conditions in Canada, and those in Australia as indicated by the Australian budget, were contrasted by Premier Mackenzie King here Wednesday night. It was the Prime Minister's fifth and last meeting in British Columbia, and he had been reviewing the financial record of his government. He had, he said, been handed a news despatch, on the train, which dealt with the Australian budget.

The commonwealth government had decided to make drastic increases in taxation in an endeavor to recover financial losses. It was faced with a deficit of approximately sixty millions.

"Last year Canada had a surplus of between forty and fifty millions of dollars," said Mr. King. Australia was putting on sales tax just when Canada was taking one off. Australia was finding it necessary to increase taxation, while, according to the Prime Minister, Canada was reducing hers by millions.

The meeting was a large one, in spite of extreme heat, and Mr. King recevied an attentive hearing. He stressed the great importance of the budget because through its provisions in respect to the British preference, Canada's wheat market in Great Britain might be assured.

Last Meeting

It was nearly a quarter of nine before Mr. King opened his speech He mentioned that this was the fifth meeting he had addressed in British Columbia, and his only regret was that he could not stay longer. His British Columbia meetings had been most pleasant, and he would carry away with him happy memories of his stay here.

"I hear that Dr. Manion is coming tomorrow night," said Mr. King. "If you want to know what a real Tory is like, listen to him." Mr. King added that sometimes the man who had gone back on former beliefs and principles became the most strenuous advocate of the new principles which he embraced. "Dr. Manion was for many years a Liberal," said Mr. King, but, he added, that since Dr. Manion had become a Conservative, he seemed to think it necessary to outdo his associates in the Conservative party.

"You will hear from him plenty of declamation and probably a good deal in the line of personal abuse of me," Mr. King said, and he advised his hearers to weight Dr. Manion's words and consider the extent to which he discussed the great issue of the campaign.

Not Piffle Campaign

Mr. King asked his audience not to let small local matters obscure the great issues of the campaign. The first great issue was the record of the government. "The government of Canada is a great business," he said. "If the government record was a good one, the electors should consider very gravely whether to displace it with a new and untried administration. If the record was a bad one, then, said Mr. King. "by all means exercise your right to make a change in July."

He proceeded with the second issue —the budget, mentioning the recent changes made in the United States tariff. "We have felt that we would like to give them a little of their own treatment," Mr. King said, but the government had gone further. It had decided that, undter the circumstances, Canada should buy from the Mother Country many of those th'ngs which formerly had come from the United States. This was the effect of changes in the British preference, and the beneficial effect of the move was well illustrated, Mr. King said, in the reduction on tea.

In a comparatively short time after the tariff on tca was reduced, the price of tea in Canada went down from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

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Imperial Meet

The third great issue, Canada's representation at the Imperial conference, was next dealt with by the Prime Minister. He told his audience that all countries were making a special effort to sell their grain in England. The Argentine Republic, for instance, had been trying to get into the British market. This was where the British preference came in.

"The Conservatives are complaining that we have stolen their clothes," Mr. King asserted. "That we have adopted their policies." If that was the case, then the Conservatives should be supporting him. But it was not the case. The British preference was a Liberal policy, and the Conservatives had never extended preference to the Mother Country.

"I would like Dr. Manion or anyone else to tell you when the Conservatives have ever given a preference to Great Britain," Mr. King remarked.

Canada must export the commodities which she produced, said Mr. King. In order to sell, she must buy. It was desirable and important that she should trade with the Mother Country. This was where representations at the Imperial conference came in.

"You have got to ask yourself if, in view of the ridicule that Dr. Manion and other Conservatives are casting on the budget, they are the people to send over to represent Canada at the Imperial conference," Mr. King averred.

The budget, he declared, had met with the support of all parties in the Mother Country. Now what the government needed was to get "the voice of the people of Canada behind the budget." And if Canada endorsed the budget, Mr. King said, he felt that the position of the Dominion in the markets of Great Britain would be assured.

Reviews Record

The record of the government was then reviewed by the Prime Minister. "Unemployment was everywhere when we came into office," he said. The Conservatives were boasting of what they had done for the unemployment at that time, but the reason they had found it necessary to do so much was that there was a great deal of unemployment.

The Conservatives had gone out of office leaving behind a legacy of debt, Mr. King said. The country had been headed for bankruptcy. All this had been changed and deficits had been turned into surpluses, taxation had been reduced and the debt was being cut down.

With reference to the proposed outlet from the Peace River district to the Pacific, Mr. King said that he had given an undertaking that work would be started on this railway line within a year. This understanding, he said, had been given in the House of Commons a couple of months ago.

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Calgary Albertan July 11/30

D 0561

Premier King Dwells With Emphasis On Unemployment Theme

Has Refused to Exploit Necessities of His Fellow Man as Means of Gaining Power, He Declares; Speaks to Huge Edmonton Audience

(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

EDMONTON, July 11.—Plain talk on unemployment featured the Edmonton speech of Premier Mackenzie King here yesterday. To an element in his great audience which demanded that he discuss the unemployment probleh, the Prime Minister once more declared the willingness of the Government to co-operate with the provinces in meeting the problem.

But with greatest emphasis, Mr. King asserted that he was not going to make promises of public buildings and other Dominion undertakings in order to gain the votes of the unemployed.

"I'm not going to deceive any man," he said. "If I've got to get into Parliament by deceit then I would rather stay out." There was applause. "If I had wished to play politics on this matter of unemployment I could have asked Parliament to vote millions and then used them to get votes," he said. "But, gentlemen," the Prime Minister went on with great emphasis, "when the day comes that I have to exploit the necessities of my fellow men in order to get power, then I want to retire from public life."

Quiet Meeting

There were only one or two interruptions while Mr. King was dealing with unemployment. A large parade of unemployed which met the Prime Minister at the station had given rise to a feeling that there might be trouble at the meeting. The audience was, however, orderly and attentive.

No oFrmal Request

No formal request for unemployment assistance had been received from any province, asserted Mr. King. There had been some informal representations on behalf of Alberta, but they were not in such a form that they could be submitted to aPrliament. "We are prepared to co-operate in unemployment relief in any emergent condition, Mr. King summed up the situation.

Mr. King read a series of "demands" contained in a communication received from the unemployed. The demand for a conference at which the unemployed would be represented, he said, was already met. He expressed his personal sympathy with unemployment insurance. Other points raised in the communication he referred to. He suggested that a means for giving employment would be to do away with level crossings by substituting subways.

A crowded theatre with hundreds unable to gain admission and an overflow meeting faced the Premier here.

Long before the Prime Minister made his appearance the theatre was filled with an audience which sat patiently in a super-heated atmosphere. The walls had been decorated with photographs of Cabinet Ministers and posters advocating the Liberal policies. Before the meeting took place the press of people at the front of the building was so great that a door was broken.

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With Mr. King on the platform was Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and others prominent in the life of Liberalism in this district.

The chairman of the meeting was K. A. Blatchford, ex-member for Edmonton East, who requested the audience to remember that when Mr. King was speaking his voice was being carried to perhaps 100,000 people outside the walls of the building, therefore, in order that the speech might not be interrupted, questions should be reserved to the end.

Stewart Talks

The chairman called up Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, who dealt with return of the natural resources to the Western provinces. "It was a proud day in my life when I was permitted to introduce into Parliament the bills returning the natural resources to the Prairie provinces." Mr. Stewart declared. He asserted that, as a result of policies advocated and acted upon by the King administration, there was unity and harmony throughout Canada.

"I am here because the Liberal party is a national party," Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, told the audience.

Some time ago Premier Ferguson had said that the issue in the campaign was Mackenzie King, asserted Mr. Lapointe. Mr. King had given to Canada leadership in all spheres of activity. Mr. King had taught the country that the only basis on which a country could be built was concord at home.

"Peace at home, peace among Canadians, industrial peace." That had been the aim of Premier King and he had achieved it.

Imperial Conference

Representation of Canada at the Imperial Conference was then touched upon by Mr. Lapointe. "We have shown to the world that friendship, union, association does not mean absorption," Mr. Lapointe declared. The British Government and leaders of political parties in Great Britain were all in sympathy with Canada's views on national status.

"Who do you want to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference?" asked Mr. Lapointe.

"Bennett," sang out someone in the crowd.

"Those who want Bennett and do not want King do not want national status. They have the inferiority complex," countered Mr. Lapointe amid cheers. C. H. Cahan, speaking recently, had said that the Prime Minister appeared to think he and Mr. Lapointe could represent Canada at the Imperial Conference.

"I do not think that," said Mr. Lapointe. "Mr. Bennet or Mr. Cahan could represent Canada, but they would do it badly."

He had come west, said Mr. Lapointe, "to ask you not to send to the Imperial Conference men who will degrade, debase and destroy the work which has been done."

Trade Decreased

Then Mr. Lapointe turned to trade. Canada's life lay in development of foreign trade, he asserted. In it also lay the solution of the unemployment problem. Sanada must not erect a wall to shut out trade.

"Expansion of trade is beneficial to all classes," declared Mr. Lapointe.

"Let the British Commonwealth remain true to the traditions of the past," he demanded. Canada was giving the lead. Let her continue so to do. The people must think very carefully on these matters. The British people would not be dictated to on matters of fiscal policy, but what Canada was doing was to show the way.

"There are more unemployed in the United States because of their high tariff," Mr. Lapointe declared. Why should Canada follow a policy which had demonstrated itself a failure. "Mr. Bennett's trade policy is a blind alley," Mr. Lapointe asserted, "it is a one-way street with no way out." Canada could not succeed under Conservative policy.

Questions Given

"I purpose to devote the first part of my address to unemployment," said Premier King, when, during his preliminary remarks, a man in the audience shouted out, "What about the unemployment?"

During the last session of Parliament, said Mr. King, it had been announced that there would be a reorganization of the Cabinet. He understood that, as the natural resources were being returned, and as Hon. Charles Stewart was Minister of the Interior, administering these resources, it was not suggested that Mr. Stewart's portfolio would disappear and he would cease to be a member of the Government.

Stewart to Stay

"Now may I say that if there is any idea of that kind afloat the sooner it is abandoned the better," Mr. King continued. Mr. Stewart would continue to be the Minister from Alberta after the election. There would have to be some reorganization, but Mr. Stewart would remain in the cabinet.

Assertion was made by the Prime Minister that the Conservatives had opposed every step which had been taken by the Government in the direction of national status.

He then turned to the unemployed. "I think there are some people who are unemployed because they do not want to work," began Mr. King.

"I think you should retract that statement," came a shout from the gallery. There were other cries from different parts of the theatre. Then many in the audience who objected to the interruptions, shouted "Shut up."

Mr. King waited for a moment.

"I was about to say that I did not think there was any of that class in the audience," he asserted finally, "but judging by the remarks of my friend in the gallery, he may be one of them," he added.

There were cheers.

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He went on to review the situation. When the Government had come into power unemployment was everywhere. Prior to that a Conservative administration had laid down the principle on which unemployment relief could be granted. This was that unemployment was primarily a municipal, secondly a provincial and really, in emergency cases, a Federal responsibility.

That was the position set down by the Conservative government, Mr. King said. It was set forth in an order-in-council passed by that Government, and this was the view held today.

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Saskatoon Star-Phoenix July 12/30

D 9564

SASKATOON GREETS PRIME MINISTER KING

DEALS WITH RECORD OF ADMINISTRATION DURING NINE YEARS OF OFFICE

Premier Reiterates Statement That Provinces Have Only to Make Official Appeal to Federal Government, When Situation Beyond Control, to Gain Aid in Unemployment Crisis

A visible audience of between 5,000 and 6,000 that packed the Arena rink last night, numerous others who listened outside as the loudspeakers brought the message, and radio listeners innumerable last night heard the presentations by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice in his cabinet, of the election platform and the history of achievement of the Liberal party.

Greeting the ministers enthusiastically, the crowd listened with deep attention to their pronouncements, greeting points that were made with warm applause.

TAXES REDUCED

The premier's speech, after showing the political and economic development of the Dominion, led up to the presentation of the main items of his platform—extensive reduction of taxation, already effected, keeping down the cost of the instuments of production, a shorter route to Great Britain by way of the Hudson Bay, over the road just built, and the encouragement of the purchase of Canada's wheat by her greatest customer, Great Britain, by the preferential tariff contained in the Dunning budget.

With reference to unemployment, Mr. King stated that the precedent was already written into the practice of government by a previous and a Conservative government, that no funds could be expended for relief unless an appeal were launched by a province to the effect that a crisis existed in that province. Not one province, he said, had so far made any such appeal, and were it made, it would be answered within an hour.

As a temporary solution, he suggested that the municipalities start the building of subways to replace the railway level crossings at which so many lives were now lost.

EXTEND BOUNDARIES

In reference to tasks that yet lay before the Liberal government he mentioned the extension of the boundaries of the provinces northward, a matter already discussed at Ottawa, following former Premier Gardiner's appeal that Saskatchewan be given a seaport on Hudson Bay.

His remarks on unemployment, prompted by a question from the audience: "How about finding work for some of the boys?" were extended after his setting forth of the Dominion government's status, to urge his audience to consider the ultimate, and not the temporary solution of the problem—the opening of markets for the products of Canada's basic industries.

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There was a cry from the benches "How about the five cent piece?" The premier turned with a smile to his questioner. "If my friend," he said, "hasn't a pice-cent piece I will be glad to give him a quarter." The questioner was silent.

The premier, in his outline of Canadian history, pointed to the significance of the fact that only that morning news was received of the giving of the royal assent to the amendments to the British North America Act covering the return of natural resources to the prairie provinces a measure which, with the remedying of grievances of the maritimes, showed a policy designed for the whole of Canada.

EXLAINS TARIFF

It was on the tariff that Mr. King was most emphatic, and he spent some time in explaining in simple language that a tariff constituted nothing more than a tax which added to the price of an article. He stressed the fact that the Dunning budget had come in time to avert the completion of a reciprocity agreement between Great Britain and the great wheat growing state of the Argentine, and cited current dispatches to show that Australia, with her new high tariff, was being declared by financial authorities to be in a parlous condition.

For Dr. A. MacGillivray Young, local candidate, Mr. King had nothing but praise as an assiduous worker on the floor of the House and in committee, not only for Saskatoon, but for the west in general.

Mr. Lapointe paid tribute to western Liberals as pioneers and scouts in the Liberal army. With further tribute to Dr. Young's qualities, the minister of justice, who preceded his chief, suggested that the fact the maritimes problem and the question of natural resources had been solved, showed that there was a national consciousness, and a willingness to make concessions where they had not been made before.

He did not think that the solution of financial difficulties by a tariff was an insuperable problem, and he did not think that agriculture and industry were so remote that a middle way could not be found.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

The only national policy was one that was an attempt to do justice to all, and such was that of the Liberals. That was why they had always been taxed by extremists on the budget, either on the grounds that the tariff was too low, and destructive to industry, or that it was too high and protective. Mr. Lapointe quoted figures in detail to show Canada's growth in prosperity and as a trading nation as compared with the United States.

Smiling genially at the audience's evident impatience to hear the premier, Mr. Lapointe concluded with a graceful expression of thanks for the hearing accorded him.

The chair was taken by A. M. McIntyre, K.C., president of the Saskatoon Liberal Association, other seats on the platform with the speakers of the occasion being occupied by R. M. Pinder, W. B. O'Regan, Mrs. R. W. Gamble, Mrs. Young, G. H. Yule, K.C., Dr. P. D. Stewart, G. T. Peterson of Dundurn and Fraser MacDonald.

The premier spoke for two hours, and it was not until 11.40 that the audience dispersed. The following is a detailed report of the speeches by the premier and Mr. Lapointe.

APPRECIATES WELCOME

Mr. Lapointe in his opening remarks stated that his visit to Saskatchewan was in return for that paid to the east by some of the western members. "I have attended many meetings in my career but never was I at meeting larger, better looking and warmer than this one. I shall tell my constituents in Quebec East that they have been beaten by Saskatoon." Paying a tribute to Dr. Young, the speaker said that he was a friend of every member of the House of Commons and no member held a greater interest in the affairs of the Dominion.

The speaker stated he brought greetings from Quebec and an offer of friendship. The large meetings he had attended in the west indicated keen interest on the part of the electors in the affairs of the country. "The destinies of Canada are being shaped today by the people of Canada. The Dominion will be what the young manhhod and womanhood make it. There are two schools of thought in our country as in others. My duty and that of my leader is to expound one school of thought. Different parts of the Dominion have different problems to meet and solve . These problems must be settled in the light of the conditions of today.

"We must grow with our country and we must settle these problems in the light of the times of the day. The vastness of our national problems are caused by the vastness of our domain. God and nature have made Canada a very large country and we must develop along the line of progressiveness. This can only be done by mutual understanding on the part of all the peoples of Canada; we must join together in those sacrifices which are necessary to make Canada a nation.

"It is the duty of all Canadians to preach and spread the gospel of national patriotism. To this great task the great leader of the Liberal party has consecrated his life. He has seen to it that grievances are removed and asks all Canadians to agree on those compromises which are necessary to make Canada an united whole.

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IMPOSSIBLE ACHIEVED

Mr. Lapointe referred to the problems which have been solved by the Liberal government in the Maritime provinces; the settlement of the natural resources control question in the prairie provinces. He reminded the audience of the declaration of Hon. Arthur Meighen, some years ago when he was prime minister that the natural resources question was one which could never be settled. "It has been settled by the present prime minister of Canada," said Mr. Lapointe.

"Canadians everywhere, for the sake of national unity and for the sake of having a unified country are willing to make concessions and to agree to sacrifices which might not have been agreed to a few years ago. We must see to it that Canada remains one Canada, united from one end to the other."

Referring to the tariff, Mr. Lapointe said the Liberal party believed there was no insuperable difficulty in solving the fiscal policy of the Dominion. "We believe it is possible to find a middle course, to reach compromises, which will result in benefit to our people. We are trying to balance those various differences which exist and this is the only real national policy. At every time a budget has been presented to parliament by a Liberal government it has been met with two different resolutions; first, an amendment, to the effect that we were lowering the duty, that we were too low a tariff party, and were destroying the industries of Canada.

TWO EXTREMES

"The other, sub-amendment, was to the effect that we were a protectionist government, that the duties were too high.

"Both these things of course could not be, either are they true. We were lowering the duties and have not ruined industry; we have lowered them on the instruments of production, on agricultural implements, on autos.

"The Conservatives preached that we were ruining industry. Have we? Since 1922 when this government came to office until 1929 the manufactured products of Canada have increased in value and in quantity by 60 percent; in five years they have increased 38 percent. A few months ago the former Conservative minister of finance, Sir Thomas White, in a public address stated that today Canada was the seventh country in the world in the matter of manufactured products.

"Yes. That has been achieved. The Dunning budget of this year is the crowning work of this national policy. The Dunning budget is a declaration to the world that we want to trade with those who want to trade with us.

$536,000,000 IN EXPORTS

"The British preference was conceived in the interest of Canada and has proved to be in the interest of the Dominion. Exports to the British Empire last year totalled $536,000,000 while the imports to Canada from the British Empire amounted to $257,000,000. Less than one-half of what we sold to them. Surely, we are not the loser. We sold that amount of goods without paying one cent of duty and we obtained over $40,000,000 of duty on the goods we imported. Surely we are not the losers. I am pleased to defend the national policy.

"The policy of the Conservative party, preference for preference, is a one way stream, leading nowhere."

On the question of trade treaties between Canada and other parts of the world, the speaker said the Conservative party was spending a great deal of time criticising them. "Canadian trade is being expanded in 74 countries of the world under these treaties, spelling progress for Canada as a whole. These are 27 countries in the world with a larger population than Canada, but in volume of trade Canada ranks fifth in the countries of the world. There are only four countries in the world ahead of us, Britain, United States, France and Germany, and their population ranges from four to twelve times that of Canada.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Mr. Lapointe then quoted official figures to show the progress of Canada in the century as compared with the United States, the figures covering the period from 1900 to 1930, as follows: Population, increase in Canada 82 percent, U.S.A. 61 percent; in value of manufactures, Canada 612 percent, U.S.A. 449 percent; value of crops, in Canada 315 percent, U.S.A. 222 percent; value of railway gross earnings, in Canada 673 percent, in U.S.A. 332 percent; in mineral products, Canada 362 percent, U.S.A. 368 percent; bank clearings, Canada 1052 percent, U.S.A. 534 percent; in bank deficits, Canada 647 percent, U.S.A. 634 percent; exports, in Canada 668 percent, U.S.A. 258 percent.

"We have no reason to be ashamed of our conditions in Canada," said Mr. Lapointe. "Canada is a better country than any other in the world."

The speaker also referred to the work done by the Canadian representatives on the League of Nations and added that last July all the nations of the British commonwealth signed the optional clause in the League of Nations treaty to the effect that they would employ arbitration in case of dispute rather than resort to war.

Mr. Lapointe also referred to the 1926 Imperial Conference at which Canada was accepted as a nation.

RATIFIED AT LONDON

The doctrine of unity within the Empire and self-government in all matters, he said, would be ratified at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Canada should be represented at this conference by those who would carry out the work of making Canada a nation within the Empire.

Concluding his remarks Mr. Lapointe said this new conception of Empire, where the bond which unites the nations of the Empire is based "on freedom makes it a bond much firmer than it would be if it were forged by force. It is a bond based on common friendship and interest and a desire to perpetuate this association and one which is in conformity with good Liberal principles.

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Toryism belongs to another age and it would be a queer situation when Great Britain is represented by that great democratic leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when Australia and South Africa and the Irish Free State are represented by men who have no Toryism in their makes, it would indeed be odd if Canada was represented by a Conservative."

PRIME MINISTER NEXT

Premier King was the next speaker. He first complimented Saskatoon upon the large audience assembled. "It is a great delight to see such a large audience and to have the privilege of speaking to the citizens of Saskatoon and through the radio to the people of Saskatchewan."

"We are beginning a new era in the history of our country through the development of the radio, especially in connection with the development of trade in this great western country."

The premier then paid a tribute to Mr. Lapointe and to Dr. Young. "I have been very happy at being a minister from Saskatchewan but never more proud than tonight when in the presence of my colleague from the oldest province of Canada I can point to this vast audience as being representative of the province of which I am a minister in the Dominion government."

He also paid a strong tribute to Dr. Young and his work in the House of Commons. "He is a member who watches the interests of his constituents and those of Canada as a whole and I hope you will show your appreciation of the service he has rendered you by sending him back with a larger majority on July 28."

SPEAKS ON ELECTION ISSUES

Regretting that it was not possible for him to visit all constituencies in the province, the premier bespoke the interest of the voters on July 28 to the candidates who were representing the Liberal party.

Stating that he would speak to his audience rather as citizens than members of any particular political party, the premier turned to a discussion of those issues upon which a verdict will be given by the electorate on July 28.

Speaking first on the subject of natural resources, the premier traced the history of the development of Canada from the time the Dominion consisted of the original four provinces, 63 years ago. "Since that time we divide the history of Canada into two and the dividing time comes at that time when these great prairie provinces were made into provinces, 1905. These provinces differed from the others in that they did not get the control of the natural resources within their boundaries. It seems perhaps a little strange to account for the reason for that situation but the first province to come into confederation was Manitoba. Sir John A. Macdonald was then the prime minister (loud applause). I am glad to hear than name applauded and would wish we had some statesmen of his type in the Conservative party today.

IN OTTAWA'S CONTROL

"Sir John took the view that as a great deal of railway development would have to take place it would be better to continue to carry on this work by the government at Ottawa and to do that the natural resources were kept in control at Ottawa.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier when creating Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905 also followed this policy but the western provinces felt they were a little different from the others, that the older provinces had certain rights which they did not possess.

"A grievance sprang up as was natural and Manitoba commenced to agitate for the return of its natural resources, likewise Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result was that this question became one of the most vexed of all. The first principle of the present government in the administration of our affairs has been a united Canada, to remove all grievances, particularly those between the provinces and the federal authority.

"When we came into office we turned out attention to these grievances. We found many differences in the provinces. The maritimes were clamoring for maritime rights, with respect to transportation, subsidies and similar matters; they demanded there should be readjustment. We took the measure we thought best and appointed a royal commission to go into the whole question and report.

REPORT ACTED UPON

"We received that report and have acted upon it and today there is no part of the Dominion in a position of greater prosperity and contentment than the three provinces down by the sea.

"We began to deal with the grievances of the west. It was slow work securing a settlement. In dealing with these great affairs affecting one part of Canada they all have to be settled in parliament and must be made in a way that will bring support from the other provinces. The maritime representatives were placed in a frame of mind where they were prepared to be generous with the grievances of western Canada. It was their attitude that assisted materially in the settlement of the natural resources question of the west.

"That settlement did not come in the last six months. We have been working on it for eight years. Further west, in British Columbia, they also had a grievance in connection with what is known as the Peace River block railway belt. In all these questions here was the problem: former governments had said we are ready to give back your resources but we must stop giving you the subsidy given in lieu of lands.

"No government felt free to say we will return the lands and continue the subsidy. There was the further question of settlement of other grievances. We made progress slowly with each individual province, but we did not reach a settlement in any one case.

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APPOINTED COMMISSION

"With regard to Manitoba we appointed a commission to give us the facts. We put on that commission men in whom the Dominion would have confidence. We got their report. We did the same thing in regard to British Columbia. They reported there was no legal claim, but there was one in equity.

"One event took place of importance—the Diamond Jubilee celebration of 1927. We called a great conference of provincial and Dominion representatives to discuss these matters. At it the Maritime representatives took the view that as we had been generous with them we should be with the west and they would support us. Quebec took the same attitude. When the conference closed we went to parliament and said we were prepared to make a settlement with the west on a more generous basis, give back the resources and continuing the subsidy.

We called in the provincial premiers and took up negotiations anew on that basis, with the result we were able to make a settlement with the western provinces. All settlements on the same basis, giving each the same rights and adopting the same generous attitude toward all.

AMENDMENT NECESSARY

"We are a part of a great historical movement which will be recognized by future generations. Canada was created by the British North America Act. To get the resources returned the Act had to be amended and we had to get provincial agreements as well as an agreement with the British government.

"That Act has been completed this very day. This morning the first telegram I received was from Ottawa that His Majesty the King had signed the amending Act, under which the resources of the three western provinces will be transferred to the provincial government.

"Do you not feel some degree of pride that all of you had something to do with this amending Act in a way which has put us all in the same position as provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. You are the government of the country, the people govern themselves, but because everyone cannot be in parliament we have the system of electing one of our number as our representative and from those representatives is the executive body known as the government.

"It has been your representatives in the provincial and federal parliaments who have worked out these agreements so fairly that there has been no division on the question in your legislatures, none in the House of Commons or senate, drawn by your representatives.

EQUAL BASIS

"The British parliament has amended the act and today we witness one of the great movement in Canada—the first time in Canadian history when all provinces are on the same footing.

"Stop to think of it. Sixty-three years ago the Dominion was created. 25 years ago these provinces came into Confederation. Today we have at the end of this 25 years, realised the dream of those who created the province, the time when these provinces would stand on an equal footing with all the other provinces of Canada.

"I wish Sir Wilfrid Laurier could have been here to see this vast gathering tonight. I do not think he could have believed his eyes to see here in Saskatoon that which 25 years ago he helped to create. He had that vision and when he created these provinces, he and his ministers saw that this great country was destined to play a part in the history of Canada second to none."

The premier then turned his attention to the fact that today "we have come into the position of our provinces each on an equality with the other. Each have the same rights and privileges with respect to its own affairs.

FORMERLY A COLONY

"We can take the same pride with respect to Canada as a nation within the commonwealth of nations constituting the British Empire. It has not always been so. At one time Canada was a colony. In its position rights and privileges it was a little in an inferior position with regard to Britain. I want to speak of what we have won as a result of our efforts to put forward the position of Canada at Imperial conferences: direct recognition of our position and status."

The premier then referred to the different Imperial conferences held in the past. Canada was first referred to as a nation at the time of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking of the "galaxy of nations". He was charged with attempting to separate the Empire. "From that time, we as Liberals who believe that full nationhood 'keeps us united, have had to oppose those who took the opposite view.

"Standing for that viewpoint we have believed that Canada would be more and more true to her position as one of the nations of the empire when full nationhood was given to her. We have taken that attitude when important matters came up.

"One of the attributes of nationhood is the right to make treaties. In 1922 the question came up of one with regard to halibut rights on the Pacific coast. We asked His Majesty to appoint a Canadian minister in respect to that treaty, Hon. Mr. Lapointe.

"We were opposed by the Conservatives who took the position that to do so was to be separated from the Empire, that these treaties should be dealt with by the British ambassador at Washington. We maintained our position and at the Imperial conference of 1923, the British government substantiated us in our position. From that time to this we have continued to make our own treaties."

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The premier also referred to Canadian representatives in foreign countries, a resident minister and carry out those acts necessary on behalf of Canada. A minister to the U. S. A. was appointed, to France and Tokyo. "We felt it should be important that our voice should be heard in common with our parts of the Empire in matters affecting Canada and the Empire as a whole.

When we suggested establishing a minister at Ottawa, Mr. Bennett took up the old cry that we were trying to separate the Empire and opposed it. He ridiculed the appointment. Wherever we have taken a step affecting our nationhood, affecting our policies of goodwill among nations we have been opposed by the Conservative party.

The next Imperial conference of this you have to decide who shall represent you — those who have fought for recognition of Canada as a nation or those who have opposed that principle all along the line.

"Unless I mistake the spirit of this country we will find on the night of July 28 the voice of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be as one in favor of those who have stood for Canada as a nation," said the premier referring to the forthcoming Imperial conference.

Indicating he would take up some other matters, a member of the audience called out: "How about some work for the boys."

"There is undoubtedly, in some parts of Canada a considerable amount of unemployment," said the premier in replying. "If it was due to some acts of the present government you would have unemployment in all the cities. That is not the case. I know that the only part of Canada in which there is much unemployment is in certain cities of the west due to circumstances which I will indicate."

"How about Toronto?" called out a member of the audience.

"Toronto can speak for itself," said the premier, who then read an advertisement from a Halifax newspaper in respect to this matter. This advertisement, published by the Conservative candidates, indicated there was "greater prosperity in the maritime provinces today" than before. "There is a new hope in the maritimes."

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

"What about Toronto? Here is the London Free Press, a Conservative newspaper. It refers to the issue of the "progress and prosperity edition" and speaks of progress and prosperity obtaining a new momentum. On every page you can see this heading: Progress and Prosperity; first six months of this year commercial expansion gains momentum.

"Eight years ago there were people in western Canada favoring cessation of immigration to Canada owing to depressed conditions, continued the premier. He referred to the short crop of last year, slow movement of crop, lack of market, with the result there was not the same demand for services which depend on large crops and easy movement, for progress.

"The effect was found on commerce of all kinds such as transportation, coal mining and so forth. In addition came the stock crash whereby many thousands lost their savings, with a consequent depression. "Is the government responsible for these things? Could any government had made the crop other than what it was? Take the broad view of it you will see these things are due to the circumstances I have indicated."

GIVE BUDGET CHANCE

"Tracing the effect of these things down, the premier stated that all classes were naturally affected. "Let us pray that our crop of this year may be marketed. And that is where the Dunning budget plays an important part. It will determine the fact whether this depression will become greater or whether it is temporary and will pass away."

The premier then read an order-in- council prepared by the Conservative government in connection with this question a number of years ago to the effect that the duty of unemployment relief was first, the duty of municipalities; then if the situation was beyond control, then the province should take action; and, lastly, if a condition became so considerable that the province and the municipalities cannot deal with it but it becomes a national problem then the federal authorities would give assistance.

"That was the doctrine of the Conservative government when there was a great deal of unemployment a few years ago. We took the same position. We are prepared to help the provinces if they find the situation is too large. There is no reason why tomorrow morning if the municipalities and the province will say to the Dominion authorities here is an unemployment situation of a national character, that they should not receive an answer in an hour that we are prepared to assist.

"I will give that answer now and repeat what I have said before; we have not received—" a number of interrupters broke in at this moment.

RADIO AUDIENCE

"I will just ask these gentlemen who are interrupting whether they are interested in a solution of the unemployed question or whether they have come here as agents of the Conservative party. I would inform them that people are listening in in order to hear what we have to say and are just as interested in a solution of this question as anyone in this building.

"Up to this moment we have not received one request from any province of Canada for assistance or an admission that the situation is beyond their control. I say again that the moment we receive such a request the federal government stands ready to give assistance. Remember this, we are the custodians of the money of the people of Canada as a whole. I do not propose, even for the sake of winning a political victory, to use public money in any public controversy unless it is for the good of the people of Canada.

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"I am prepared to say if a national emergency exists in these western provinces we are prepared to assist the municipalities and the provinces, but until we get this word we are not acting within our rights and powers or in the way the people of Canada would wish us to act.

PREFER TO WORK

I believe the unemployed prefer to have work rather than charity. We read every day of some terrible accident at level crossings. There is no municipality, I am sure, which does not recognize the need for something to prevent these accidents.

"I believe that these level crossings should be done away with and subways substituted and I think all municipalities will agree with that point of view. I believe no better system of helping to solve this question, temporary as it is, than by undertaking at once the construction in the different municipalities wherever they may be needed, these subways, and I am prepared to say if the municipalities and provinces are prepared to undertake work of that kind, we as a federal government will join with them with public money to bring about a solution of this question."

"Turning to the question of trade markets, the premier said Western Canada was more concerned than the other provinces of the Dominion. When you come to consider the question of marketing your products you are faced with a question which is extremely serious to you.

MUST HAVE CONFIDENCE

The premier then quoted statistics to indicate the unemployed of other nations. "Let it be known that Canada, while having some unemployment, everything being considered we are in a better position than many other countries. We must first get confidence in our country and its credit position.

"Then the burden of taxation must be taken off the shoulders of our people. You cannot solve any problem if you are going to be heavily taxed. We have recognized that Canada has to compete in the markets of the world and our policies have been framed to permit Canada to trade as favorably as possible.

"Wealth comes from the great basic resources of the country—agriculture, lumbering, mining, fisheries. Costs of production have to be kept down if an increase in the productivity is to be obtained in competition on the markets of the world. This can be done by keeping down the duties on various things. The great fight of the Liberal party has been to keep down the duty on the implements of agriculture, an autos, because they are needed to assist in production.

REDUCED TAXATION

"Take the whole history of tariff revision since we have been in power and it has been downward, opposed at every turn by the Conservative party. If our western farmers are to sell their produce to the markets of the world they must have the costs of production brought down.

"These have been our policies and have assisted in increased production. Canada stands fifth among the trading nations of the world; our export trade has doubled since we came into office and the manufactured products are greater per capita than any other country in the world except Britain."

The premier then referred to many tax reductions, such as on income, sales tax, now 1 percent, "nuisance taxes" such as on railway tickets, on telegrams and receipts and so forth. "We have wiped them all out with the exception of a two cent tax on cheques over $10. When you come to total the amount of taxes taken off in this way we have saved to the people $118,000,000 a year. You are being taxed that amount less this vear than if you had the taxes to pay today you had to pay five years ago. We have reduced the public debt of the country as well as taxes. All of that has helped to aid the prosperity of the country."

REFERS TO AUSTRALIA

The premier then referred to the Australian budget brought in a few days ago. High tariff walls are to be erected around Australia, increased taxes, a deficit of $66,000,000; new taxation is expected to yield $60,000,000; additional levies on gasoline, on cigarets, on cigars, on moving picture films, on newsprint, on beer, and so forth.

"If you were an Englishman thinking of investing money where would you invest it, Australia or Canada in the light of the two budgets of this year? They increase taxes while we wipe them out. They put a customs tax on everything while we wipe it out.

"These are the problems of government. What will Australia be able to do in the markets of the world with all this increased taxation? You who look to foreign markets, think how your government has managed your affairs for you in the last eight years."

"The premier stated that three main issues were before the country. First, the record of the government. "In this election today you have not heard our opponents challenge the record of the government in any important particular. Do you hear any charges of dishonesty, or extravagance, or any wrongdoing. Because we have brought Canada to the state that we have, our Conservative opponents say put us into power and we will begin to spend money on everything. If they do that it will not be long before we are back into the state of bankruptcy which we faced when we came into power.

FINE RECORD

"I am proud tonight to be speaking on behalf of the government, to put before you our record, reduction of debt, reduction of taxation, reduction of customs duty, increased productivity, reduction of railway rates, in addition to our increased prestige in the nations of the world. I leave that matter with you. I do not ask you to support us unless you believe our record warrants your support."

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The next two important issues were the budget and Canada's representation at the Imperial conference in the light of all that has to be considered. Speaking of the budget the premier said that in the preparation of the budget, the government had to take account of things happening in other parts of the world. Other nations were putting a tariff on things produced in Canada. The U.S.A. particularly was putting a tariff on the produce of western Canada, including cereals and livestock.

U.S. TAKING NOTE

The premier read an extract from a commercial magazine printed in the U.S.A. which stated that as a direct result of the budget there were countervailing duties against 12 important American products.

"There is no desire to shut off trade but there is a desire to trade in an advantageous manner," said the premier.

"In designing our budget we sought to find out if there was not a way in which we could arrange a change so that we could buy those things formerly bought from countries outside the Empire from Britain and other parts of the Empire," he continued. "We found our farmers were being put into the position whereby they were losing markets because of tariffs in other countries on imports. The great sales market of western Canada is across the ocean and if you lose the British market it is a serious thing to know where you are going to sell your basic product.

"We saw these markets closing but we also saw the move made for closer trade between the Argentine and Britain, a proposal that Argentine would buy more goods from Britain if Britain would buy more wheat from Argentine.

"If we had not taken the step we have taken and come out with a great friendly gesture to Britain you would find that this arrangement would have been completed."

NO AGREEMENT

"When Britain saw what Canada was prepared to do, there was no agreement entered into. When you note these things, be careful who you send to the Imperial conference."

Speaking of the British preference, the premier said the west sold its commodity in competition with the whole world but in buying commodities, they came from other countries and had to pay the tariff.

"There is no tariff to protect the agricultural industry. You have to compete against a tariff in the countries where you sell, while in the things you buy you are at the mercy of conditions that exist. Why should you not be able to buy your things as cheaply as possible? A preference removes a part of that tax."

Specific reference was made by the premier to the immediate results from the Dunning budget, speaking of tea and chinaware coming from England.

The premier also referred to the promise made by him in Saskatoon a number of years ago that if returned to power his government would complete the Hudson Bay Railway. "I stand here tonight and say that promise has been fulfilled," he said. The completion of this route would have a great effect on the British preference, he said.

Speaking of the north country the premier said he remembered J. G. Gardiner visiting Ottawa and asking for a port on Hudson Bay in the province of Saskatchewan. "We have discussed the question of whether or not the time has come when we should seek to roll the map of Canada further north until nothing lies between the boundary line of the south and the Arctic Ocean.

EXTEND BOUNDARIES

"That will be the big task among others to which we will devote ourselves when we are returned to office. We will see if we cannot extend the boundaries of our provinces straight to the Arctic so that these provinces shall have the natural development which is theirs."

No proposal was made by Mr. Thomas representing the British government in connection with the sale of British coal in Canada in exchange for the purchase of Canadian wheat by Britain. "He did suggest a larger exchange of trade and was ready to consider any suggestion from Canada to enable this greater exchange."

Canada had today blazed the way toward getting from Britain those commodities originally purchased from the U. S. A. and transferred a purchasing power of $200,000,000 to Britain. "Is that not a step of which you approve and do you not think the people of Great Britain will not respond to this gesture?"

The premier quoted from public expressions of opinion in England on the proposals in the Dunning budget, words of praise for what Canada has done. All these expressions were related to the forthcoming Imperial conference. When the budget was framed, that conference was in mind, he said, in order that Canada's representatives might ask what Britain would do in return.

GET COUNTRY'S VERDICT

The premier pointed out that it was not necessary for parliament to have been dissolved this year, but when the budget was made a subject of political ridicule on the floor of parliament, and when the government was put in the position of not being able to go to the Imperial conference with the people behind it, it did what all British governments had done in the last century —determined to go to the people to secure an expression of opinion from them on a national subject.

The conference would settle the question of future trade within the Empire, said the premier, in concluding his address. It is the King's highway in the matter of trade, he added. "That lies at the root of the question which we put before you. Mr. Bennett has not indicated who will be those who will represent the King's highway at this conference. You have to decide whether it shall be the men who have opposed the British preference or those who have fought for it on your behalf. I have told you if we are returned, one of those representatives will be

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Hon. Mr. Lapointe, Hon. Colonel Ralston, Hon. James Malcolm, and that the gentleman who will represent Western Canada will be our own Charles Dunning, of Saskatchewan, who has brought in this budget and who today from one end of the Dominion is expounding its principles.

"Who does Mr. Bennett propose to put in the place of these gentlemen? Who does he intend to take from Saskatchewon in the place of Hon. Charles Dunning? On the personnel of the representatives will depend the result of this conference. Where will you get four men running today in the Conservative interests to compare with those I have named?"

"When July 28 comes ask yourselves, am I in favor of putting out of office the men who have managed the affairs of Canada as they have been managed for the last eight years for men unknown; am I going to defeat this budget which means so much to Canada; and, third, am I going to forego the opportunity of sending to the Imperial conference whose interest in the budget are part of their political conference? I believe if you answer those three questions fairly you will return the present administration to power."

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The Montreal Gazette July 14, 1930.

D 9573

PREMIER FORESEES BIG LIBERAL GAINS

Opinion Given at First Meeting in Own Constituency of Prince Albert

(By Canadian Press.)

Rosthern, Sask., July 12.—The first meeting of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King in his own constituency of Prince Albert took place here this morning. Coming from the city of Saskatoon, where he addressed a very large gathering, the Prime Minister and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, arrived at this point. Mr. Lapointe, however, proceeded to Duck Lake for another meeting.

Before the Prime Minister arrived, brief speeches were delivered by Dr. A. McG. Young, ex-member and Liberal candidate in Saskatoon, and by Dr. J. M. Uhrich, Minister of Health in the Dunning and Gardiner provincial governments. The former explained the Australian treaty.

Dr. Uhrich declared that in the old reciprocity campaign the Conservative cry had been "No truck nor trade with Yankees." "Today," he said, "Mr. Bennett is very nearly saying no truck nor trade with the British Empire."

"Do you know," Dr. Uhrich asked his hearers, "that with the construction of the Hudson Bay railway your wheat is just 1,000 miles nearer the only market that is left for you? Mr. Bennett is going around promising to finish the Hudson Bay railway. My friends, he is too late. Mr. Dunning finished the Hudson Bay railway."

The Prime Minister's first words were of thanks for the support which he had received since becoming member for Prince Albert and also for his re-nomination by the Liberals at this election.

He wished, said Mr. King, to give the audience an honest opinion in respect to what he believed. The Liberals would win all four seats. In Nova Scotia there would be considerable gains and the Liberals would perhaps carry nine seats. News Brunswick would also show gains, he thought. He believed the Liberals might count on getting the "better half" of the seats in British Columbia.

"That province is going to turn Liberal, I think," said the Premier. "Quebec was solid and," he declared, "we are going to gain seats in Ontario.

"We will hold all the seats in Manitoba and I don't think the Tories will make any gains in Alberta. I have every reason to believe that Saskatchewan will be just as good as at the last election."

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Prime Minister Makes Forecast Election Result

Reviews Situation in Each Province. Thinks There Is No Doubt Liberal Party Will Be Returned.

(Canadian Press).

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 13.—A rapid swing round his own constituency, culminating in a great mass meeting here at night made Saturday one of the busiest days that Premier Mackenzie King has spent thus far in the election campaign. Opening with a morning meeting in the town of Rosthern, the Prime Minister motored over a hundred miles, spoke at two open air meetings and then hurried on to the city of Prince Albert for the final speech in his own constituency. Everywhere Mr. King was accorded friendly receptions and excellent hearings.

At St. Julien, where one of the open air meetings took place, the audience was composed largely of Ukrainians, and one of the speeches was in the native tongue of the majority present. Here the Prime Minister was informed that he had received one hundred per cent. of the vote in that district on two previous occasions, and that he would get it again on July 28.

At Rosthern also the Prime Minister gave his audience a forecast of the election result based on his observation during the campaign thus far. He has now visited every province of the Dominion. It was an optimistic statement from the point of view of the Liberal party.

In Prince Edward Island the government would probably carry all four seats, he said.

Nova Scotia, he thought, would probably return nine Liberals.

Quebec remained "solid" and the government would have "all that we have now and perhaps more."

There would be additional seats for government supporters in Ontario.

"We will hold all that we have in Manitoba."

Mr. King did not think that the Conservatives would gain in Alberta. Whatever gains there were would be divided between Liberals and U.F.A.

"I have not had much of a chance to see Saskatchewan but I think it will be just as good as last time," the Prime Minister said.

"I think there is no doubt in the world," summed up the Prime Minister, "that the Liberal party is going to be returned on July 28."

At Prince Albert.

Mr. King's speech here was preceded by the playing of a waltz composed locally and named after Lake Waskesiu, on the shores of which his cottage stands in the Prince Albert National Park.

Mr. King thanked his constituents for their welcome, and also for nominating him once again to contest the constituency of Prince Albert.

"I believe I will be returned again this time," he said smiling down at the audience.

"By about six thousand majority," sang out someone in the crowd and there was laughter and cheers.

"Well, I thank my friend for that announcement," remarked the Prime Minister.

The record of the government was reviewed by the Prime Minister. Was there any reason, he asked, for dismissing a government with a good record in order to substitute a new one? Taxation and tariffs had been reduced even though certain tariff reductions had been met by Conservative criticism that the industry concerned would be ruined; and the industry had not been ruined. "On the whole the tariff bears less heavily today than at any other time in the history of the Dominion since tariffs were introduced," he asserted.

British Preference.

The chief feature of the budget brought down by Hon. Charles Dunning at the last session was the increase in the British preference, said Mr. King. "Under Mr. Dunning's budget we have made the largest increase in the British preference that has been made at any time," he declared.

But no matter how generously Canada treated Great Britain, the Mother Country had treated the Dominion much more generously in the past.

"England has right along permitted us to go into her markets and compete on the same basis with her own producers," said the Premier.

"It fills me with awe, in driving through these great wheat fields, to think what may happen if Canada ever loses the British market," he said. The people of England were full of appreciation of the British preference changes. This was evidenced by the British newspapers which were loud in their praises of the budget." Do you mean to tell me that when all the people are taking that view, something will not come of it?" Mr. King asked his listeners.

He spoke of the visit of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas to Canada. "When we get to England," the Prime Minister stated, "we are going to say to Mr. Thomas, this is what we have done. Now we have come over to see what you and the British people are going to do."

The great question of the British preference and its effect on trade was larger than any party or sectional appeal, said Mr. King. "If this government is defeated, the budget is defeated," he declared.

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The Leader Post July 15/30

D9575

HUGE REGINA CROWD HEARS KING SPEAK

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PREMIER, HON. C. A. DUNNING OUTLINE LIBERAL POLICIES TO AUDIENCE OF NEAR 8,000

Estimate Nearly 2,000 or 3,000 Turned Away From Doors as Armories Filled for Liberal Mass Meeting

FEDERAL MINISTERS GIVEN HEARTY GREETING BY CROWD

P. M. Anderson, K.C., Liberal Association President, Scores Members of Audience Who Refuse to Stand When "O Canada" Played

A record crowd, roughly estimated to be between 7,000 and 8,000, comprising people from all points throughout Southern Saskatchewan, jammed its way into the Regina Armories last night, crowding the main floor and filling the balconies to overflowing, to hear Premier W. L. Mackenzie King and Hon. C. A. Dunning, the two first men in the Federal government speak, under the auspices of the Regina Liberal Association.

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The crowd, experienced politicians said, was the largest ever assembled in the history of the city at any political gathering. The thousands of people who crowded the armories to the door were supplemented by 2,000 or 3,000 more who were refused admission.

The First Regina Rifles, under Bandmaster R. B. Wells, played many selections before the start of the meeting, which was under the chairmanship of P. M. Anderson, K.C., president of the Regina Liberal Association.

The appearance of Mr. King and Mr. Dunning was the signal for enthusiastic cheering on the part of the thousands present.

The meeting was opened by the singing of "O Canada." Groups, scores in number, refused to stand when "O Canada" was sung.

"We are gathered here tonight to hear the prime minister of Canada (cheers), said P. M. Anderson in declaring the meeting opened.

Raps Hecklers

"Just one moment," he said in silencing some hecklers. "I noticed that some would not stand, but I want to tell you that we are not going to stand for having a small group come here to make a disturbance. We are coming to a show down right now, if necessary, so that none would skulk under the shoulders of the unemployed, we gave them a seat by themselves. We are going to have order," said Mr. Anderson.

"To show our faith of the unemployed in this city we allowed them to submit questions. Mr. King will answer them. He will play the game with you," he said continuing.

A Great Leader

"The prime minister is welcome no matter what his political faith. If he was a Conservative he would also be welcome. We honor and welcome him as the first in this country. He is welcome here as the leader of the Liberal party—not only as a leader, but as a great leader of the Liberal party.

"He took hold of the party when it was disorganized by the war and Union Government. He, by reason and tact, welded them into a wonderful party. By his sagacity he has won for himself the regard and esteem and loyalty enjoyed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He is fast travelling to that prestige enjoyed by Mr. Laurier. By a genius for selecting able men and surrounding himself by them, he has reached the top. The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King has a cabinet that will compare very favorably with that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's in 1896.

"The big way in which he is dealing with national problems will make him entitled to dignity and respect.

Introduces Lapointe

"Let me introduce Mr. E. Lapointe. He comes from Quebec. He is working had to do the best for this country—the best that is in his power. He brings greetings from Quebec.

"In regard to our own cabinet minister, (cheers) when he came home to us, for he belongs to us, he received a homecoming that was greater than that accorded to any man in Ontario.

"Now let me say a few words about Mr. Motherwell. At one time he was the only Liberal from Ontario. He thought in the next election he would represent his home riding. I don't think that Canada ever had a better minister than Mr. Motherwell.

"I am delighted to see so many here. Even the blind know that we have about 4 000, more than attended Mr. Bennett's meeting. You have all been real good and those who have started a little fun for jollity will continue good throughout.

"Before we hear any of these speakers I want to pay a tribute to the Twentieth Century Club. They are 1,500 strong in this district. In honor of their work, I am goin gto call on Stuart Thom."

Stuart Thom Speaks

"There are many people who say that Dunning and King will be defeated," said Mr. Thom. "Let me give you one reason why they are wrong. It is the Twentieth Century Liberal Club. Every man in it was born here. They understand politics and understand its feeling. There are 1500 of us and we are growing. There is aggressiveness. They are going to sweep Dunning to victory. The Tories know they're reading the handwriting on the wall. They use and show it in their papers and speech. The Tories are losing the confidence of the young people. The Twentieth Century is growing but is voting Liberal. As it votes so goes Regina and so goes the country."

Introducing Mr. Dunning, Mr. Anderson said, "I am introducing our own candidate and who will represent us after July 28th."

Dunning Speaks

In opening his address, Mr. Dunning said he would not keep the audience at great length. "I addressed a meeting here a short time ago at which I had the opportunity of discussing issues of major interest to the people of Regina."

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He referred to the tour through Eastern Canada which he has just completed. "People are grasping the issues in this campaign as they have never grasped them in any previous one," Mr. Dunning declared.

He said that since becoming finance minister, he had come to a full realization of the fact that the future of Canada is bound up in international trade. In this connection Mr. Dunning asserted, "I am finding the same interest in the budget in Canada as is displayed in the Old Country."

"This is the prime minister's only opportunity of addressing a Regina audience. I hope to have further opportunities of speaking to you shortly and shall be with you until the 28th day of July and thereafter I hope."

He expressed the hope that the speakers would convince the people that the Liberal policy is the best policy.

Supports King

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, in addressing the gathering, stated that he was on the platform to support his leader as a representative of eastern Canada and also to pay tribute to Charlie Dunning in his home city.

"Mr. Dunning, like Mr. King," said Mr. Lapointe, "is a national leader. He has courage, faith and vision and let me tell you, there is no narrowness or sectarianism in that vision. Like other sons of Britain who have come to Canada, he has become a true Canadian and there is today none better, more proud or more devoted to his adopted country. He is an example to the young people of Canada.

"Leadership belonged to those who were best equipped for it," said the minister of justice, "and Canada was a country of opportunity. Hon. Mr. Dunning was a born leader and Premier King's confidence had not been misplaced when he took Mr. Dunning into the federal cabinet."

East Has Faith In Dunning

That eastern Canada had as much faith in Mr. Dunning as the west had, was a point stressed by Mr. Lapointe. "We have as much confidence in him down there as you have out here and that confidence will be expressed in no uncertain terms on July 28 next."

Objects To Criticism

Dealing with the budget introduced by Mr. Dunning the minister of justice stated that he objected strenuously to the statement that the budget had been framed for western Canada exclusively. There were five ministers in the federal government from the western provinces but they did not attempt to govern the country for one section alone.

They were impartial, thinking only of the good of each section of the country. Mr. Dunning's budget was a national budget, framed for both east and western Canada.

"The budget was framed for the people of Canada and they will vote for the budget on July 28."

In closing, Mr. Lapointe appealed for greater peace and amity throughout the Dominion, between the east and west. They had many principles and ideals in common, and it was only through broader vision and understanding that they could become a truly united country.

It was just a month ago Monday evening when Mr. King began his campaign, he stated. Since that time he has addressed meetings throughout the Dominion almost every night but Sundays. He said that he appreciated the attitude of the audience before him.

"I cannot remember speaking to a finer audience during this campaign," Premier King declared.

"I want to say a word regarding a colleague who has been with me for some time," Mr. King said. This colleague was Hon. Chas. A. Dunning. Mr. King had asked him to come into the large arena of Dominion affairs, although it had been realized that it would mean a sacrifice for him to give up the post of premier in the province of Saskatchewan. Mr. Dunning had replied that if it would help the cause of Liberalism in Canada he would be glad to come. "He has taken upon himself to serve the highest interests of Canada since taking power," Premier King stated.

"We felt thatthe minister of railways should come from the west. The biggest railway problems are more closely connected with this part of the country," said the speaker.

Legislates for All

"Mr. Dunning has advocated the needs of this part of the Dominion, but at the same time has kept in mind the needs of others parts as well."

He described the difficulty of choosing a minister of finance to succeed Hon. Mr. Robb, when present finance minister was at that time in poor health, having just recovered from a serious illness. Mr. KingKing had asked him if it would be imposing too much upon him to ask him to accept the position.

"From the moment he took on this task, Mr. Dunning has given every hour of the day to the services of the portfolio of the minister of finance. He has showed a knoweldge of many questions which few other people have. I mean his knowledge of the problems of western Canada. The service of Mr. Dunning has well redounded to the the good of Canada. In the present budget you will see why the selection of Mr. Dunning as our finance minister was for the good of Canada as a whole."

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SAYS DOMINION READY TO AID UNEMPLOYMENT

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE GREETS PREMIER KING AT WINNIPEG MEETING

Prime Minister Reviews Stewardship of His Administration in Appeal to Electors

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, Receives Cordial Welcome From Gathering

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways, Deals With Financial Record of Government

"We are prepared to give dollar for dollar with the provincial governments and the municipalities of Canada for the relief of unemployment."

Wild cheering from an audience of 5,000 persons which almost filled the Amphitheatre rink, last night, greeted this declaration of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King made during the course of the farewell address of his western tour which the prime minister reserved for the electors of Winnipeg.

The great crowd that gathered to hear the prime minister and the other principal speaker of the evening, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, in spite of the hot night and distractions in other forms provided by the Diamond Jubilee holiday events, was a striking manifestation of the deep interest taken by the people of the city at large in the issues of the campaign.

Looking bronzed and well after his western campaign which took him as far as the Pacific coast, the premier was in splendid speaking form.

Mr. Lapointe, too, who has seldom been heard by a Winnipeg audience, likewise met with a great reception, displaying a fine choice of words pronounced with a noticeable French accent which visibly tended to make his address all the more pleasing to his hearers, and driving home his points in a powerful resonant voice.

Several interruptions occurred while the prime minister was speaking in the form of questions shot at the platform while he was dealing with the unemployment question in particular, but nothing in the way of a disorderly disturbance ensued.

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The prime minister indicated a perfect willingness to answer his interrogators frankly and to their entire satisfaction, declaring that the questions helped, rather than hindered him in making himself perfectly clear.

Mr. King emphatically defended the attitude of his government in connection with the unemployment situation. He traced beneficial legislation which his administration had enacted for the express purpose of substantially reducing adverse conditions in this respect.

This legislation included: Old age pensions; relief for war veterans; improved working conditions for federal employees; keeping on of workers employed by the Canadian National railways, who on account of the prevailing period of slackness, would otherwise have been laid off; construction of certain public works, at considerably more than possible cost in order to provide employment.

The federal government, Mr. King declared, recognized that it had a very real and very great responsibility with respect to the problem. The government had been trying, not only this year but in the years past, to meet the situation, and he believed its contributions in this regard had ben a very considerable and substantial one.

Precedent Already Written

With reference to unemployment, the prime minister stated that the precedent was already written into the practice of government by a previous and a Conservative administration, that no funds could be expended for relief unless an appeal were launched by a province to the effect that a crisis existed in that province. Not one province, he asserted, had made any such appeal, and were it made it would be answered immediately. If so advised by a province, his government was prepared to give dollar for dollar with that province or its municipalities in providing relief. The sum so contributed would be expended in the construction and improvement of level crossings, many of which are a menace. No more effective way of alleviating unemployment could be effected, in his opinion, as it would serve the double purpose of providing work and at the same time add to public facilities.

The prime minister made his position regarding immigration clear when in reply to a question asked by a member of the audience he stated he was absolutely in favor of restricting foreign immigration. He said the government so far as foreign immigration was concerned, had not contributed a single dollar for years past. Foreign immigrants who had come in had been brought in by the railways. Last April the government had instructed the railway companies to stop recruiting immigrants from foreign countries. The government had been taking a very different attitude on this matter for the past two years. The government had been battered right and left by the Conservatives before for not bringing out immigrants. If that attitude of the Conservatives had been allowed to prevail unemployment in western Canada would have been much worse today.

He had not yet seen the time when the Conservative party had not advocated wide-open immigration until the eve of an election, when it took the opposite stand. The premier predicted that after July 28 the Conservatives would again be urging increased immigration.

As a result of the natural resources transfer, it was now the definite policy of the government on the matter of immigration to leave it to the provinces themselves to decide how best to meet their own develop requirements.

The prime minister was applauded vociferously as he expounded the British preference policy of the government, which, he emphasized, had been framed with the double object of improving Canada's trade and that of the mother country and the other nations of the empire.

Prior to the addresses of Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe, Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of railways and canals, spoke briefly, declaring that the country would endorse the Dunning budget and vindicate the appeal of the government for support on election day.

Mr. Lapointe, in the course of his address, indulged in many sallies at the expense of the Conservative leader, whose proposal "to blast his way into John Bull" he ridiculed, saying that had never been done and never would be done. His description of Mr. Bennett as "a July Santa Claus" going through the provinces making numerous promises provoked uproarious laughter, as did a further statement that while Mr. Bennett had not yet promised the moon this would be promised before the end of the campaign, and there would be just as much chance of Mr. Bennett reaching it as of his getting into power at the present time.

The proceedings were broadcast over CKY and CKGX.

Crerar First Speaker

J. C. Davis, president of the Manitoba Liberal association, who presided, introduced Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of railways, and Liberal-Progressive candidate in Brandon, as the first speaker.

Mr. Crerar said the campaign had progressed for several weeks, and had taken pretty definite shape. "You have had opportunities to contrast the record of the Liberal administration with the appeal of the opposition for support," said the minister of railways, "and you have had opportunities to compare the policies of the government for the future with those of the Conservative party. I have sufficient confidence in the intelligence and good judgment of the people of this city and province that when they go to mark their ballots on the 28th of this month there will be a complete and thorough vindication of the government in its appeal for support."

This emphatic statement evoked a loud outburst of applause.

The minister of railways and canals briefly dealt with the financial record of the government, and summarizing its accomplishments in other respects, declared it had completed the Hudson Bay railway, restored the Crows Nest Pass freight rates and reduced the duties on the implements of production, while the Dunning budget was an effort to find markets for Canada's products.

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"You have a guarantee of the same King government in the future," Mr. Crerar asserted. "We have celebrated in this province today the 60th anniversary of the creation of the province, the 60th year of membership in the family of Confederation. We have also celebrated another notable event, the transfer of the natural resources of the province to the people who can best administer them. That is another credit coming to the Mackenzie King government, and I wish publicly to associate Mr. King and Mr. Ernest Lapointe with the excellent results that have come to Manitoba in the fight for the natural resources. To them belong in large measure, indeed, credit for this achievement."

Candidates Introduced

The chairman introduced the following who were on the platform to the big audience, which gave each a boisterous reception: J. T. Thorson, Liberal candidate in South Centre Winnipeg; L. P. Bancroft, Liberal-Progressive candidate in Selkirk; Dr. J. P. Howden, Liberal candidate in St. Boniface, and J. S. McDiarmid, Liberal standard-bearer in South Winnipeg.

"The presence of Mr. Lapointe, from the province of Quebec, is a symbol of the unity of the Liberal party throughout Canada," said Chairman Davis in introducing the minister of justice, whose greeting could not have been more enthusiastic.

Mr. Lapointe said it had been a great privilege to him to be in Manitoba that day. He was very pleased indeed that this meeting should be on the same date as the anniversary of the birthday of the province.

"It was a great celebration of a wonderful achievement of Canadian determination," he declared. "It has been a victory of endurance, courage, brain and brawn over the forces of nature. Today the speakers referred to those who had been the pioneers, the ancestors. They mentioned such names as Henry Hudson, the bold English navigator who found a passage by water to this western territory. They spoke of Radisson and other intrepid coureurs de bois, and of La Verandrye, whose statue is erected on the western side of the legislative building and who threw wide open the gates of the west. Last, but not least, they spoke of Lord Selkirk, who founded the Red River colony, which really was the cradle of the province.

Faced Great Obstacles

"May I offer this consideration today. Those men and the men who came with them had to meet with obstacles and difficulties much greater than those which face us at the present time. They faced those difficulties with courage and determination, and they were victorious because they were inspired by strong faith. Faith in Canada was their inspiration, and with faith in Canada they were victorious. And can we not say today to those who may have some difficulties, that those difficulties are only temporary, and that with faith in the future of our great country we also will be victorious?"

Going on to present another consideration which occurred to his mind, Mr. Lapointe said: "Those men before 1870 appealed to Canada for two things. They wanted markets and communication with the rest of the country, and they wanted political freedom. May I say that even at the present time these two things are engaging the attention of the people of Canada—market communication with the world, and not alone the rest of Canada, and political freedom. They are the two great issues, as I will try to show you.

"Markets and communication are the basis of the Dunning budget, which is the main issue of this election. The Dunning budget is based on Liberal policy. It is based on reciprocity and British preference. That is the basis of the aggressive Dunning budget."

The minister of justice went on to show there are present in Canada two schools of thought.

"There are two schools of thought and tow mentalities that are fighting each other," he aserted. "That is the case not only in Canada, but in other countries of the world as well. They are those who believe that trade necessarily is war, that trade is an aggressive competition of tariffs, that trade is a battle of selfishness, that trade must try to blast its way to other countries. And the other school of thought consists of those who believe that trade is an exchange, that trade is based on friendly intercourse on negotiation and friendliness with other nations.

"That is the school of thought that is responsible for the Dunning budget," Mr. Lapointe asserted, amid enthusiastic applause, "and that is the school of though tthat, I believe, will be victorious on the 28th of July."

The minister, proceeding, stated the first was the mentality of those who believed in selfishness and narrowness.

"It is the mentality of many people in other countries, and it is the mentality of some in this country," said Mr. Lapointe. They believe that the only thing for us is the home market. What a delusion in a country like Canada that has only a population of ten millions scattered over a huge territory as large as Europe and larger than the United States, with a wealth of natural resources which have only been touched! How could a country like Canada enrich itself by erecting a wall around at the boundaries?

Prefers British Doctrine

"If other countries want to adopt that line of policy, selfishness and narrowness, why should Canada slavishly imitate them? As far as I am concerned, I prefer to see the British doctrine of trade rather than the American doctrine."

After pausing while the great audience cheered vociferously, Mr. Lapointe said: "If a session of parliament is called after these elections are over, as the leader of the Conservative party pledges he will call such a session for the purpose of raising and increasing the tariffs, I say that no worse blow could be dealt to this Canada of ours."

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Trade, said the minister, meant development and employment. Since the Great War the trade of Canada had developed 60 per cent. more than at any other time. The trade of the Dominion had expanded throughout the world, and it was estimated that this increase of 60 per cent. meant employment in Canada, and all nations needed foreign trade.

"It is the life blood of Canada, and the Dominion could not survive without that trade," declared the minister.

Canada Gives Lead

Continuing, Mr. Lapointe exclaimed: "Let the British nations come together. If the other nations want to erect walls let them do it. Canada has given the lead, and the brotherly appeal has been answered in no uncertain way."

The minister of justice quoted J. L. Garvin, noted British writer, as stating that he believed the justice of Canada's appeal would undoubtedly be answered.

"We could not get any such response to a policy of dictating to Britain or any other country what their policy should be," the minister said, and he followed up with a declaration that aroused loud and prolonged applause. It was:

"Talk about blasting one's way into John Bull! That had never been done."

Proceeding, Mr. Lapointe said: "The British preference is the hope of Canada. Trade with the British world! Stop to think. What is the British world? There are many millions of people of all races, held together by British justice. It means millions of dollars of aggregate trade. Is there not a huge field for the expansion of trade and commerce? And if other nations do not want to trade with us, surely there is another way that our trade will go."

Delegates to Conference

Applause again broke out when the minister asserted: "I say that it is the bounden duty of the eelctors of Canada to send to the Imperial Economic Conference this fall, not those who have ridiculed the Dunning budget, not those who have fought all the way against British preference, but those who went to trade in a freer way with Britain and the British nations."

Mr. Lapointe said the other issue was the result of a challenge issued by the leader of the opposition at the last session of parliament. Discussing the report of the Imperial Conference which had been held last, Mr. Bennett said the present government had no mandate to go to the conference to be held this fall. This was a challenge, and the issue was before the Dominion at the present time. The Imperial Conference of 1926 promulgated the doctrine of equality as the basis on which the relationship of the British nations should be maintained. It was not to be the old colonial relationship.

"All were unanimous in proclaiming that this was the doctrine that must be adopted in regard to the Empire. Unity in liberty—unity enshrined and crystalized in the British throne, which remains the corner stone of the whole structure that has been built.

Accepted Doctrine

"That is the principle in all the dealings at this conference of the nations of the empire—in the domestic relations and in the domestic legislation, as well as in their relations with the other parts of the world. That was the doctrine accepted by all the statesmen of the Empire. That was the doctrine accepted by Canada, and Canada had a position of leadership at that conference. That was the doctrine promulgated in all parts of this country, and no newspaper carried on a better campaign for the solution of this question than the Manitoba Free Press, of which Mr. Dafoe is the editor-in-chief.

"Surely the Mother Country is willing to concede those principles. Balfour and Chamberlain had approved of them, and Ramsay MacDonald had endorsed them.

"Those opposed are some Conservative Canadians, Mr. Bennett and so on. They are the only ones who seem to fail to realize that the voice of free nations has more power than the voice of subordinate colonies, as the British possessions were some time ago. I am sure you will see to it that the men you send to the conference will not destroy the work that was done in 1926. You will send a leader who is a Democratic leader. He will have to deal with Ramsay MacDonald, who is a Democrat. He will have to deal with Cosgrave, who is not a Tory, and he will have to deal with the representatives of other parts of the Empire who are Democrats. I don't think there will be a Tory there, and it would be a pity if Canada were to send one."

The laughter that this sally at Mr. Bennett provoked was renewed when Mr. Lapointe declared: "They are making many promises. The Conservative leader is disguised as a July Santa Claus. I think that is not statesmanship but salesmanship. He has not promised the moon, but this will come before Mr. Bennett ends the campaign. I think it is as much within his reach as the government of Canada at the present time."

In a closing appeal, the minister of justice exclaimed: "Let us all get together. Let us work in friendly accord and harmony in this country. We have a wonderful country. We must make it the home of great people."

Premier Given Ovation

The great audience rose unanimously to its feet with a great burst of applause as Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King stepped to the front of the platform after his presentation to the meeting by J. C. Davis, the chairman.

"May I join with Hon. Mr. Lapointe and say how fortunate we are in being in Manitoba today on the occasion of her celebrations of her diamond jubilee and of the handing to her of her natural resources. For some time past I have looked forward with pleasure to this day with a pleasurable anticipation of attending, and the anticipation has been more than fulfilled.

"From this time forward, Manitoba's future will be greater, and her growth more rapid.

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"My one regret," said Mr. King, "is that I cannot visit as many places as I should like to, owing to the shortness of the campaign, and I am sorry that I have been able to visit only Brandon and Winnipeg in Manitoba. I hope that my radio listeners will pardon me for this reason."

He was glad also, he said, that with two exceptions, all the Liberal candidates standing for election had already represented the people in the house of commons, and he asked the audience for their support for them. "I have had most loyal and helpful help from the members of my party, and what I have been able to do for Canada, in great measure has been done due to the able men from Manitoba."

The prime minister spoke highly of Mr. Crerar, minister of railways and canals, whom he thanked for coming into the cabinet. He expressed his appreciation also of Mr. Thorson, Mr. McDiarmid and Dr. Howden who, he said, had been among the ablest members of the house of commons.

Coming to the unemployment situation in the Dominion, Mr. King said he wished to state his position with utter frankness, so that his audience could determine whether his administration had been indifferent or not. His government believed its responsibilities towards unemployment reliefs were very great.

First Interest of State

The first interest of the state, he continued, should be in those who are near the end of their lives. This situation had been met by the Old Age Pensions act. The Fathers of Confederation had placed all questions of social matters under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the Dominion had not the power to enact social legislation. In this connection, he remarked that revision of the constitution would have to be considered, and the Dominion would have to take up some of these responsibilities, but before that came it must see that it is implementing to the full its responsibilities.

"In regard to old age pensions," said the premier, "we felt that if we contributed dollar for dollar with the provinces that would be as far as we could go. We then brought in an act which was rejected by the senate, where there was a Conservative majority. On the second occasion, however, when the political complexion of the senate had changed, the act was passed, and we have since paid out five hundred million dollars.

"This is not exactly an unemployment measure," Mr. King said, "but it is of great assistance in relieving unemployment."

Aid to Veterans

Another measure enacted to anticipate unemployment had been the legislation for aid to returned soldiers, and the dependents of dead soldiers, and he reminded his audience that 40 per cent. of all federal government expenses had arisen from the war. Direct pensions, he declared, are now being paid to 57,000 persons, and indirect pensions to dependents of soldiers to another 140,000. The total sum spent in this direction to date amounted to over $233,000,000.

"This also," he asserted, "shows our co-operation in helping to meet a situation in time of depression and unemployment."

Other assistance given by the government, the premier proceeded, had lain in the direction of help to men whose disabilities were difficult to trace to the war, and also to those who in the first place had had their pensions commuted. They later had found that things had not turned out as they had hoped, and 12,000 men had since been reinstated in the pensions scheme. Through this, $6,500,000 additional expenditure had been incurred.

Besides this, under the War Veterans' Allowance act, old age pensions can become payable at the age of 60, but any man whose condition is serious could receive a pension whenever this condition showed itself. Already $2,000,000 a year is being spent in this direction, and it was expected this would be increased to $18,000,000 annually.

Written Off Debts

Besides this, the government had written off $30,000,000, representing aid to soldiers placed on the land under the Soldiers' Settlement board, and this year another $15,000,000 would be written off. At the present time, 250,000 people of Canada are receiving old age pensions or war veteran relief payments from the federal treasury.

Remarking that while the federal government had not the power to enact legislation affecting the relations between employers and employed, Mr. King said his government believed that it should set an example to other employers and had inaugurated an eight-hour day for all federal employees, and to all employees on government contract work. This had necessitated the placing of over $1,000,000 in the supplementary estimates to meet extra help needs in one or two departments.

His government had tried also to undertake public works wherever possible in order to regularize employment. As a concrete example, he mentioned the building of a car ferry in Canada to ply between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island at a cost of $2,000,000, whereas it could have been built for $1,000,000 in England. His government considered it should provide work for its own people.

Coming to the question of finding employment on the railways, Mr. King said his government had given full support to suggestions from Sir Henry

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Thornton for the retention of men not strictly needed. In this way, 2,128 men had been retained on maintenance and repair work, and 2,000 on branch lines construction. In all, employment had been found for about 5,000 men.

Had Received No Request

Declaring that he had not received a request from a single provincial government for aid in an emergent situation that it could not meet by itself, Mr. King said that his government was prepared to put up dollar for dollar with any provincial government or municipality in the institution of works to cope with unemployment relief, but if no requests were made the government could not be expected to assist.

The number of level crossing accidents nowadays was attracting the attention of all interested in road travel, and his colleagues and himself had come to the conclusion, Mr. King added, that in order to help to meet the unemployment situation they would add one dollar to every dollar put up by municipalities as an unemployment relief measure.

"My government stands ready tonight to extend this aid," he asserted, "and no man need be unemployed tomorrow if this offer is accepted."

Mr. King was next proceeding to discuss the matter of immigration into Canada when he was interrupted by a member of the audience who claimed that owing to the competition of foreigners he had found difficulty in securing employment.

Gave No Assistance

In replying to the attitude of his government on this matter, Mr. King stated that his government had not contributed a single dollar in aid of immigration, but all newcomers to Canada had been recruited by the railway companies, or else had come in of their own free will. On the contrary, he said, some months ago his cabinet had instructed the railways to discontinue the recruiting of new settlers.

"May I add another thing," Mr. King asked. "The attitude to my government is very difefrent now to what it formerly was when we were scored by the Conservatives for not bringing in enough immigrants.

"General McRae, a prominent man in that party, had some time ago brought in a motion that $300,000,000 be spent in the next ten years to establish 300,000 people in Canada. The Liberal party had opposed this.

"Where," Mr. King demanded, "would the unemployment situation be today if that bill had gone through?

"Our defined policy in immigration is to leave to the provinces themselves to decide what immigrants should be brought in."

Proceeding to a statement of the various contributions made by the federal government to the provinces, Mr. King specified the following amounts paid to Manitoba, in cash between April 1, 1922 and March 31, 1930, the period of the Liberal administration:

Subsidies	11,947,078.88
Highway construction	1,250,524.26
Agricultural instruction	145,778.76
Technical education	201,857.57
Employment offices	131,345.49
Unemployment relief (dept. of labor)	97,487.66
Eradcation of diseases	66,859.13
Old age pensions	824,647.85
	14,665,579.60
War pensions	24,216,485.08
Unemployment relief to pensions	467,423.84
Total	$39,349,488.52

Must Consider Carefully

"That is why," he continued "we have to consider very carefully what contributions are made to the provinces.

"On the whole, today, the relations between the Dominion and the provinces are better than they have ever been, and with the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces, a cause of a lot of old conflicts is removed. We have got rid of a lot of irritating matters."

When his government came into power, Mr. King continued, it found itself facing a condition of great financial depression. The country was getting deeper and deeper into debt, and was headed for bankruptcy.

"Our first step to relieve the situation was to balance our budget. This was done in two years, and from that time we have steadily reduced both debt and taxation, and have had a surplus every year.

"Only in fteen years since confedera-

"Only in fifteen years since confederation has Canada had surpluses in her federal budgets, and seven of those surpluses have been in the eight and a half years since we came into office."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 17, 1930.

D 9584

PRIME MINISTER SAYS FERGUSON IS MONOPOLIST

Conservatives Wish Absolute Control, King Claims.

THIRST GREATER NOW THAN EVER

Tells Why Provincial Premiers Enter Election Campaign.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

KENORA, Ont., July 16.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King turned his guns on Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, here tonight. It was the first address in Ontario since Mr. King returned from the Pacific coast and Prairie Provinces, and it was a fighting speech.

Why, he asked, had Premier Ferguson in Ontario, Premier Anderson in Saskatchewan, and Premier Rhodes, in Nova Scotia, thrown their weight into the election battle on the side of the Dominion Conservative party?

Stands For Monopoly.

"It is because the Tory party has always stood for monopoly, and it wants monopoly of control in politics as well as in everything else," Mr. King declared. "And," he added, "Mr. Ferguson is the greatest monopolist of them all."

"One of the worst things that could happen to Canada would be to have all your Governments of one complexion—and that the Tory complexion," the Prime Minister went on.

"It is monopoly that the Tories are after," he declared. "They have been after it all their lives. But they are after it with greater thirst than ever before at the present election."

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that the Dominion Government had put in the eight-hour day on all Federal work.

"Ask Premier Ferguson what he has been doing in the provincial field for labor," he continued. The people of Ontario had sent Mr. Ferguson to Toronto to enact laws in the provincial field.

He referred to a statement by a previous speaker that numerous men were being given employment on the road by the Provincial Government just prior to the election.

"Take all the work they will give you," advised Mr. King, "but remember the ballot was made secret in order that you can register your views."

He spoke of road-building programs in the Province of Saskatchewan, as well as in Ontario.

Buy Constituencies.

"That's an effort to buy up constituencies," he declared. "And yet Mr. Ferguson said I wouldn't give him a five-cent piece. I wonder what Mr. Ferguson would have done if I had given him millions."

"Would he have used them for the good of the people of Canada?" asked Mr. King, "or would he have used them to advance the interests of the Tory Party."

There were two reasons why Mr. Ferguson was in the fight, continued Mr. King. The first one he had given —desire for political control.

The second was that the Conservative party realized that the Government had a great issue.

"They know that the people of Canada are at heart British," asserted the Prime Minister. "They know that the people of Canada want to develop trade with Great Britain. They know that a policy designed to this is bound to appeal to the hearts and the minds of the people.

"And knowing this," Mr. King insisted, "they realize that they must cover up the main issue at any cost.

Mr. Ferguson said he had entered the campaign because of a five-cent remark, Mr. King went on.

"Of all the humbugs in public life, I think he is the greatest," declared the Prime Minister. "I say this in view of the excuses which he has offered for entering this campaign."

The Prime Minister told the meeting what had been done by the Government for returned soldiers.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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The Ottawa Citizen July 18, 1930.

D9585

Denies Liberal Party In Canada Is Pro-American

Premier King Declares Doctrine Preached Up and Down Country By Conservatives Is Wholly False.

(Canadian Press.)

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., July 17. — "For years past the Conservative party has tried to spread the idea through Canada that the Liberal party is pro-American," Prime Minister Mackenzie King asserted here tonight. "Especially with respect to me, they have gone up and down the country preaching this doctrine which they knew to be wholly false," Mr. King continued.

The introduction into Parliament by a Liberal government of a budget which was a great and determined effort to develop trade with the Mother Country, therefore, had put the Conservatives into a position "where they don't know where to get off at."

"At first," declared Mr. King, "they said we had stolen their clothes." This had given place to a policy of ridicule and opposition to the government's fiscal proposals.

Opposition left at Loss.

The Conservative party, Mr. King asserted, had not expected the government would go to the country on the budget. And when the government had done so, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson had been left at a loss. The Conservatives had opposed the budget, he said, but it was a budget which met with support in the northern country. It was a budget which met with support in Canada. Was it any wonder that leading Conservatives in the Dominion were writing to the papers saying that they would support the Liberals on this great issue?

The widening of the British preference was already beginning to find its reflection in Great Britain, Mr. King asserted. Wheat was moving more easily within the last few months.

Dealing with the record of the government, the Prime Minister declared that there had not been a single charge of graft or corruption made against the government during the entire campaign.

Mr. Bennett's Proposal.

He proposed, said Mr. King, in view of the lateness of the hour, to discuss only the great issues of the campaign. It was Mr. Bennett, he asserted, who had first declared that there should be an election this year. Mr. Bennett had said that before a delegation went from Canada to the Imperial Economic Conference and the Imperial Conference during the coming autumn, the people should be consulted. The government, continued Mr. King, might well have replied that it had still a year and a half to run, and that it would arrange for Canada's representation at the conference. But a great issue had arisen. It was embroiled in the budget.

Mr. King went on to explain the nature and the purpose of the budget. "It is the all important thing in a session of Parliament," he said. But the budget of the last session was of even greater significance than ordinarily because it dealt with important world conditions which had arisen.

To Create Demand.

"What is going to create the demand for steel rails, for structural steel, for other forms of steel used by industries?" asked Mr. King. The only thing that could do this was the general prosperity of Canada. The Dominion must sell her grain abroad, her newsprint, her other commodities in the world market, and wealth would flow to her.

"So you see," added Mr. King "that prosperity here is largely dependent on Canada marketing her products in the markets of the world."

He spoke of the formation of the Tariff Advisory Board. This board had been told to look into the tariff schedules as they applied to iron and steel.

"For three years that tariff board worked on the iron and steel schedules," Mr. King said. The board had finally recommended certain changes, and those changes had been accepted by the government.

"We believe that those changes are going to help materially those engaged in the iron and steel business here and in other sections of the country," said Mr. King. There was a round of applause.

While the tariff board had been engaged on its investigation into the iron and steel schedules the projected changes in the United States tariffs came to the attention of the government. The government had thereupon advised the government of the United States that it wished to trade on a reciprocal basis. The tariff board was instructed to broaden its investigation into the whole field of the tariff in view of the attitude of the United States.

The Home Market.

"Our opponents are telling you a great deal about the home market," said Mr. King. "But if we had to depend on the home market to absorb our products we would be buried under them." The Tariff Board had made suggestions of many things that Canada could purchase from Great Britain, instead of from the United States, without injury to the consumer. In this way $200,000,000 worth of purchasing power had been changed over to the Mother Country.

The government had expected that the budget would meet with the support of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, Mr. King said. It was a budget which increased the British preference. It was a budget which was helpful to the iron and steel industry, it was a good budget, and there was no reason why a government should be opposed on everything it brought down. Therefore the government was justified in expecting support. But instead it had met with ridicule and opposition.

The heart of Great Britain, of Scotland, and of Ireland has responded to the hand which Canada stretched forth in the widening of the British preference, said Mr. King. "After all," he asked, "is it not a great thing to foster goodwill in all parts of the Empire?"

The budget gave to the people of Canada an opportunity to foster this goodwill and, at the same time, to build up the Dominion as well as the Empire.

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OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL, July 19, 1930.

D 9586

Says Liberal Party Broad To Include Many Other Groups

Prime Minister Defends the Record of His Government At Espanola Meeting.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

ESPANOLA, July 18.—Three hundred school children sang "O Canada" to Premier Mackenzie King here today. Mr. King was introduced by Beniah Bowman, ex-M.P. for East Algoma, who is again contesting the constituency in the Liberal interest.

"I have come to the conclusion, after the way you have greeted me, that there is not much need to talk politics in this constituency," said Mr. King. "The constituency looks pretty solid for the Liberals."

He thanked those present for decorating the town in his honor, and commented on the singing of the school children. He had always felt that it was a great pity that there had been a division of the Liberal party in Ontario for a time into Liberals, Progressives and Labor, and it had given him great pleasure to see these various groups come together under the banner of Liberalism.

Monopoly of Power.

If this division had not occurred, asserted Mr. King, Mr. Ferguson "instead of working for monopoly of power," would have been sitting on the opposition side in the Legislature.

However, no matter what the differences outside the House of Commons, on all important issues in Parliament Liberals, Progressives and Labor members had been united. The record of the Government was the first issue in the campaign. The real Government of Canada was, of course, the people of Canada. The "Tory party" was the party of privilege and selfish interest, Mr. King said. The Liberal party stood for breadth and inclusiveness. And, he said, the Liberal party should be broad enough to embrace Progressive, Labor men and other similar groups.

"The first question to ask then is, is the Government honest? Is it economical?"

He answered by reviewing the financial record of the Government.

"We have reduced the debt by something like $270,000,000," he said. Taxation had also been reduced. The sales tax had almost disappeared and Mr. King intimated that it would be eliminated entirely if the Government was returned. There had been important reductions in the tariff on commodities used in the home and on implements of production since the present Government came into power.

For People As Whole.

"The Liberal party has always tried to work for the well being of the people, as a whole," Mr. King said.

He turned to a discussion of trade. Trade was of tremendous importance to Canada. Some parts of the Dominion constantly produced more than could possibly be absorbed in Canada.

"Home markets won't begin to absorb our products," asserted Mr. King. "You hear the Tories talking about home markets. What they want is a monopoly of the home market for certain interests." Canada, in her effort to develop trade, had made certain treaties. "When the treaty was entered into with New

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OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL, July 19, 1930.

D 9587

FERGUSON TRIES TO BEFOG ISSUE KING DECLARES

Prime Minister Makes Statement On Waterways Question.

SEEKING SOLUTION TO DIFFICULTIES

Every Angle Must Be Given Thorough Consideration.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

NORTH BAY, Ont., July 18.—The Dominion Government has been unable to overcome a constitutional difficulty occasioned by provincial claims as to water power rights in the St. Lawrence river, in spite of attempts on the part of the Government to solve the difficulty in the courts and through friendly conferences, declares Premier W. L. Mackenzie King in a statement issued here tonight prior to his departure for Barrie.

"We have stated definitely that we do not ourselves wish to go into the power business. We have made an offer which will ensure that whether the initiative in the development of the St. Lawrence or any other navigable stream comes from the Dominion or from the province, the power will be available for the province on a definite basis which provides for a fair alteration of costs between navigation and power and for full consideration of the riparian rights possessed by either the Dominion or the provinces," the statement says.

"The fault certainly does not rest with the Government, which has made every effort to find a solution and has put forward a fair and reasonable offer."

Text of Statement.

The following is the text of the statement:

"Mr. Ferguson has sought to befog the great issues of national policy now before the country and to excuse his unprecedented partisan campaign, by harping on imaginary provincial grievances and trying to invent some excuse for raising a cry of provincial rights. He has not been able to bring forward one single substantial ground of complaint.

"The plain fact is that there never has been a national Government in Canada so careful to recognize provincial rights and so anxious to co-operate with the provinces in the settlement of outstanding issues, as the present Government. Our record speaks for itself; settlement of the Maritime provinces claims; settlement of the natural resources problem of the Prairie Provinces; settlement of the British Columbia lands question; and a fair and generous offer for settlement of the issue as to navigation and water power development in which the central provinces are particularly interested.

"The Federal Government is the national Government, the Government of every Canadian, a Government which, within its own field of power, represents the people of Ontario as fully and as directly as the provincial Government represent them within its field of activity.

"Mr. Ferguson has particularly sought to make an issue of the St. Lawrence waterway. He has complained of delay on the part of the Dominion. I yield to no one in my conviction of the tremendous possibilities of that development.

"It is so important that it is absolutely essential to consider every angle thoroughly. May I quote from a statement by Sir Adam Beck:

Benefit to Citizens.

" 'Only by viewing this St. Lawrence project in the light of all the essential factors may a sound policy be determined. When all the factors—physical, economical, financial, national and international—have been assembled, and when to each has duly been assigned its proper weight, then only will it be possible to form a judgment respecting which particular schemes, or combination of schemes, would result in the greatest benefits to the citizens of both countries. Undoubtedly the Welland canal project, which involves an expenditure of upwards of $60,000,000 will be a factor for special consideration because this improvement cannot adequately be availed of until deep-channel navigation is actually opened through to the sea. The development of water power on the St. Lawrence river will facilitate the attainment of this end.'

"The Dominion Government has endeavored to assemble all these factors, without undue delay and without undue haste. The engineering, the financial, the international aspects have all been considered. A constitutional difficulty, occasioned by provincial claims as to water power rights in navigable streams arose. We have sought a solution before the courts, we have sought a solution by friendly conference.

Definite Basis.

"We have stated definitely that we do not ourselves wish to go into the power business. We have made an offer which will ensure that whether the initiative in the development of the St. Lawrence or any other navigable stream comes from the Dominion or from the province, the power will be available for the province on a definite basis which provides for a fair allocation of costs between navigation and power and for full consideration of the riparian rights possessed by either the Dominion or the province.

"If a settlement has not yet been effected, if this essential factor in the determination and decision of St. Lawrence policy has not yet been established, the fault certainly does not rest with the Government, which has made every effort to find a solution and has put forward a fair and reasonable offer.

"In striving to make his point as to details on the part of the Dominion, Mr. Ferguson declared:

" 'To say that Ontario has retarded plans for the St. Lawrence development is not borne by the facts because it is a matter of general public knowledge that it is six years since the Ontario Hydro Commission, with the authority of the Provincial Government, fyled its plans for St. Lawrence development at Ottawa for approval, and this Government has been urging action by Ottawa ever since.'

"Mr. Ferguson speaks as though Ontario at that time had fyled a definite plan or proposal with respect to the St. Lawrence. He could have stated with truth that the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission had fyled four plans in all, dealing with the development of the international section of the St. Lawrence, three on the occasion to which Mr. Ferguson refers, and the fourth plan subsequently.

"The first three schemes were submitted about the time the enlarged joint board of engineers was being appointed by the Federal Governments of the two countries, as recommended by the international joint commission, to conduct a wider enquiry into the proposals for a deep water development of the St. Lawrence."

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P. M.

D 9588

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 21, 1930.

Speaks At Barrie.

BARRIE, July 20.—Attendance of Hon. R. B. Bennett at the Imperial Conference would prompt cartoonists over the length and breadth of Great Britain to produce cartoons of a gentleman from Canada "with a stick of dynamite in his hand" going to blast his way into Empire markets, Premier Mackenzie King declared here.

The Prime Minister once again directed the full force of his language against the Federal Conservative leader and also against G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. He took strong exception to certain comments which he asserted Mr. Ferguson had made regarding President Cosgrave of Ireland and Premier Hertzog, of South Africa. Mr. Ferguson should beware of language which might cause ill-feeling between different parts of the Empire. There was an Imperial economic conference coming and if it was to accomplish anything, there must be good feeling.

The Prime Minister was speaking in the constituency of North Simcoe, where E. C. Drury, former Progressive Premier of Ontario, is running as a Liberal-Progressive candidate.

Mr. Ferguson was advising closing the door on Great Britain, Mr. King asserted with the greatest emphasis. How was that for Conservative doctrine, he thundered. Mr. Ferguson was saying look after the Canadian home and close the door on the Mother Country, he continued.

"And Mr. Bennett is saying that he will call a special session to raise the tariff against the United States, against Japan, against other countries—but also against Great Britain."

Great Britain First.

"This is where I stand. I stand for Great Britain first," asserted Mr. King, amidst applause. Mr. Bennett proposed to go to the Imperial conference in a bargaining spirit. "Preference for preference," was the Conservative leader's doctrine. But Mr. Bennett could not make Great Britain adopt a tariff in order to give a preference to Canada. And he could not "blast a way into John Bull." The Prime Minister asked his audience to consider the kind of figure Mr. Bennett would cut at an economic conference after he had "ridiculed, belittled and opposed" Canada's great trade gesture.

And Mr. Ferguson used "insulting language" in referring to Premier Hertzog and President Cosgrave. Would this help Canada in her negotiations at such a conference?

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The Ottawa Citizen July 21, 1930.

D 9589

Says Ferguson And Bennett Do Not Face Issue

Premier King Declares They Are Avoiding All-important Question of Drawing Bonds Closer With Britain

(Canadian Press.)

NEWMARKET, Ont., July 19.—Condemnation of the attitude which he said was being assumed by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, and also by Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, in respect to the budget provisions widening the British preference, was voiced by Premier Mackenie King here tonight. One of the most extraordinary features of the campaign, he averred, was the ridicule and opposition which had been aimed at a great effort to draw the bonds closer between Canada and the Mother Country. And this was the more remarkable coming from the leaders of a party which had always professed to be strongly pro-British in its sentiments.

"Where are the leaders of the Conservative party standing today on this great issue? asked the Prime Minister, emphasiing the question with voice and gesture. "I have no fault to find with the Conservative party. but I have with its leaders, and I think the Conservative party will teach them a lesson.

The visit of the Prime Minister to this historic riding, which he formerly represented in the House of Commons, was replete with color and action. From Barrie, where he spoke in the afternoon, the Prime Minister came by train to Aurora, where cars were waiting to take him and members of his party on a swift tour of the constituency. Here he was joined by Lieut.-Col. W. Pate Mulock, Liberal candidate in the riding. From Aurora the cars sped south in the direction of Toronto, passing through Richmond Hill, Thornhill and finally to Steele's Corners, where contact was made with a procession of motors and motor-buses, and the parade to Newmarket started.

At the old Mulock residence, Sir William Mulock, chief justice of Ontario, greeted the Prime Minister, while the parade halted for a few minutes. Then it sped on into Newmarket. Cheers greeted the entrance of the party into the building, which was crammed to capacity.

Attacks Conservative Leaders.

The Prime Minister soon directed his fire at the Conservative leaders, and he did not forget Premier Ferguson. He referred to the Ontario premier as Mr. Bennett's "subordinate official," and asked his audience to consider the wide divergence which he declared existed between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson on the question of the campaign issues.

"These two gentlemen are so arranging things that they are talking both ways," he asserted. He said that Mr. Bennett, speaking in the House of Commons, had insisted that there must be a general election to determine Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. Then, when the Conservative leader had opened his campaign, Mr. Bennett had asserted that the issue before the people was the tariff.

Mr. Ferguson, however, did not agree with this. "He turned round and said: 'No, the issue is Mackenzie King and a five-cent piece.'" Now Mr. Ferguson was declaring that the real issue was the Canadian home.

But, the important point was, said Mr, King, that both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson were avoiding the all-important major issue. "If they are true to their party and principles, how can they ignore a budget which has given to Great Britain the greatest measure of trade which she has had in years?" asked Mr. King.

The Prime Minister referred to the question of unemployment. This great question was bound up in the larger question of trade development, he said. He asked what would happen if Canada let slip this opportunity to secure the British market for her agricultural products. Export markets were vital to the life of the Dominion.

The Home Market.

"The Tories say that they want the home market." continued Mr. King. "It isn't the home market that they are interested in. It is a monopoly of the home market they want to get for a few of their friends."

Cheers and clapping followed this statement.

"What is Premier Ferguson out for?" asked the Prime Minister. Mr. Ferguson was fighting in this election because "he wants to wipe out everything except Tory governments." He wanted a Tory government in Ottawa, as well as in several provinces of Canada. He wanted monopoly of control. "Look back to the old compact days and see how the Tories have sought monopoly of control," Mr. King advised his audience.

He had, said Mr. King, received a telegram from Mayor Wemp, of Toronto, asking him if he (Mr. King) was prepared to give dollar for dollar with Ontario municipalities for unemployment relief. Mayor Wemp said that he understood the Prime Minister had asserted in his Western speeches that he was ready to make this contribution.

The telegram did not state the undertaking which he had given in the West quite correctly, continued the Prime Minister. Mayor Wemp referred to municipalities only. What he had said from platforms in the West was that if provincial governments made representations that unemployment conditions were so bad that they could not cope with them, the federal government stood ready to assist. "I repeat that here," continued Mr. King. "I believe the people of Canada stand ready to assist in meeting any national emergency at any time." In any province where the head of the provincial government reported that it was not able to handle the unemployment situation, the federal government was ready to aid.

No Reckless Promises.

"But," warned Mr. King, "we are trustees for the people of Canada." He was not prepared to promise reckless expenditures like, he said, Mr. Bennett was doing. Mr. Bennett's promises up-to-date, he added, would, if implemented "cost a billion dollars." He felt that the form of relief to be given should be something which met with the approval of the people of Canada and should be something from which the public would benefit. Therefore, he had told Western Canada that the federal government would be prepared to help the provinces and municipali-

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ties to construct subways under level crossings.

His answer to Mayor Wemp was this, continued the Prime Minister. If the mayor of Toronto could get Premier Ferguson to report to the Dominion government that an unemployment condition existed in Ontario with which the province could not cope and in which federal aid was required "we will be prepared to give dollar for dollar with the province and the city of Toronto for the construction of subways."

Mr. King said that "a new light dawned" in Great Britain with the presentation of the Dominion budget last session. Shortly before it was presented the Argentine republic had been conducting negotiations in the hope of getting into the British wheat market. An agreement was under consideration between Great Britain and the Argentine. But when Canada produced her budget the agreement was allowed to remain in abeyance. "The budget was designed above all to hold the British market for Canada," declared the Prime Minister.

He asked the women in the audience if they were going to vote against the widening of the British preference. He spoke of the provision for free tea. There would be $2,500,000 less collected in duty in a single year as a result of removing the duty from tea, he said. "You say, how do we expect to make it up?" he continued. "We expect to make it up because of the general prosperity of Canada.

"We have diverted something like $200,000,000 purchasing power from the United States to Great Britain," he went on. "Do you think there will be no response to that?" People must remember that a country could not trade all one way. "You can't send your ships across the ocean laden with grain and other Canadian commodities and bring them home empty," he insisted. There must be give and take. And, said Mr. King, we must remember that the people of the Mother Country were "our own kith and kin."

"Our Conservative friends are fond of talking," he declared, "but there is an old saying 'actions speak louder than words.' I am proud that it has come to an administration, of which I am the head, once again to increase the British preference."

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 22, 1930.

D 9591

KING PROMISES BEATTY REPORT TO BE ADOPTED

Salary Increases Retroactive To End of Last Fiscal Year.

TO STUDY QUESTION OF GRANT TO CITY

Tells Liberal Rally Communications Department To Be Set Up.

A definite promise was made by Premier Mackenzie King at the Liberal rally in the Auditorium last night that the recommendations of the Beatty report on salaries paid to technical and professional men in the public service would be carried out to date from the end of the last fiscal year.

The Prime Minister also promised he would appoint an impartial committee to make a thorough inquiry into the services provided by the City of Ottawa to the Government so that a more equitable grant could be made to the city by the Dominion treasury.

A surprise attack was made by the Premier on Mayor Plant, English - speaking Conservative candidate in the Capital. He accused the Mayor of taking advantage of the Liberals of Ottawa. "Mr. Plant was returned by acclamation to be mayor, not to be the candidate of the Conservative party in a Federal election," he stated.

Also Attacks Ferguson.

"There is a very great danger in permitting City Hall to become a Tammany Hall," declared the Prime Minister, adding that the curse of politics of the United States was the union of state and Federal politics with municipal politics. "Those are Tammany methods. We don't want that sort of thing and we don't want that kind of a canker in the heart of our Dominion. No man can serve two masters," added the Premier in pointing out that the Mayor had stated he was willing to go to Parliament and continue to be Mayor.

The Prime Minister also attacked Premier Ferguson and other Conservative Premiers for seeking a "political monopoly" and went on to say that his objection to Mayor Plant was that the Mayor had "used his position in a manner which abuses the confidence placed in him."

Improvement and beautification of Ottawa by his Government was defended by the Prime Minister. He called upon the people of Ottawa to support him in this and said he didn't believe Mayor Plant had any authority from Mr. Bennett to say that the Conservatives, if elected, would increase the grant to the city of Ottawa to $500,000.

"The Mayor owed it to the city's interest to say that 'I have played a dignified part and have taken no part in the struggle. I am here to represent the citizens of Ottawa and to make the best arrangements I can,'" said the Premier in emphasizing the Mayor's position when dealing with a Liberal Government returned to office.

The Prime Minister contended it was better to leave the question of an increased grant from the Government until after the election. He also pointed out that action had been deferred on the Beatty report because he would have been accused of taking action on the report for political reasons.

Two-Hour Speech.

Mr. King spoke for about two hours and was heard over a national radio hook-up. E. R. E. Chevrier and Frank Ahearn, the two Liberal candidates, were also heard. W. Lyle Reid presided. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a cane to the Premier by Mrs. Douglas Blair in behalf of the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada to mark that body's participation in the election.

There was no heckling. One individual shouted, "What about the five-cent piece," but he was discovered and ushered out.

The Prime Minister intimated that a new Department of Communications would be established which would take in aviation. In the reorganization, employes of the Department of the Interior would be provided for. Others would receive an adequate superannuation. He also advocated amendments to the Civil Service Superannuation Act which would include the return of contributions.

Besides predicting victory for his Government the Premier went over the record of his administration dealing with tax and debt reduction, tax abolition, the British preference and unemployment.

Premier King on rising to deliver his speech was greeted with a musical: "How d'ye do, Mr. King, how d'ye do," by members of the 20th Century Liberal Association who chorused lustily to the obvious delight and amusement of Mr. King who stood smilingly to receive this novel form of tribute from the younger members of his party.

The first hour or so of Premier King's speech was devoted to commendation of the two Liberal candidates, E. R. E. Chevrier and T. Frank Ahearn, to both of whom he paid high tribute, the one for his services in Parliament and to the country; the other that as a young man he had chosen to essay the task of public service; after which the Premier dealt with the Conservative standard-bearers, and particularly Mayor Plan whose advent he characterized as tendency towards turning City Ha into Tammany Hall methods, and late with matters affecting employes in the Government service.

Greatest Welcome.

Mr. King said: "During the past five weeks it has been my privilege to visit many parts of the Dominion and to address vast audiences. But it has remained for me to receive in my own city, not only the greatest welcome of the entire tour, but the greatest welcome I have received in the course of my life. (Loud applause).

"It will not be surprising to you when I say that I find it impossible to discover words to express my appreciation of the warmth of your welcome.

"Having lived in this city for some 30 years past, I feel more than a special pride in the fact that my fellow-citizens should have honored me in this gathering and in the numbers present here. (Applause).

"I realize that I am speaking not only in Ottawa but to many in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and if, realizing this, I do not take up too much time in expressing my appreciation, it is because of the vast audience of you who are waiting to hear of the policy of the present Government.

"I am delighted to speak on behalf of your two standard-bearers in this election, and to say how glad I am, to have opportunity in my first words of expressing not only my grateful

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thanks for the presentation, but of voicing to the members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association my appreciation of what their organization is meaning to the Liberal party from one end of Canada to the other.

"Mrs. Blair, I wish I could begin to say how deeply touched I was at your expression of confidence. Accept my thanks for this symbol of your support (loud laughter), and of these young people.

"To those who are not within the walls of this great edifice. I may explain that I have just been honored by the presentation of a cane by members of the club which began this great movement, which has extended itself from sea to sea and binds together young men and women, born in this century, and who are determined to carry a robust Canadianism and a tolerant Liberalism.

"I want to thank you with all my heart, and on behalf of my colleagues in the Government to say that your part in this great campaign is going to ensure a larger measure of victory than was anticipated even when we began.

"Wherever I have gone I have had the pleasure of meeting with members of this club and hearing them speak to different audiences. Going from one part of the country to another I believe we are going to get an even larger representation than we have had in the past. British Columbia on the Pacific Coast will give us a larger representation. And in the Prairie Provinces where Mr. Bennett has but one supporter, namely, himself (loud laughter), I do not think his numbers will be increased in the present contest. Quebec, as far as I could learn, is going to do even better, and as for Ontario, I do not hesitate to say she is going to extend her support to the development of the country and to Empire trade in a way that will surprise the Dominion. (Cheers, and a cry of: "What about a five-cent piece.")

"There is an old saying that as Ottawa goes so goes the Dominion. There is no question as to how Ottawa is going. It is going to vote Liberal. (Applause).

Second to None.

"If this is true, I believe it is because the record of the Government is one in which the Canadian people share a pride; a record second to none ever presented to the people of this land. (Applause).

"It is also because in this present contest we are standing not only for a policy which means the development of the Dominion but for the strengthening of the great British Empire. (Loud cheers.)

"Of these things I wish to speak more fully during the course of the evening. But let me now say a word on behalf of your two candidates who are presenting themselves for your support on Monday next.

"Edgar Chevrier is an old colleague and an old warrior. (Applause). He has been at my side during many years past, at times almost a thorn in our side in presenting to me the claims of the people of Ottawa. We have realized his purpose has been to serve faithfully and well those who have trusted him with their confidence. And none has been more faithful in serving those who sent him to Parliament than Edgar Chevrier. (Applause). He is, as you know, a parliamentarian of quite exceptional capacity. He speaks with a readiness not surpassed by any member. His part in affairs has been marked with a fine discernment. And I ask you to return him, not only as member for the Capital, but as one of the foremost members in the Dominion Parliament.

"I suppose the one thing above any other we hear most often expressed is the wish that the young men of our land who have had the advantages of wide training, good education and exceptional opportunities in business, would devote some of their time, energy and means, to the study of the country's affairs.

"We have in the other candidate, my friend, Frank Ahearn (applause) a young man who in all these particulars is an example to the young men of our Dominion. I say it is a very noble thing that a young man, starting out in life, should have selected public service in the Parliament of our Dominion as the calling to which he will devote his time, talents and means. He follows a noble family tradition and a party tradition, and I believe if honored with your confidence you will find the young man now starting who will reach the very top in the place he will hold in the public respect. (Applause).

"You have heard him speak from various platforms and I think you will agree that no one could have shown finer discernment of public questions than has Frank Ahearn. I hope that on July 28 you will see that these gentlemen are returned with a handsome majority.

"It has not been my custom to speak about the opposition candidates. I have, as a matter of fact, refrained from saying anything in respect to those who are my opponents.

"But I do feel that with respect to the candidature of the opponents of Messrs. Chevrier and Ahearn something should be said at this time; because I see a very real danger to the political life of the country.

"I have nothing to say against Mayor Plant with respect to what he has done in the way of patriotism and in showing his desire to serve the city and to take part in all those things which are imposed upon us as citizens. Like you, I joined in seeing he was returned without any opposition. We all, as Liberals, joined to give him the position he now holds. But we did not understand we were putting forward a gentleman who was going to take advantage of that generous attitude and try to have himself elected as member of Parliament for the city. Mr. Plant was returned by acclamation in order to be mayor and not to be a candidate of the Conservative party in the Federal election.

A Great Danger.

"Now may I say this. I think there is a very great danger in permitting City Hall to become a Tammany Hall. I hope it will sink into the minds of the people of the Capital.

"What has cursed the politics of the United States, and was cursed by the late Lord Bryce, is that by manoeuvring in different directions City Hall has become Tammany Hall, and provincial and state politics have become bound up with their national politics, and all together forming part of one great machine controlling power for the sake of what goes with it. I say that has been the curse of United States. We do not want that kind of thing in Canada. Least of all do we want that kind of canker at the very heart of the Capital of the country itself.

"I do not think that any man, not even Mayor Plant, can serve two masters. He cannot serve the Capital as mayor, and at the same time as it should be represented in the Parliament of Canada. The task is too large a one. There is something about it which is inimical to good government.

"Why is Premier Ferguson taking the part he is in the present election? The answer is plain. He is not content with being Premier of Ontario, but wants to have Conservative Governments controlling most of the provinces, such as in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and all these Premiers joining together against the Liberal administration in Ottawa. What they want is not only control, but monopoly of political control in Canada.

"Have you ever stopped to consider the situation, and what it means? Two Progressive Governments in the west; Quebec and Prince Edward Island Liberal, and apart from these there is no other Liberal administration apart from that in Ottawa. These gentlemen would bring under one control not only the provinces and the Dominion Government, but the government of municipalities as well. I say that this is the kind of thing which existed in the early days of the political life of this country; men who controlled all offices and affairs, but were so intimately related that they controlled pretty much from the point of view of family needs as well. Remember this: those who loved monopoly to the exclusion of all others, those people having selfishness at the centre of their purpose and to find office for friends, and those who happened to be related by blood and family connections.

"I do not want that sort of thing in Canada. (Cries of "No!"). This is the Capital of the Dominion. This is the heart of Canada. Do not permit a

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condition to grow up in our City Hall which will be the centre of control, not only for that city, but for the province, with Mr. Ferguson as Premier, and the Dominion as a whole.

"Mayor Plant having been returned by Liberal as well as Conservative consent, today abuses the confidence placed in him.

"In this connection might I say a word about another matter which I would not have introduced were it not that I have taken a personal interest, but which has been used against the party. I refer to what the Government has sought to do to make Ottawa a worthy capital of a great nation.

"We have, as part of our policy, taken the position that Ottawa being the Capital of Canada, and Canada being the nation she is today, and above all, the nation she is to become, that it should be the part of all, irrespective of politics, that this great Capital should be made worthy of the Dominion in which we live.

Had to Battle.

"Today our Opposition candidates, and Opposition members, are saying we should leave this question out of discussion altogether. That would be very well if we had not had to battle in Parliament and in the country to get this recognition of a national policy for a national Capital. Read the debates in Parliament and see how much help I got from Mr. Bennett and Mr. Guthrie in trying to make this Capital what it should be.

"On almost every question, whether it was unemployment, technical education, or such matters, I was told that the Prime Minister was able to get money to tear down buildings in Ottawa but that I would not find money for the unemployed and these other matters. This was being continually said when we were making this city what it is.

"I look to you to stand back of me in my effort to see this task through."

"I am not going to say more than this. Actions speak louder than words. The country is growing fast, and unless Canada's Capital is developed as it should be it will not be what it ought to be in the Empire of which we form a part.

"Mayor Plant seeks to represent the city and in Parliament at the same time. And I have heard it said that Mayor Plant has declared that Mr. Bennett will give half a million dollars to the city as part of the arrangement between the city and the Government, if returned to power. I do not know where he got this. I do believe in my heart that Mr. Bennett told him that. I think it is an entirely wrong thing that such should be said. And it is an entirely impossible position Mayor Plant will be in on July 28, and he is left behind at the polls. How is he going to take the stand necessary on behalf of the city?

"I say he should have the interests of the city at heart and be in a position to say: 'I have maintained a dignified position, and am here to represent the citizens of Ottawa and to make the best arrangement I can'. (Loud applause.)

"When the bill came before Parliament this year to renew, or extend the grants to be made by the Government to the city, I took the position and my colleagues agreed with me that it would not be a fair thing, after the general election had been announced, to come forward and make an announcement of the grant to be made. If we had made a large grant we would have been told at once that it was being done for political advantage. I took the position it would be better to leave the matter alone until after the election.

"I remember talking with Mayor Plant about it and he said he agreed with me entirely that the matter would be better not discussed at all. If it is being discussed, he is the one who is doing it.

"I was much more impressed with a suggestion made by Mr. Balharrie when he was mayor. He took the view there ought to be an impartial commission or committee chosen to look into the services which the city is rendering to the Government and what was a fair amount that should be paid for them. I think that is an excellent suggestion, and if I am returned to office, as I believe I will be (loud applause), it is my intention to see that a committee of the kind is chosen, one representative in whom the city has confidence, and another for the Government, and they to find a chairman, and we will ask that a thorough inquiry be made and we will come into Parliament and make a recommendation.

"That is the fair and proper way of dealing with this question. I have sought to be scrupulously careful to avoid those measures which would look like an attempt on the part of the administration to seek to influence the electors unduly and unfairly. Perhaps we have been too cautious.

"And as regards the civil service. We might have said we will announce increases there, or more than promising, do it at once and see what will be the result. I do not believe such an attitude would have commended itself to the people of Ottawa; certainly not the people of Canada as a whole. So we have left to the future the adjustment of many matters.

Civil Service Councils.

"In the last election, I intimated the Government would establish a superannuation act. That promise was fully kept. In 1926, I intimated it was our intention to grant an increase to civil servants. That increase was granted at the first session at a cost of $3,000,000. I think I also promised that we would establish civil service councils which might be the means of helping the civil servants and the Government. Orders-in-Councils have been passed which have created the nucleus of this council and we look forward to a new relation between the Government and the civil service, and which will permit the voice of the service to be heard more clearly by those who are managing the country's affairs.

"It was pointed out that there were many who belonged to the professional class, and it has long been felt that many of these were not receiving salaries at all commensurate with what they were doing. We appointed a commission at the head of which was the chancellor of a university and the head of a great corporation, one who is likely to appreciate the value of professional services. We associated with him other men of similar character and asked them to report what they thought should be done. That report was made. When it was about to be acted upon, we were told there was among the civil servants generally a feeling that there should be a further extension of the powers of that commission to include all classes of the public service; that there were many in the lower grades whose cases needed consideration. And that seemed to be an eminently fair proposition.

"We accordingly decided to extend the powers of the commission, on behalf of these and the commission will say what is a fair and adeq[illegible] remuneration. That commission [illegible] continue its work and it was thought advisable to wait their report.

"We intend to carry out the recommendation of the Beatty report regarding technical and professional men and that their increase shall date back to the beginning of this last fiscal year. We wish the Civil Service of Canada to feel that it is a most important part of the administration of the country. We wish that Service to feel that no single part has been preferred to others, but that all will be receiving just remuneration. There is no one in too humble position not to receive adequate remuneration and though we have delayed in bringing in the increase it is simply because we have preferred to leave the matter until the election was over, rather than deal with it on the eve of the election itself.

"I understand that there are many, particularly in the Department of the Interior, who are somewhat concerned about what their position will be owing to the return of many natural resources to the western provinces. Naturally with the return of these resources there will not be the same amount of work to be performed by the Department of Interior.

New Problems Presented.

"Our times are presenting new problems. New questions suggest the necessity of a department of Communications and changes in the organization of public services. There will be a new organization and I think the change will find employment for those thrown out in one direction by giving it to them

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in another. Any professional man who has given his life to his calling is entitled to be safeguarded and if anyone should be out of a position then I want to say the Government will see to it that he receives adequate superannuation at once and he will not be allowed to wait indefinitely until this is paid. But as I have indicated we hope to be able to take care of the most of those who will not be transferred to other provinces and in the event of being transferred we will see to it that those who wish superannuation that their wish is carried out. I feel so far as the country is concerned, we cannot emphasize too strongly the part played by the Civil Service and we wish the body of men and women who enter the public service to know that they can rely on the Government to see they are protected and properly remunerated from year to year. That has been our policy.

"In connection with superannuation, I think there is room for some improvement in the act. With regard to those on what are known as prevailing rates, I do not see any reason why the act should not be amended to bring them in. I do not see why men and women who contributed money to the public service if they leave that service, should not get back the money which they paid out of their own funds. And may I say I feel that all the more strongly, because of my own personal experience. For eight years I was a member of the service and contributed out of my salary to the fund. There was an act which required payments of this kind, but fortunately, when I left, I was able to draw out the amount I paid in, as the act then stood.

"These are all adjustments based on the situation and I feel certain that when we get our Civil Service councils at work, where members and representatives of the Service will come more closely in touch with the actual administration of the Government, that many of these things that seem to be unfair and unjust will be done away with and conditions will be smoother than in the past.

The Prime Minister went on to declare that the three main issues in the election were the record of the administration in the past eight and one-half years; the Dunning budget, which he said, was based on principles that he believed would have far-reaching effects in furthering the trade and general development of Canada and the Empire, and the Imperial and Economic Conferences to be held in London in October. Emphasizing the importance of these two conferences, but the economic one especially, the Prime Minister said it was for the people to decide the best representatives for Canada to send. He would remind them also that Mr. Bennett had thought the Economic Conference of such vital importance that he believed that no Government should send representatives unless it had a mandate from the people. Mr. King said he thought Mr. Bennett was right.

When the present Liberal administration came into office, Mr. King said, they found the country approaching bankruptcy, the dollar below par and the national debt increasing. In two years, revenues were brought up to the point where they exceeded expenditures and for every one of the past seven years of the administration there had been surpluses instead of deficits with the result that the credit of the Dominion had been enhanced. Since Confederation, the Prime Minister declared, there had only been 15 years in which the country had enjoyed surpluses, four of these being under the regime of Sir John A. Macdonald, four under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and seven under the present administration out of the past eight and one-half years. The total of all surpluses in the 15 years had been $330,000,000, of which $270,000,000 were secured under the administration of which he was the head.

Wipe Off National Debt.

If surpluses continued at the rate of recent years, Mr. King said the country would be able to clean off its national debt entirely in 40 years.

The Liberal leader spoke of the reduction of taxes, instancing the income tax, and in regard to the sales tax which had been six percent. in 1925 and had been gradually reduced year by year to one percent. this year. He prophesied that if the present administration were returned to power the tax would be wiped out altogether. Other taxes eliminated had been the so-called nuisance taxes on train tickets, cables and telegrams, receipts and cheques. Compared with five years ago, the people today were paying $118,000,000 less in taxation per year. Further, the administration had restored penny postage and had made tariff adjustments with a view to lowering the cost of implements of production and in general the cost of living. To those on salaries such a policy should have its appeal, Mr. King believed.

Mr. Bennett was talking of Canada's natural resources being sacrificed by the exporting of her raw materials, the Prime Minister said, but the fact was that although Canada did export raw materials needed by the United States, she imported from that country a greater value of raw materials for the development of her own industries.

The legislation for war veterans recently enacted was mentioned by the Prime Minister and the enactment also of an eight-hour day applicable to the whole Government service.

"We have also authorized the Commission which is to look into the salaries of the service generally to study and report on the question of fixing a minimum salary in the service of this country," Mr. King declared.

When the Liberal administration came into power, he said the first effort was to see that friendly relations existed as between the Provinces of the Dominion, the Empire and foreign countries. They had found the Maritime provinces with a grievance, Manitoba dissatisfied on the matter of natural resources, the same in Saskatchewan and Alberta, British Columbia with a grievance on the return of railway belt lands and land in the Peace river block.

Every one of these problems had been settled, the Prime Minister said. Manitoba had control of her natural resources and in a week or two Saskatchewan and Alberta would also come into their autonomy.

It was because of the great national growth of Canada that Mr. King said he regarded the development of the Capital city as of such extreme importance. He doubted if anyone could foretell the greatness ahead of the country and for that reason he wanted to see the Capital city of the Dominion so developed that it would be prepared to play a fitting part in the national life now and in the years to come.

Mr. King declared he did not think the management of any business whose employes submitted them a statement at the end of the year showing that business had expanded would think of making a change in view of such a showing. Rather would they show trust and confidence by retaining them to carry on the business.

"You, my fellow citizens of Ottawa," he said, "are familiar with the Government. Have you known of any previous Government which was able to stand before you and present a record of honesty and efficiency in the administration of affairs such as ours?"

Turning to the Dunning budget, the Prime Minister said he wanted the people of Ottawa to consider it in a national way. He believed it would be a solution of the unemployment question. The budget had been the result of years of work by the Tariff Advisory Board and had been submitted to Parliament because it had been felt that Canada was not being fairly treated by other countries in the matter of tariff revisions. The United States in raising its tariff and adopting what the Prime Minister termed an unsocial attitude was finding out that other countries were retaliating in a similar way and today the trade returns of the United States were decreasing. No nation could afford to isolate itself, Mr. King asserted.

Unemployment was serious in some parts of Canada, the Liberal chieftain admitted, but he said it was nothing as compared with the United States where from four to five millions were out of work, or in European countries where unemployment was also a big problem. The result of this was a decline of world purchasing power.

An important contributing factor to unemployment in Canada had been the lower crop last year and the subsequent decision to keep the crop in the elevators here instead of moving it out into the markets of the world.

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Continuing the Prime Minister referred to the action of the Argentine Republic, Canada's greatest competitor in the grain market, in going to Great Britain to see if Great Britain would take their grain if they took other goods from the British Isles. If the Dunning Budget had not been what it had been that agreement between the Argentine and Great Britain would have been carried out to the detriment of the Dominion.

No Industry Harmed.

The Prime Minister contended that the British preference in the Dunning Budget had been introduced without harming a single Canadian industry. Numerous things were produced in Canada but they had to purchase things they did not produce from other countries so why not from the British Isles.

Turning to the attitude taken by Bennett and Ferguson, Mr. King said that they were not talking a single word on the issue of inter-Imperial trade which was before the country, but were seeking to ridicule the budget. If the Government was returned to power further development within the Empire could be looked forward to, but on the other hand if, when Great Britain had responded to the British preference in the budget, the budget was turned down, then he could not say what might be the outcome of the conference in London.

The Prime Minister stated that the Dunning Budget framed a strong line of approach to the Imperial Conference and instead of accepting that policy, Bennett had belittled it in his budget attack.

In conclusion, Premier King said that the conference was not merely a theoretical or academic matter for all the governments of the British Empire would be assembled there. On the conference, depended the future trend and development of trade within the Empire. Who could best represent the Canadian people at that conference?

The MacDonald Government would be represented and he had said that they would not put up a tariff wall for anybody. And yet Bennett had said that he would only agree to countries who would meet the tariff walls. Bennett had also gone around Canada denouncing the Australian and New Zealand trade treaties. Was that the way to prepare for an Empire conference with the sister nations of the Empire.

Then again if Baldwin should be in power and should be represented at the conference, he wished to remind the Canadian people of what he had said in Toronto before thousands of people some time ago. Baldwin had said that he challenged anyone to say that there was anyone who could work better than Premier King and himself in the interests of the Dominion.

If the Government was returned to power then the people of Canada could look forward to a response from the British Isles never equalled in the past. Their representatives would return with such an answer that would give every man and woman in the Dominion a new strength in Canadian citizenship.

When the Prime Minister had concluded his remarks he was given a tremendous ovation by the huge gathering.

W. Lyle Reid began his opening remarks at 8.30. He outlined the career of Frank Ahearn and stated his keen mind, his ability and his capacity for organization would stand him in good stead when they elected him a representative for the city.

This remark of Mr. Reid's was greeted with cheers and Mr. Ahearn, on rising to speak was accorded a warm welcome.

Mr. Ahearn Speaks.

"Four weeks ago," said Mr. Ahearn, "more than 3,000 Liberals conferred on me the greatest honor of my life in selecting me as the English speaking Liberal candidate for Ottawa. It was in open convention and I can honestly say that I was never so surprised and never so happy in my life."

Mr. Ahearn said that he was no prophet but predicted that on July 28 he and his running mate Mr. Chevrier would come before the Liberals of Ottawa and express heartfelt thanks for being elected to Parliament.

Stating that Mr. King would arrive shortly to address his fellow citizens of Ottawa, Mr. Ahearn went on to say that it was only fair before he arrived to outline his life. He pointed out that his career in Ottawa started as editor of the Labor Gazette and that he was chiefly responsible for the drafting of the industrial disputes act. Mr. Ahearn then referred to Mr. King's appointment to the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Minister of Labor.

Speaking of his long residence as a citizen of Ottawa, he said he knew the Prime Minister was interested in the Capital and referred to the fact that most of his friends lived here.

"The greatest thrill I had in my life," said Mr. Ahearn "was when the Ottawa Hockey Club won the championship of the world. One of the very first notes of congratulation I received, came from Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King."

Referring to the beautification of the Capital, Mr. Ahearn said that if this great work was going on it is because of the policy of the Liberal Government. Stating that he had been brought up in the school of business and where the ethics of business pertained, he pledged himself to do his best for the City of Ottawa if elected to the House of Commons. Mr. Ahearn eulogized his running mate, Mr. Chevrier, and extolled the work he stated he had done for the civil servants.

Mr. Chevrier Speaks.

"We have the greatest leader, we have the greatest party, we have the better appreciation of Canada's needs and we have the benefits of experience," said E. R. E. Chevrier.

"To represent the Capital City in the Dominion Parliament is a very great honor. It is one fraught with many great responsibilities and onerous duties, but when one has had—and evidently still has—the loyal support which the Liberals give me before the elections, and then the hearty co-operation of all the electors, as has been given to me for nine years, those onerous duties lose much of their weight and become obligations, pleasant in their fulfilment.

"May I be permitted to convey to my Liberal friends and to the citizens of Ottawa, the expression of my most sincere gratitude for that past loyal co-operation. But, I see in the presence of this vast throng filling to capacity this great auditorium—the construction and maintenance of which are due to the fine, public-spirited citizen associated with me in this campaign, Frank Ahearn—I say I see in the presence of this vast throng, the assurance that that loyalty and co-operation continue intensely to exist.

"Both parties have great leaders, but our party is singularly fortunate in having as its leader the most distinguished follower of the doctrines and principles enunciated and put into practice by that great Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We, the Liberals, are singularly fortunate in having as our leader the greater of the two leaders, and by far, Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King. The people of Canada said it in 1921, they repeated it in 1925, and in no unmistakable way in 1926. The Canadian electorate is ready and anxious to return him to power again.

"Both parties are greater parties, but our party, the Liberal party, is by far the greater party; nay, the old Liberal party is the greatest party of all parties. It is the greatest party of all parties, because its doctrines are conceived for and apply to the very fundamentals of society, of Canadian life and of political and commercial expansion. Because its principles are made to apply to, and to better the needs of the Canadian nation; because it strives to, and does, improve the standards of living continually changing with the exigencies of modern times; in short, our party is the greatest of all parties because all its doctrines and principles operate in the way for which they were conceived, namely, for the greatest good to the greatest number.

"We have the greatest leader, we have the greatest party, we have the better appreciation of Canada's needs, and we have the benefit of experience."

Mrs. Douglas Blair, representing the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, in presenting a beautiful cane to the Prime Minister, said that Liberal policies must attract the youth of Canada because of their vigorous and inspiring ideals. There was only one leader to the great Dominion and that was Premier King.

Mrs. Blair then handed the Prime Minister the cane and great scenes of enthusiasm marked the ceremony.

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MONTREAL GAZETTE, July 24, 1930.

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KING SPEAKS FROM TRAIN ON JOURNEY

Railway Matters Reviewed During 20-Minute Halt at Palmerston

By RAY BROWN,
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Palmerston, Ont., July 23.—From the rear platform of his car, Premier Mackenzie King addressed a gathering of considerable size here today. A wait of some twenty minutes here shortly after noon, gave him an opportunity to speak in this constituency of North Perth. The Liberal candidate in the riding is Dr. David Smith.

Clear, bright weather made the brief outdoor meeting pleasant, alike for Mr. King and his audience.

Mr. King said he regretted there was not time to discuss the issues of the campaign at length. The record of the government and the budget were the main issues, and he asked his audience to consider these things well. Canada was now the fifth of the trading nations in the world, he said, and the Dominion had been lifted to a condition of prosperity.

Palmerston is a railway centre and the Prime Minister made special reference to the government record in this respect. The present government had co-ordinated the Canadian National system, he said. The present Government had engaged Sir Henry Thornton. Mr. King went into the steps which led up to the engagement of Sir Henry and how it had come about.

But before the Government engaged Sir Henry, said Mr. King, he had stipulated that the pension rights must be given back to the 1910 strikers on the old Grand Trunk.

Sir Henry had replied that if the facts were as stated, there would be no difficulty in having this done. The result was that the pensions were restored.

Another thing which the government had done was to appoint a labor representative on the board of the Canadian National Railways. This representative was Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

This year, when a period of depression prevailed, the government had asked Sir Henry Thornton to keep as many men employed as he possibly could, said Mr. King, and the result was that 5,000, who would otherwise have been unemployed, retained their work.

Mr. King turned to the reasons for unemployment in Canada. It was due to the partial failure of a wheat crop, failure to market the crop in full and a stock market crash.

The great lesson to be learned was that Canada must retain the British wheat market, Mr. King said. This was one of the major objects of the budget.

The budget gave a preference to Great Britain but it would also give Canada a very strong position at the coming Economic Conference among the British peoples. Assuming that the government was returned, Canada could go armed with a great argument for trade between Canada and Great Britain.

If Mr. Bennett proposed to deal with unemployment through the tariff, it would take him months to get a tariff measure through parliament, Mr. King said. In making his promise to deal with unemployment, the Conservative leader was merely deceiving the people. Canada must secure the British market and this election would decide whether or not this would be accomplished, Mr. King said.

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MONTREAL GAZETTE, July 24, 1930.

D 9597

SPEAKS AT HANOVER

Asks Electors to Support Miss Agnes Macphail

By RAY BROWN.

(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Hanover, Ont., July 23.—In the constituency of South East Grey, represented in the last Parliament by Miss Agnes Macphail, Premier Mackenzie King addressed an impromptu meeting this afternoon. When the Prime Minister's train reached Hanover, a large crowd was gathered at the station headed by C. H. Whitthun, president of the local Liberal Association. He read an address of welcome to the Prime Minister.

From the rear platform of his car, the Prime Minister spoke briefly. Commenting on a statement in the address that the Liberal party had not placed a candidate in the field in South East Grey, the Prime Minister stated that, "as far as I am concerned, the one great enemy is the Tory party."

He thought that the Liberals of the constituency had acted wisely in not dividing the forces by placing a candidate in the field to oppose Miss Macphail.

While he did not always agree with Miss Macphail, he asserted, that at all times when the Government was hard pressed that lady had "stood beside us" in the House of Commons. He advised those present to ask Miss Macphail if she favored sending representatives of the present Government to the Imperial Conference or if she would choose Mr. Bennett and his associates. He had little doubt, remarked Mr. King, that Miss Macphail would choose the present Government. He knew that the former member for the constituency was not in sympathy with the tariff policy of the Conservatives.

There was not the least likelihood of the Conservatives being given a majority in the election, asserted Mr. King. He referred to conditions in different parts of Canada, and said that the Liberals would make gains in the Maritimes, Quebec would be solid, there would probably be Liberal gains in Ontario, and that Mr. Bennett would not add to his single seat on the Prairies.

One inidcation that the Conservatives saw defeat looming, he asserted, was that they were beginning to send out despatches from Ottawa, for publication at different points in the country, predicting victory for themselves. Although these despatches bore the date line of some other place, they were really, he said, written at Conservative headquarters in Ottawa.

Another indication of Conservative defeat, he said, was that the Conservatives had now begun to call names and indulge in abuse. "A party that is winning does not talk that way," remarked the Prime Minister.

He concluded his speech just a moment before the train pulled out.

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 24, 1930.

D 9598

PREMIER MAKES CHARGE AGAINST ONTARIO LEADER

King Also Attacks Saskatchewan and New Brunswick Governments.

SAYS PROVINCES HELD UP MONEY

Accuses the Conservative Leaders of Trying To "Buy Up Votes."

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

CHESLEY, Ont., July 23.—Charging corruption in connection with provincial road building Premier Mackenzie King tonight directed a concentrated attack against Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario. With Premier Ferguson, the Prime Minister associated the Conservative Government in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

His charge in brief, was that the Provincial Government in these three provinces had held up expenditures from appropriations provided for road building until a short time before the present election in order "to buy up votes."

An effort was on foot, Mr. King asserted, with great emphasis, to build up "a great Tory machine," which would control in municipality, in province and in the Dominion.

Voted $10,000,000.

"Let me show you how it works," he continued. "This year the Province of Ontario had voted the sum of $10,000,000 to spend on road building.

"Did they spend it at once?" he asked. There had been a condition of unemployment, he reminded his listeners. But no "they did not spend it," he asserted.

"Why?" queried Mr. King. "Because," he assured forcibly, "because they were holding it to use on the eve of an election to buy up votes in different parts of Ontario."

Now, continued the Prime Minister, the Ontario Government was "suddenly letting loose this money," not in Toronto, where there was some unemployment, but in the Northern parts of the province where they thought it would be more useful.

Then Mr. King turned to other provinces in which, he claimed, somewhat similar conditions prevailed. "In New Brunswick," he said, "he was informed that even women and children were given employment on the roads."

"Out in the West, in the Province of Saskatchewan," he continued, "they had unemployment." In that province, too, he declared, the Government had appropriated money for road building, "but it didn't award the contracts." It was only a week or so ago, while he was in Saskatchewan, asserted Mr. King, that there appeared an advertisement in a Conservative paper of that province, that the road building would proceed and the money be expended.

Care Little for Party.

"Why was that held back until the eve of a general election?" demanded Mr. King.

"What of these Governments who have been taking the public funds and keeping them back until the eve of an election? And two weeks before the election they were distributing them.

"These men care little for party," the Prime Minister averred. "They want political power, patronage and control."

"The time has come," he said, "for the people of Canada to rise up and strike a blow at that kind of thing. I say this thing is corruption pure and simple. The people should declare against it."

"Tammany methods, the curse of the United States," were referred to by the Prime Minister who warned that there was some danger of the establishment of something similar to Tammany in Canada if the aspirations of some Conservative leaders were achieved. Monopoly of control through a great machine was aimed at, he declared, and he mentioned the city of Toronto, as a point at which control was being exercised.

The Prime Minister denied, "false statements" which he said were being made with respect to his attitude toward the United States. His view had always been that Canada should try to preserve friendly relations with a country that lay beside her. He repudiated any suggestion that there had ever been anything more than that in his attitude and policy with respect to the United States.

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 25, 1930.

TO BEGIN WORK ON WATERWAYS WHEN RETURNED

King Charges Ferguson Is Delaying the St. Lawrence Project.

PLAYING POLITICS PREMIER ALLEGES

Will Go Ahead Despite Ontario Leader, He Tells Audience.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

TILBURY, Ont., July 24.—The charge that Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, had been deliberately delaying negotiations for construction of the St. Lawrence waterways, coupled with a definite declaration that the Federal Government proposed to go ahead with the project immediately if returned to power, featured the speech of Premier Mackenzie King here this afternoon.

"Mr. Ferguson has been playing politics all the way through," asserted the Prime Minister in respect to the St. Lawrence negotiations. He charged that Mr. Ferguson and Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, had planned to delay negotiations between the province and the Dominion until they could make the St. Lawrence a campaign issue.

Could Adjust Issue.

He had wondered, at times, declared the Prime Minister with emphasis, why it was so difficult to reach common ground with Mr. Ferguson on the questions at issue with respect to the St. Lawrence. He asked his audience if it did not think that a Government which had settled vexed questions throughout Canada, such as the return of the natural resources to the Western provinces and the Maritime claims, would not have been able to also adjust the St. Lawrence question if Mr. Ferguson, had honestly desired to have a settlement. But Mr. Ferguson, he said, had been playing another game.

Now, asserted the Prime Minister, the Government had made up its mind that there should be some action. "We don't intend to have the St. Lawrence waterways held up any longer for Mr. Ferguson," he declared, while the crowd cheered and applauded. One of the first things which the Government would do if returned to power would be to go ahead with the project. "And we will do it in spite of Mr. Ferguson," added Mr. King. The rights of the provinces would be safeguarded, but the work would go on.

"I wish to say a few words about Premier Ferguson," remarked the Prime Minister. There were cheers and some one shouted: "Give it to him good."

Mr. Ferguson was bringing forward a variety of campaign issues and these were at variance with the issues of Mr. Bennett.

"They are resorting to all kinds of subterfuges to keep the minds of the public off the great trade issue," the Premier declared.

Wants Tory Control.

Mr. Ferguson wanted political control, said Mr. King. "He wants to have all the Governments, not only of the provinces, but of the Dominion and even the municipalities, Tory Governments.

"And if that happens what about our liberty?" He objected to the Premier of Ontario using the power of the Government of Ontario to try and defeat another government.

Mr. King repeated his charge of last night that Mr. Ferguson had held up the expenditure of public funds for roadbuilding until just before the general elections in order that it might be used in the constituencies of Northern Ontario. Similar conditions prevailed in New Brunswick and in Saskatchewan, he asserted. This condition was a very serious one, Mr. King said. The curse of politics in the south had been the building up of the Tammany Hall system.

"You have in the city of Toronto a Tammany system built up at the city hall," Mr. King said, and he appealed to the electors "to show Mr. Ferguson that that sort of thing is not going to be tolerated in Ontario."

Alleges Propaganda.

Then the Prime Minister quoted from a paper called the "Canadian Labor Press." He said this paper had been issuing all kinds of propaganda against the Government. Neither the American Federation of Labor, nor the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress endorsed the paper. It was not an official paper of Canadian Labor. But, asked Mr. King, how was this paper paid for? All through it were advertisements of the Provincial Government of Ontario, he said.

"All through it, these provincial Ministers are advertising in this paper," Mr. King declared. Public money taken from the people of Ontario were being used in the circulation of false political propaganda in an effort to defeat the Government.

Mr. King demanded that the people rise and defeat this effort.

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D 9600

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 26, 1930.

Tells Why Butter Being Brought In From New Zealand

King At Alexandria and Cornwall Declares Importation Due To Decreased Canadian Supply

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, Ont., July 25—A declaration that he believed the New Zealand treaty was being used on the one hand as a cloak to permit the Conservative party evade discussion of the major campaign issues, and on the other hand to permit a combine to lower prices to the dairy producer and keep them up to the consumer, was made here today by Premier Mackenzie King.

The Prime Minister was the speaker at a late afternoon meeting which was arranged on short notice. In spite of the fact that the word of his visit was only received here in the morning, a crowd estimated at between fifteen hundred and two thousand gathered to hear him.

Mr. King spoke for about half an hour, and a large part of the time he devoted to the New Zealand treaty and butter importations. He said that the reason for increased importation of the New Zealand product was that the supply of Canadian butter had been gradually decreasing at the same time as the demand was on the increase.

Business Prosperity.

Business prosperity in Canada, he declared, was responsible for an increased demand, which was not confined to butter but included ice cream, powdered milk and similar products. There had also been a demand for live cattle from across the line, and some Canadian farmers had sold their herds instead of retaining them.

As an illustration that the Government had at heart the interests of the dairy farmer in Canada, Mr. King instanced the prohibition of the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada. He said that, even at the risk of losing some of the valuable business growing out of the New Zealand treaty, the Government had given notice of cancellation, and the treaty would cease to be operative in two and a half months. When the new treaty was negotiated, its provisions in respect to dairy products would be satisfactory to the dairy industry in Canada. Also, Mr. King intimated, there would probably be investigation of alleged activities by a combine.

Seated on the platform with the Prime Minister were J. C. Huot, Liberal candidate in Glengarry, and Senators N. A. Belcourt, of Ottawa, and Wilfrid Laurier McDougald, of Montreal, as well as others.

The Prime Minister left for Cornwall immediately after the meeting here.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 9601

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Mail and Empire, July 26, 1930.

KING SAYS WEMP CAN NOW PROCEED

Conditionally Upon Ferguson Giving Dollar for Dollar.

RAILWAY BOARD WIRE

Says Subway Funds Exhausted, But Toronto May Take Measures.

By KEN W. MACTAGGART
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Cornwall, July 25.—Brandishing in his hand a slip of yellow paper which he described as a telegram from the vice-chairman of the Dominion Railway Board authorizing the institution of work in Toronto on subway construction, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to-night challeneged Premier Ferguson of Ontario to show who is willing to help the unemployed in that city.

Following a mild address in the afternoon in the neighboring constituency of Glengarry, the Premier unleashed all his powers when he spoke to one of the largest meetings of his campaign here to-night. Jammed into the arena and standing in the streets, about 7,000 electors of Stormont gave him an enthusiastic reception.

His challenge to the Ontario Premier followed his repetition of the offer which the Federal Government had made of dollar-for-dollar assistance to municipalities and the provinces if the provincial premiers will state that they wish aid to relieve unemployment. He then recounted the situation in Toronto which had arisen following Mayor Wemp's telegram stating that the city was refused subways by the Railway Board. Incidentally he stated Premier Ferguson had not yet asked for assistance.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," he continued, "I have here a telegram from the vice-chairman of the Railway Board stating they have to-day told Mayor Wemp that while they have refused Toronto further sums for subway construction from the fund provided for that purpose, they have no objections to the work going forward under this special provision.

Text of Message.

The telegram read by Mr. King, signed by Thomas Vien, vice-chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, read: "We have already intimated to the city of Toronto, by the very terms of the chief commissioner's judgment, that, if desired, authority for construction of those subways would immediately be given, provided neither grade crossing fund nor railways were expected to assume part of the cost. We have to-day repeated same assurance to Mayor Wemp."

"This is the situation. The city of Toronto has now the authority to go ahead and begin this work if the city and the Premier of Ontario will go dollar for dollar with us. Now let us see who is willing to actually help the unemployed—whether it will be these people who are so fond of talking of unemployment.

Scores Ferguson.

"Mr. Ferguson has charged me with seeking to make him go down on his bended knee before I would aid the unemployed. This is the cloud which he further raises to obscure this issue.

"I say to-night that if there are unemployed in Toronto or any other part of the province and there is a means to aid them, and it were the only way of aiding them, Mr. Ferguson ought to get down on both his bended knees." (Cheers.)

"Is Mr. Ferguson's pride, his vanity, his swelled head, to stand in the way of the unemployed gaining the relief to which they are entitled? I say there are men out of work who have had their unemployment exploited for political ends, and who will now have their eyes opened to the real stand of Mr. Ferguson, and will demand from him that he grant them that which they want.

"I think that there is no reason that we cannot use the department which superintends this matter of subway construction to see that this work is hastened and will go forward to alleviate an emergent situation.

"The Ontario Government is not aiding unemployment; it is exploiting it to attempt the defeat of another government. It is deliberately throwing into the political arena the unfortunate plight of the men for whom it has no sympathy and for whom it will not ask relief purely for a political reason.

Speaks with Vigor.

Excepting perhaps his address of the previous night the prime minister had not during the campaign spoken with such vigor nor assailed the Ferguson administration with such force. In the constituency which last election went Conservative, about one-third of the eletorate had gathered to hear him and the arena was packed the tightest of any hall he had yet encountered in Ontario. The aisles were filled and listeners sat along the edge of the platform and on the steps, sat on rafters and clung to risky perches.

The last prime minister to speak in the constituency was the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier and many of the French-Canadian electors had turned out to hear his successor.

New Zealand Butter.

All who felt that the farmers of Canada had been injured by New Zealand butter and similar Conservative bugbears, were urged by Mr. King to consider which political party had been most closely identified with the farming population of the country.

Had not the real strength of the Liberal and Progressive parties, which were being combined in this great campaign, always lain in the agricultural communities? And had not the Liberal party always sponsored and fostered legislation which had benefitted and assisted the farmers?

Calls It Political.

The whole butter question was only put forward by the Opposition to cover up larger questions of trade as a whole. Mr. King felt he had expounded the New Zealand trade treaty so that his audience could comfortably dismiss the question from its mind.

Securing Markets.

"The great problem is to secure markets for Canadian products. If we cannot get markets abroad we cannot keep industry flourishing and the people working. If we refuse to buy from others, others will refuse to buy from us. I ask my friends the dairy farmers to think about that."

The "home market", the power of the people to buy Canadian manufactures and Canadian produce, depended upon purchasing power which was derived from products sold to other countries. When Canada exported her grain, money came back. This money created the purchasing power which constituted the home market, which enabled Canadian people to buy from their mills and factories.

As soon as this economic principle was understood so soon would the effective and prudent fiscal policy of the Liberal administration receive the support of the Canadian public.

The premier reiterated his promises of yesterday at Tilbury that his government would go dollar for dollar with the provinces and municipalities for the relief of unemployment by building subways.

Railway Board Telegram.

Premier King said he had just received a telegram from the Railway Board saying that while it could not grant the order for the construction of such subways, still it would be perfectly willing to have work started on them if it would be carried through in the manner laid down by the premier. The board in other words would permit work on the subways to be gone on with if the municipalities and province would grant dollar for dollar with every dollar supplied by the federal Government.

"Ferguson says I expect him to get down on his knees to get help from the Liberal Government for unemployment," declared the speaker. "But let me say that Ferguson is not supposed to be acting as an individual but as a representative of the people, and of that section of the people which is unemployed. I say that if his getting down on one knee is going to relieve the unemployed situation, then he should get down on both knees. Is he afraid to humble his pride or has he something of a swelled head?

"May I point out," he continued, "that I am perfectly convinced that so far as Ontario is concerned the government has been doing its best to prevent the unemployment situation from being relieved."

The speaker went on to explain that last year the Ontario government had been granted $5,000,000 for the relief of unemployment, which had been spent as required. This year the grant had amounted to $10,000,000, but the funds had been held back until the eve of election for political purposes. A fortnight ago this money was expended in large grants on northern development work with a view to buying votes from those who had been previously unemployed.

"Is it right that a provincial government should use taxes of the people to help defeat a federal government?" he asked amid the shouts and cheers of the audience.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 9602

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

"You have heard Howard Ferguson say why he is in this campaign," he declared. "All his reasons have been different. Finally they gave out and he turned to personal abuse. When a Tory finds himself desperate he always turns to abuse. The best evidence we have that the Conservative party is defeated is that it has found necessary abuse and vituperation."

Never once in this campaign, declared the Premier, had he resorted to such methods and he defied his listeners to point to one sentence he had ever uttered that contained abusive language.

"From Mr. Ferguson," he averred, "you have had a steady stream of vituperation which has brought no honor to his party and dishonor to the country."

"Master of Machine."

Mr. Ferguson was described by the Premier as a master of machine politics. By his Tammany methods he was corrupting the whole Dominion. The idea of boss rule, so prevalent in the United States, had first originated in Canada in the city hall in Toronto, he declared, and was spreading to other parts of Canada. In Ottawa to-day a somewhat similar state of affairs was coming into existence. Mr. Ferguson, he believed, was the moving spirit of the machine, and was endeavoring to extend its Tory influence to every part of the country.

"Mr. Ferguson is using the instruments of one government to fight another," he declared. "That gives rise to one of the most serious states of affairs that has ever faced this country. Later we may expect to have the Federal Government interfering with provincial elections. This may lead to a situation well approaching revolution."

As in his address at Stratford last night, the Premier referred to the "Canadian Labor Press" which had been campaigning against the Liberal administration under the guise of a trades and labor organ. The Premier denied that it had anything to do with the organized trade and labor unions and accused the Ontario Government of financing it for political purposes. Amid the cheers of the audience, he pointed to some half-dozen large and expensive advertisements which had been inserted by the various departments of the provincial government.

May Ask For Returns.

"I hope that the people of Ontario will call for returns at the next session of the provincial Legislature, to see how much these advertisements have cost them and how much more money has been spent for such campaign purposes as this," he declared. "In previous campaigns, I am told, Mr. Ferguson has always refused to make such returns. Those advertisements in this paper are costing the people of Ontario thousands of dollars and the citizens should see to it that the next session of the Legislature does not go through a single day before the matter of these expenditures have been answered for."

Referring again to the campaigning methods of Ontario's Premier, Mr. King asked his audience if they wished the young people of the Dominion to be educated along the Tammany methods which had been inaugurated by Howard Ferguson. There were replies of "No, no."

"I wish I had another month to go through this province and expose the methods that have been employed," Premier King said. "It is time they were. It is time, too, for the people of the province to stand up and smash this political machine that has originated in the city hall at Toronto."

Through Dickering.

In regard to the St. Lawrence waterways project, the speaker declared his government was through dickering with Premier Ferguson on the matter. "We are going ahead with the St. Lawrence waterways without letting the Ontario Government hold us back the way it has this past four years," he declared. "I was reluctant to think that any public man would play politics with such an important matter, but I am forced to believe that it must be so when I look back over the happenings of the last few years. But we're going ahead with the project and we're not going to be thwarted by any partisan politics played by Howard Ferguson."

It was absurd, he averred, to charge that a government which had dealt satisfactorily with the problems of all the other provinces in the Dominion could not handle the St. Lawrence waterways project satisfactorily.

"I say the reason for that is that we have been dealing with a political trickster," he announced.

The leaders of the Conservative party were charged with subverting the main issues of the campaign to minor ones which had been raised as blinds. Intra-Imperial trade and the British preferential tariffs were held by the speaker to be the main issues of the election, but the Conservative leaders had raised the bogey of unemployment as the battle cry of the entire campaign.

Hon. R. B. Bennett was accused by the Premier of having gone up and down Canada making absurd promises concerning the money he was going to spend and the things he was going to do. If all the things he had promised were carried out, declared Mr. King, they would cost the country exactly one billion dollars.

While Mr. Bennett was going up and down the country making his wild promises, Arthur Meighen, Sir George Foster and other stalwarts of the party were sitting back and saying nothing. They were too wise to lend support to any such an exaggerated platform.

"Meighen Had Limitations."

"Mr. Meighen had his limitations as far as I am concerned," stated the speaker, "but he would never have gone through Canada making such promises as Mr. Bennett. He is far too shrewd. He has a sound commercial sense."

The Conservatives were flayed by Mr. King for their opposition to the British preferential tariff extensions and for intending attempts to shut out British goods.

Mr. King made sarcastic comment on Hon. A. D. McRae's optimistic forecast of the results of the forthcoming election. "I think you will see," he said, "that it will turn out the same as his $3,000,000 plan for immigration which was discarded by his own party."

The women of Canada will not support anything that threatened the economic structure of the Empire, he declared. And hundreds of men and women, who had come from the British Isles, were giving their support to the Dunning budget at the request of their people in the Old Country, he said.

"I say to Mr. Bennett that it would be a helpful thing for him were he to have a chance to see some of these letters from the old world begging those who left the Old Country to realize what this budget means to those at home," he declared. "These people are not going to view unfavorably a great stroke that is bringing peoples of the Empire closer together.

Trade for Trade.

"There is no need to cry Canada first. It is of mutual interest to the different parts of the Empire. What helps the Empire helps Canada and what helps Canada helps the Empire. People who trade have something to give each other. You would think, to hear Mr. Bennett talk, that only Britain gets an advantage out of the preference. That was not Sir Wilfrid Laurier's idea. His was trade for trade. He knew there were things that we had to buy from foreign countries, and he said if we must buy these things then let us give the preference to the Empire. We buy these things because we need them, and we gain by giving a preference to the Empire."

"In advocacy of this agreement we believe it is going to be mutually helpful, not benefitting one part of the empire and not another."

Briefly summarizing the Dunning budget, Mr. King pointed out that the budget was planned at a time when there was difficulty in the marketing of Canadian wheat.

"We found the situation was extremely serious," he said. "Not only was last year's wheat crop not half the size it previously was but it was not moving to Great Britain. There was no movement of wheat in the elevators, which means that railwaymen were not busy, nor miners who mined the coal for the railways, nor merchants All this conspired to bring about the depression we have, coupled with world depression and the stock market crash.

Depression Providential.

"That is how you explain the depression of the present time. But sometimes misfortune is a blessing in disguise. While I think it is unfortunate that we have had this depression—slight depression—it has come in time to enable us to see what position we will be in if we do not make arrangements to meet such a situation.

"Now do you see why I feel so strongly about Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson, when, knowing all this as they do, they ought to do their best to bring these facts to the people of Canada. I say they might have said that as far as any improvement for developing Empire trade is concerned, we are with them. They should have said here is something we have been standing for, for years past, we will stand with them on Empire trade and will lift it out of politics altogether."

Since the United States had raised her tariff wall, she should not find fault with Canada if she traded elsewhere. "We believe in reciprocal trade on the great products. We want to trade with you but on equal terms, if you bring down your duties, we'll bring ours down," Premier King said as to the United States.

The budget did not injure business in any respect and the explanation of its success was that when everyone was putting his hand to the wheel as hard as he could, Canada was exporting more manufactured goods per head than any other country in the world. Mr. King explained that in certain instances it was wise to buy goods from outside—goods that could not be manufactured in Canada at profit. Certain other necessaries had to be obtained from outside, tea, pineapples, bananas, which could not be grown in Canada.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 9603

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

He spoke of the case of the building of a hotel in the west, where it was more profitable to buy American steel for the structure rather than British, but when the budget was introduced the company transferred their purchases to Great Britain.

"American experts estimate that two hundred million dollars of purchases will be made from Britain that were formerly made from the United States," Premier King stated.

"We are all one under the same flag and within the same empire and is that not alone sufficient reason for making extensive purchases from the constituents of that empire?" he asked.

"If the true Conservative stands for anything, I believe he does for the British Empire. The trouble with our opponents is that they do a lot of talking about loyalty while we are performing acts," he said.

Price of Tea.

He appealed to the women to consider the reduction on the price of tea. The same would be true of other commodities, machinery, structural steel, china.

"We thought that the Conservative party would have united with us on the budget. But no, they said that we had stolen their clothes, and having stolen, were naked ever since. Well, the British preference is a Liberal policy and always has been, and this budget was framed to meet conditions in Canada," he emphasized.

Since this trade policy had gone into practice, wheat had began to move from Canada to Great Britain, he said.

Public opinion was most important. Not only had the Liberal party to consider the economic policy of Canada but she had to think of the Empire conference. The Liberals had paved the way as far as the nations were concerned, he said, and stated that the party had felt it wise to go to the country with a mandate before the conference in order to strengthen the position of Canada in the eyes of the Empire.

Could Have Stayed.

"We had another year and a half to remain in office before the time of an election was necessary," he interjected.

"We could not afford to consider ourselves; we felt we must put the question to the people. If they make a mistake on Monday, it will be their own; if not, if they vote as we think they will, we will go to England as a government with the voice of the nation behind it, a voice that reaches from coast to coast," he spoke enthusiastically.

Mr. King continued: "It is that voice I ask you to express on Monday. And when the story is told on the question of this Empire trade, the almost unanimous voice in England that rejoiced when the budget was introduced, will be as nothing to the rejoicing that will take place in England when the results of the election are broadcast on Tuesday morning. That Government will get such a reception in the British Isles at the conference as it never did before, unless equal to that during the Great War," continued Mr. King.

"Let us forget all partisan differences. Forget that you are Liberal or Conservative or Labor, remember only your citizenship in this Dominion; in the Great Commonwealth of Nations; that this is a chance to improve your individual economic position; to improve that of your country; to improve that of your Empire, and to give new life and hope to generations still unborn," he concluded.

The meeting in the quiet river town was held in the hockey arena. Local reports predict a very close battle in Stormont County. Smith, the Liberal candidate and last member, had a majority of about 500 in the 1926 election, but unemployment in local cotton mills is rumored a strong element favoring Frank Shaver, the Conservative candidate.

The riding has a 32-per cent. French population, many of whom are dairy farmers. Some of these claim the Australian treaty has detrimentally affected their trade, while another faction claims their business with United States cream and milk buyers has increased.

The outcome in this riding is perplexing, both parties claiming a sweep of the polls. The nomination meeting a week ago was a riotous affair, both candidates being given a rough ride. The picturesque town turned out en masse to hear the Prime Minister. The arena was gaily decorated, its whitewashed walls covered with huge signs in both French and English. The arena floor was only half-covered with seats, but these were taken in the first rush of the audience, who broke the dorrs open an hour before the Premier's arrival. Half an hour before his arrival the arena was packed and a crowd stood on the street when amplifiers were placed.

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 26, 1930.

THREE ISSUES FACE ELECTORS SAYS PREMIER

King Gives Signed Message On His Arrival At Cornwall.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

CORNWALL, Ont., July 25.—A signed message to the people of Canada was issued by Premier Mackenzie King on his arrival here tonight to speak at the last, but one, of his scheduled campaign meetings.

The text of the message follows:

"There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign. The first, which is the record of the Government, must always be of vital importance wherever representative institutions are established. The members of the present administration are your stewards whom you have appointed to manage your affairs. We have presented to you a record of faithful stewardship. There are others who seek the authority we now hold. It is for you alone to decide whether we or they are most deserving of your trust.

Eight Years' of Office.

"After eight and a half years' of office the Liberal Government is content to be judged by the manner in which it has met the problem of post-war reconstruction, restored financial stability to the Dominion, re-established its credit at home and abroad, and promoted its trade by sound and progressive policies.

"The second issue is the Liberal budget of 1930. In the life of every nation there are moments when its people are called upon to make a great decision, affecting not merely the immediate present, but the whole trend of its future development. Such a moment I believe has come to the Canadian people at this time in relation to the all important question of intra-Empire trade. In the policies laid down by the budget, introduced by Mr. Dunning on May 1, the Liberal Government has realized its responsibility and its opportunity in a manner which I believe will commend itself to the judgment of the Canadian people.

"This we have done through a careful and scientific revision of the iron and steel schedules, through countervailing duties upon a selected list of agricultural and other products which are the subject of exchange between the United States and ourselves, through the application of seasonal duties on fruits and vegetables, and through a far-reaching extension of the British preference.

"We have made it clear to our neighbors in the United States, that, while we are anxious at all time to deal with them on fair and equal terms, we have now reached a point where we consider it to be our interest to transfer a very considerable portion of purchasing power from the United States, which is apparently unwilling to deal with us on equal terms, to our own kith and kin and Great Britain, who have given us a position of absolute equality with British producers in the British markets.

"As result of the tariff changes embodied in the budget of 1930, it has been estimated that commodities to the value of about $200,000,000, which were formerly purchased from the United States will now be purchased in the main from Great Britain.

Not Hurting Canada.

"This great object has been achieved without injury to Canadian industry, but with due regard to the interests of Canadian consumers. We believe this budget, with its emphasis on British preference, will secure in increasing measure a market in the British Isles for Canadian products, more especially a market for the surplus wheat from the Western provinces. We believe that it is only through increasing trade that a permanent solution can be found for the problem of unemployment.

"When approaching the Rocky Mountains, it is possible, from certain points of view, to see the foothills and miss the great mountain peaks which lie beyond them. It is only when one stands firmly on the plains, and is thus able to obtain a clear perspective, that the foothills and mountains are revealed in their true proportions and relationship.

"I think it is not unjust to say that our opponents have sought to keep your eyes upon the foothills, while we have made it our purpose to lift your eyes to the great mountain peaks of intra-Empire trade and co-operation upon which at the present juncture the future of our Dominion so largely depends.

"The great measures for wider markets and extended British preference which are laid down in the budget of 1930, and the related question of the representation of Canada at the Imperial Conference in London, where momentous decisions are to be taken which will affect for years to come the future prosperity not only of this Dominion, but of the British Empire itself—these policies stand in relation to the lesser issues, as the mountain peaks to the foothills of the rockies.

Is Quite Confident.

"We have every confidence that the Canadian people will see the issues of the present campaign in their true proportions and will realize that the decisions reached at the Imperial economic conference will determine in large measure whether there is to be more of cohesion of or disintegration within the British Empire in matters of trade. I believe they will also ask themselves what ministers Mr. Bennett would be able to substitute for those included in the present administration and for those whom I have announced as the personnel of the Canadian delegation at the Imperial economic conference, should the Liberal party be returned to power. I bespeak for every Liberal candidate a measure of support on Monday which will avoid any possibility of a stalemate in public affairs at this time and will carry a message to the British Isles and the Dominions that Canada gives its approval in no uncertain terms to the policy of an ever expanding trade within the British Empire."

(Signed) W. L. Mackenzie King.

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The Ottawa Citizen July 28, 1930.

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Premier Urges The Election Of Hon. T. A. Low

Faces His Last Visible Audience of Campaign at Renfrew. Discusses Budget and British Preference

(Canadian Press.)

RENFREW, July 27.—Premier Mackenzie King faced his last visible audience in the present campaign here yesterday afternoon. After six weeks of strenuous campaigning, in the course of which he has spoken a number of times in every province of the Dominion, the Prime Minister finally concluded here. He did not, however, say his last word to the Canadian people yesterday afternoon. That was reserved until night when Mr. King's voice was carried throughout the Dominion through the instrumentality of a national radio hookup. The Prime Minister left for Ottawa at the conclusion of his meeting here.

"You have come to welcome the present and future Prime Minister of Canada," said Chairman Roy Sayles, at the outset of the meeting.

Dr. J. K. McCann, the first speaker, expressed amusement at the predictions which had been made by the Conservatives as to the result of the election. "Conservative speakers and Conservative press are trying to fool the people in a most crude manner," Dr. McCann declared. He reviewed the predictions which, he said had been issued by the Conservatives prior to the 1921 and 1926 election, declaring that they had been most incorrect and wide of the mark.

Hon. T. A. Low, Liberal candidate in the constituency of South Renfrew, said that the one cry of the Conservatives was "blue ruin." As a matter of fact, he asserted, Canada had made great progress under the Mackenzie King administration. For the past seven years the Government had produced surplusses in the public accounts of Canada.

Premier's Speech.

"In this campaign I am drawing a very definite line of distinction between the Conservatives and the Tories," Mr. King said. "A Tory is a Conservative gone mad," he continued, while the crowd laughed. There was a very real use for Conservatives in a country, but a Tory was a different thing. He was a man who wanted to gain a monopoly of power.

There was great danger in the creation of a political machine in Canada, Mr. King said. However, he had not come to discuss Premier Ferguson. He had come to speak on behalf of his old friend, Hon. T. A. Low. Mr. Low had played a generous and unselfish part in public life, and Mr. King asked the electors of South Renfrew to return him on Monday "by a very handsome majority."

On Monday, proceeded Mr. King, the electors "after listening to endless speeches," would have to deal with vital issues. He asked them to consider who Mr. Bennett would surround himself with as a cabinet in event of the Conservatives being returned. There was Hon. H. H. Stevens, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Hon. R. J. Manion. The first-named he believed, "is having the fight of his life in Vancouver, and the two others were former Liberals. who entered the Union government and then found the sweets of office so good" that thy divorced themselves from the Liberal party. Would it be a good thing, Mr. King asked, to replace men who were at present running the country with those whom he had mentioned? He proceeded to review the record of government.

Taxation had been lightened during the present administration, the reduction amounting to $118,000,000 a year, he said. He spoke of decreases in the income tax and in the sales tax and the abolition of practically all the so-called "nuisance-taxes."

Turning to the budget, the Prime Minister said that the present government had established the Tariff Advisory Board because it saw the necessity for a scientific tariff in Canada.

Chief Budget Feature.

The central feature in the budget was the widening in the British preference. Its effect, in certain instances, was immediate and striking. He instanced removal of the tariff on tea entering Canada from Great Britain. Within a very short time after this tax was removed, the price of tea had dropped from ten to fifteen cents a pound in Canada.

But the important thing was to retain for Canada the British market. This was the great purpose of the budget, to develop in the British people a desire to assist Canada in the way that Canada was assisting them. And the response in the Mother Country had been quick and enthusiastic. The people of Great Britain, the newspapers and the political leaders were "all at one in praising the step which Canada had taken."

The Dominion government had rather expected support from the Conservatives for its provisions to widen the British preference. "But when we brought this budget into the House and Mr. Bennett and his followers began to belittle and ridicule it we saw that our position at the important conference might be considerably weakened."

"We thought we should have the solid support of the people of Canada," Mr. King went on amidst applause. "This was the issue before the country."

Mr. Bennett's announced intention was to put up duties, not only against foreign countries, but also against Great Britain, said Mr. King. How, he asked, could Mr. Bennett go to an Imperial Conference with such a declaration behind him?

Mr. King said the country was faced with a critical situation, "but I believe, now that the people understand it, there will be little doubt of their decision."

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The Ottawa Citizen July 28, 1930.

Prime Minister Gives To all Dominion Final Message of Campaign

Speaking From Laurier House in Nation-wide Radio Broadcast, Premier King Says Canadians Today Have Opportunity to Serve Their Day and Generation and Perchance Generations Yet Unborn.

STRESSES IMPORTANCE TO CANADA OF EXTENSION OF BRITISH PREFERENCE

Says Opponents of Liberalism, in "Final Desperate Effort To Gain a Monopoly of Political Power in Canada," Have Enlisted the Active Support of Five Provincial Governments in Election Campaign.

In a vibrant message that rang from sea to sea, the Prime Minister, in his final address of the campaign, delivered from Laurier House on Saturday night over a Dominion-wide chain of radio stations, inspired the Canadian people with the vision of a common obligation and service in the building of a greater Canada, now emerging into a high destiny within the orbit of the British Empire.

Featured by his impressive emphasis on the paramount importance of inter-Empire trade as provided for in the Dunning budget, the address of Canada's Premier traversed the entire field of the new era in Empire solidarity. Linked with the commercial possibilities of the extension of the British preference with its attendant furthering of Canadian economic interests, in a broad panorama he envisaged the future well-being of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Touching the part in this great program to be played by every voter today, the Prime Minister, in a strong finale, declared:

"You have the opportunity to do this not for the coming years only; you have, what comes but seldom through a single act—an opportunity to serve your day and generation. Yes, perchance to do a service to generations as yet unborn."

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Charges Desperate Effort to Gain Power

The Prime Minister, in words of solemn warning to every voter, referred to what he described as "the most disturbing and alarming attack on popular government since Confederation." He charged that "in a final desperate effort to gain a monopoly of political power in Canada our opponents have enlisted the active support of the provincial governments in Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," and that "for the first time the power and influence as well as the financial resources of these provincial governments have been thrown into the conflict. In many cases road appropriations, which would have enabled these provinces to afford a large measure of relief to the unemployed for months past, have been held up until the eve of the present election and then expended for the primary purpose of debauching the electorate by denying employment except upon a condition of support being given to Conservative candidates."

Again he emphasized that the Canadian people would not "tolerate the subtle attack upon the freedom of our political institutions in the attempt to bring some of the larger circles within the vicious circle of political manipulation." In one stinging sentence he charged that "the supreme boss of this new cult of Tory Tammanyism is Mr. Ferguson, the premier of the province of Ontario."

Taking up the Conservative charge that unemployment was the result of Liberal policies and that the federal government had been indifferent to provincial requests for relief, he declared that his administration had repeatedly expressed its willingness to proceed with respect to unemployment relief "upon precisely the same lines as were laid down and followed by the Conservative administration of 1921."

Quoting the text of the order-in-council passed on October 7, 1921, by a Conservative administration which included Hon. R. B. Bennett as minister of justice and Senator Gideon Robertson as minister of labor, the Prime Minister declared that "the Conservative government itself laid down the principle that unemployment relief is primarily a municipal responsibility, then a provincial responsibility, and finally a federal responsibility when the situation has become so grave as to constitute a national emergency."

He declared that in accordance with these provisions, laid down by a Conservative administration and subsequently followed by a Liberal administration, he had specifically announced in every province that the federal government was prepared to meet any emergent condition of unemployment on a dollar for dollar basis with any province that deemed the situation within its borders as constituting an emergency.

With Splendid Clarity

The Prime Minister began to speak practically on the stroke of ten. His voice was husky at the start, but in a few minutes it had lost its hoarseness, and carried with splendid clarity to all parts of the Dominion.

The Hon. R. B. Bennett, opposition leader, had had the first "say" over the air, and the Premier immediately followed, plunging into his great subject and refusing to be drawn into side skirmishes when his predecessor had thrown out several challenges on ground of his own choosing. Instead the Prime Minister strictly adhered to his stated set course of ignoring "the foot-hills and viewing the giant peaks beyond from the proper perspective."

To Debauch Electorate.

He touched first on what he considered to be a sinister movement to debauch the electorate by the entry into the campaign of the above mentioned provincial governments. He pointed out that by throwing their financial resources into the campaign the provincial leaders have done so "without any regard for the fact that the provincial taxes contributed to by Liberals and Conservatives alike ought to be spent solely for provincial improvements and not to advance the interests of any political party."

Mr. King's concluding observation on the employment of such tactics was as follows: "I hope the people of Canada will realize the significance of this new development. It means that certain provincial governments have been brought into active conflict with the Dominion government, thus destroying the very foundation of that harmony and co-operation which are all-essential to the efficient operation of a federal constitution. If it is right for provincial governments to intervene in federal elections, it is equally right that a Dominion government should throw the resources of the treasury into a provincial campaign, but in neither case is there the slightest warrant for such intervention. For my own part I have taken the position all along that there should be no interference of this kind, and this attitude of neutrality the Liberal government has consistently adhered to during its period of office."

Enthusiasm of Youth

In contrast to "the introduction of American machine rule by the Conservative party," the Liberal leader pointed to the "new light on the horizon as a result of two political movements which will do much to raise the standards of public life in our Dominion." These two movements, he stated, were the National Federation of Liberal Women and the Twentieth Century Club, "bringing into the arena of Canadian politics all the ardor and enthusiasm of young men and young women who have been born in the present century."

Continuing, he stated that he had always felt that women had a very definite field of service in the public life of the country in view of the increasing importance of social and humanitarian questions upon which women can speak with authority. In this respect he considered that the principles of Liberalism cannot fail to make a strong appeal to women throughout the Dominion "because of the breadth of freedom and tolerance in the Liberal creed which has everything in common with the natural tendency and disposition of women throughout the world."

Dealing with the record of the government, the Prime Minister detailed an impressive account of stewardship, including such important achievements as reduction of the national debt by $273,000,000; amelioration of taxation, reduction of tariff on the instruments of production and the necessities of life; economy in public administration, promotion of foreign export trade from $747,000,000 in 1922 to $1,363,000,000 in 1929 until Canada has reached fifth position among the great trading nations of the world; enactment of old age pensions and legislation on behalf of veterans; completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; restoration of natural resources to the provinces; and the establishment of a scientific tariff structure through the agency of the Tariff Advisory Board.

The Dunning Budget

Touching on the Dunning budget and the extension of the British preference as the answer to American tariff action, the Prime Minister expressed himself as follows:

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"Through a careful and scientific revision of the iron and steel schedules, through countervailing duties upon a selected list of agricultural and other products which are exchanged between us and the United States, through the application of seasonal duties to fruits and vegetables, and through a far-reaching extension of the British preference, we have made it clear to our neighbors in the United States that, while we are anxious, at all times, to deal with them on fair and equal terms, we have now reached the point where we believe it to be our interest to transfer a very considerable portion of our purchasing power from the United States, which is apparently unwilling to deal with us on equal terms, to our kith and kin in Great Britain, who have given us a position of absolute equality with the British producers in the British markets. As a result of the tariff changes embodied in the budget of 1930, it has been estimated that commodities to the value of about $200,000,000 which were formerly purchased from the United States will now be purchased in the main from Great Britain. May we not expect a like diversion of trade on the part of Britain from the United States to Canada? Each week since our budget was introduced has already brought evidence of the diversion, which promises to assume vast proportions.

New Zealand Treaty

The Premier went at length into the New Zealand butter question. He showed that the present situation resulted entirely through the operation of the inter-action of supply and demand, and that when the New Zealand treaty was negotiated it was far from the thought of the government that New Zealand butter would be imported into Canada in any great quantities. He pointed out that at that time both countries were exporting butter to the British market.

He traced the factors that entered into the situation—how unprecedented prosperity had resulted in a greatly inrceased consumption of butter in Canada; how the increasing tourist traffic had added to the demand for butter; how the slackening of the supply in the same period was brought about by such factors as the diversion of milk and cream for the manufacture of ice cream and condensed milk, thus lessening the amount available for butter making, and the turning of the farmers from dairying into wheat farming. All these factors tended to increase the demand and diminish the supply at the same time.

The price of butter rose to such a point that the New Zealand dairy farmers found it profitable to ship butter to Canada to meet the increased demand. After the collapse of the stock exchanges, industrial depression produced a dislocation in commodity prices all over the world, and the price of butter began to drop in Canada as well as elsewhere.

To Revise Treaty.

Following an investigation by the Tariff Board as a result of an application by the National Dairy Council, the Premier stated that the government decided to revise the New Zealand treaty and restore the former rate of four cents a pound on New Zealand butter. Under the terms of the treaty six months notice of discontinuance is required and accordingly the treaty terminates in October.

The Prime Minister traced the further story of New Zealand butter when he showed that the National Dairy Council delayed applying to the Tariff Board for a definite request for the four-cent rate until January, 1930, because until this year the price of butter had slowly risen since 1926. When the Dairy Council did apply, the government immediately took steps to put into effect the four-cent rate. "In view of the facts as outlined what more could the government have done?" asked the Prime Minister, who then proceeded to discuss the Conservative attitude as follows:

"This question becomes of interest because Conservative speakers and canvassers are attempting to make political capital out of New Zealand butter. What have they to suggest?

"A higher duty? Then they oppose the National Dairy Council which says it does not want a duty higher than four cents, pointing to the experience of the United States where a higher duty has led to lower prices than in Canada. The president of the National Dairy Council said in his evidence before the board: 'It is our considered opinion that they (that is, the new rates, including a four-cent rate against New Zealand) are fixed to the best of our knowledge and belief at that level which under the present conditions will afford the industry the greatest benefit.'

"An embargo? Then they would have to permit the use of oleomargarine again as they did before. The farmers do not want that.

"A notice to New Zealand? This notice was given three months ago.

"The fact is they have no policy. How could they have as against a government which has faithfully put into effect the wishes of the dairy industry ever since it assumed office.

"Finally, it has been alleged by some Conservative speakers, and more particularly by Mr. Ferguson, premier of Ontario, that the New Zealand treaty is bringing ruin to the creamery industries of our country. It is also worth noting that creameries have, in certain cases, attempted to cite the New Zealand treaty as the cause of the low prices which they have been paying to farmers for milk and cream.

The Kemptville Creamery.

"In this connection, it is very interesting to observe the financial record of the Kemptville Creamery, which is located in the native town of Mr. Ferguson himself. The Kemptville Creamery, Limited, in 1927, declared a dividend of 20 per cent; in 1928, the dividend was 10 per cent, and an additional bonus of 15 per cent; in 1929, the dividend was 17 per cent, and the company was so prosperous that year, that it not only issued a 10 per cent. dividend, and 7 per cent. in bonds, but it gave every shareholder one extra share for every two shares held. Certainly, there is no evidence here of the ruin of the creameries while the New Zealand treaty has been in operation.

"If the creameries are paying low prices to the farmers in Canada for their milk and cream, it is perfectly obvious that the reason does not lie in the poverty of the creameries themselves.

"In fact, there has been prima facie evidence, in certain parts of the Dominion, that dairies and creameries have been using the New Zealand treaty as a cloak to cover operations in the way of depressing prices to farmers and holding up prices to consumers by virtue of combine methods. When the premilinary evidence on this point is obtained, I have stated that it is the intention of the government under the Combines Investigation Act to institute a thorough investigation in the interests, alike of the consumers and dairy farmers of our country."

On Unemployment

The Prime Minister nailed the criticism directed against his handling of the unemployment situation, by demonstrating that he was only following a policy laid down by a Conservative administration in 1921. He traversed the entire question of unemployment and industrial depression, and claimed that Canada had less unemployment than any other country in the world, and that "the foundations of our future progress and prosperity are as firm today as they have been at any period in our history," a claim which he said had been attested to by the heads of every financial institution in the country.

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the chiefs of the great transportation companies and the responsible organizations of labor.

He re-iterated that the government had no desire at any time to evade its responsibility for unemployment relief. Apart from world-wide depression with the resultant drop in commodity prices, he stated that the chief cause of unemployment in Canada was the short wheat crop of last year and the curtailment of the export of Canadian wheat to Great Britain. And in neither cases could the cause be laid at the door of the administration.

He declared emphatically that to date he had not received a single communication from a provincial government that the situation is of a character constituting a national emergency, though he had received informal communications with reference to the existence of unemployment in certain provinces and one letter asking specifically for Dominion aid.

In addition to outlining the government's promise to call a thoroughly representative conference, competent to deal with the situation, immediately upon receipt of official information from any province that conditions have reached the national emergency stage., the Premier again announced his proposal of co-operative action for immediate relief in an attempt to eliminate the most dangerous level crossings by the construction of subways.

Pouring ridicule on what he termed "Mr. Bennett's extravagant promises," Mr. King scored the Conservative leader in the following trenchant manner, "He is willing for the sake of office to commit the Dominion to an expenditure of a billion dollars. On the basis of the estimate of eighty speeches which have been delivered by the leader of the opposition during the present campaign, this figures out at an average of about $12,000,000 a speech."

British Empire Trade

Dealing with the budget and British Empire trade, the Prime Minister gave a masterly presentation. This phase of the great economic panorama was dealt with in part as follows:

"But the Liberal budget of 1930 is not only a forward move in the direction of inter-Empire trade and a new influence towards the great object of closer co-operation between Canada and the other members of the British Commonwealth. It is also intended to meet one of the greatest economic problems confronting us at the present time, namely, the necessity of obtaining a secure and permanent market for Canadian wheat and thereby ensuring a continuous flow to Canada of that purchasing power in the Prairie Provinces, upon which the prosperity of our country so largely depends.

"Let me recall to your minds once more the circumstances which led to the adoption of the various policies which are combined in the budget which was brought down by Mr. Dunning on May 1. Our Conservative opponents, in their attempt to ridicule the budget, have objected that it was hastily conceived and a precipitated attempt upon our part to win the support in an impending election. Far from this being the case, I have pointed out again and again in the course of the present campaign that from the moment it became apparent that the United States was about to raise its tariff in such a way as to affect adversely a large proportion of the agricultural exports from Canada to the United States, the government announced its intention of taking the most effective measure of protecting Canadian interests in the face of any contingency that might arise.

Surplus Wheat Market.

"Accordingly we gave instructions to the Tariff Advisory Board to go over our tariff schedules with the utmost care in order to discover what revision should be necessary to transfer from the United States to Great Britain a large proportion of the purchasing power which was then going to the United States through the purchase by Canadians of American products. It so happened that, at the same time, a situation arose in Western Canada which caused great concern throughout the entire Dominion, and has been the greatest single factor in producing unemployment in many of our larger cities. I refer to the curtailment in the exports of wheat to the British markets. It became evident, therefore, that apart from our proposed policies of increasing the tariff in certain respects against the United States, it was also desirable that we should do everything which lay in our power to bring about an enlargement of our trade with Great Britain, in order to create a favorable market in that country for our surplus wheat. Mr. Bennett has said much during the present campaign of conserving the home market by means of an all round increase in the tariff.

"I wonder if the people of this country really appreciate how utterly inadequate the home market is to absorb the vast quantities of Canadian wheat which are grown in the prairies? Only one fifth of the total crop of wheat can be consumed by the Canadian population, and what is true of wheat in this respect is equally true of many others of our agricultural products, and of an increasing number of our manufactured commodities. There is no country in the world to which external trade is more vital than to Canada, and there is no country in the world which has even faintly approached the success of Canada under the present administration in extending the sale of its products in every continent and every clime. The short wheat crop of last year, combined with the curtailment of exports to Great Britain, showed us clearly that a home market is a vain illusion, unless measures are provided for foreign markets in order to dispose of our surplus production.

To Obviate Stalemate

Particularly impressive and of a fine breadth of vision was the Prime Minister's conclusion as follows:

"This issue with the others I have presented for your consideration tonight, must be decided by your ballots on Monday. I leave these questions with you with every confidence that the Canadian people will see the issues of the present campaign in their true proportions and will realize that the decisions reached at the Imperial Economic Conference will determine in large measure whether in future years there is to be more of adhesion of or disintegration within the British Empire in matters of trade. I bespeak for every Liberal candidate a measure of support on Monday which will avoid any possibility of a stalemate in public affairs at this time and will carry a message to the British Isles and the dominions that Canada gives its approval in no uncertain terms to the policy of an ever expanding trade within the British Empire.

"In facing these issues let us do so with supreme faith in Canada, inspired by the same confidence and courage which enabled our fathers to lay the foundations of a mighty nation, and prepare for Canada that high and assured place in the world side by side with out kinsmen overseas, that is the growing promise of the twentieth century."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

Notes of Speeches
by
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Leader of the Opposition
1931

D 9610

	Occasion	Date
1.	Government Dinner in honor of U. S. Minister - Col. The Hon. Hanford MacNider.	January 27th.
2.	Opening 1931 Session - Tributes to deceased Members.	March 13th.
3.	Dinner by Speaker and Mrs. Black in honor of Miss Mildred Bennett.	April 11th.
4.	20th Century Liberal Ass'n Luncheon - Chateau Laurier.	April 25th.
5.	Debate in House of Commons re Unemployment Insurance.	April 29th.
6.	Visit of Sir Ronald Lindsay - Luncheon - Parliamentary Restaurant.	May 5th.
7.	Dedication of site of new Knox Church.	July 8th.
8.	Ontario Liberal Ass'n - London, Ontario - meeting.	October 20th.
9.	Nova Scotia Liberal Ass'n - Halifax meeting.	November 18th.
10.	Montreal Reform Club Meeting. Luncheon.	November 21st.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 9611

	Occasion	Date
11.	National Liberal Organization Committee Meeting - House of Commons.	November 23rd.
12.	Ottawa University Luncheon - Inauguration of new wing.	December 8th.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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9612

Notes of Speech

Government Dinner
in honor of
United States Minister
Col. the Hon. Hanford MacNider.

January 27, 1931

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 9613

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

D 9614

1931 Session

March 13, 1931

Tributes to Deceased Members

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 9615

Opening of Parliament
March 12, 1931.

13

Prime Minister expressed feelings generally shared.
A small company, sense of less experienced.
Reminded of brevity of allotted span.

Both Members short time in Parliament -
Less known by activities here.

Colonel Rennie -
Physician, surgeon -
Friend -
Sympathy.

Bettez -
Missed on this side -
Life indentified activities of Three Rivers.

Alderman - Mayor.
President of Union of Canadian Municipalities.
Member of Parliament.

Position due to personality -
Interest in working classes -
Battles won personal following -
Sturdy champion.

Sympathy to bereaved.

Gratified at recovery Speaker's indisposition -
Lapointe -
Stevens.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D9616

Blacks invitation
no reference official position
both of me partially.
Herz Blacks invitation
ask myself if Bennett not right
'Still in power but not in office

Conversation with Mrs Black
which would Miss B. think
her B.
Cons.
Lib. etc.

each hand our own way

So propose toast
in hearts as well as on lips of all
irrespective of party
future health & happiness of Miss B.
more admiration of all by herself
sister of P.M.
bride to be of U.S. minister

Letter read a few years ago
incentive as marching
lady devastating influence
July 28th
P.M. credit to Kerridge

Lord Rosebery 3 ambitions - greatness
which of lady.
capture man desire
brother P.M.
ambassadress at Capital
more than defeated P.M. to do justice

Devotion of Miss B. to interests of Brother
Old saying - man's greatness due to woman
wife - mother. Smallest sister
historic references - Miriam - Lawrence
Lewis - Charles & Mary
Wordsworth - W. & Dorothy
Whittier - John & Elizabeth
Bennett —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

must conclude
not speech or address

D 9617

Desire [illegible] to feel & know
adventure filled Eddies
- friendship - personal life
hostess - social "
devastating - political life
diplomatic life
married life
& home

Home - Legation at Washington
due to thoughtfulness of self
thinks kindly of [illegible]

Into La vacua vita
carry best wishes - ~~[illegible]~~
not of one political party - but all
" a capital - but all [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~
for truest happiness
all best in life devoted
to ideals of home
of public service

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D9618

Notes of Speech

Proposing the health
of
Miss Mildred Bennett,
bride-elect

Dinner by
The Honourable the Speaker
and Mrs. George Black

April 11, 1931

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Toast re Miss Mildred Bennett
at banquet given by Speaker of House of Commons
and Mrs. Black.
April 11. 1931.

D 9619

Blacks' invitation
No reference official position
Note of impartiality
Mrs. Black's invitation
Ask myself if Bennett not right
'Still in power but not in office'
Conversation with Mrs. Black
What would Miss Bennett think
her brother
Conservatives
Liberals, etc.
Each have our own way.

So propose toast
In hearts as well as on lips of all
irrespective of party
Future health and happiness of Miss B.
Won admiration of all by herself
Sister of Prime Minister
Bride to be of U. S. Minister

Letter received a few years ago
Incentive or warning
Lady devastating influence
July 28th
P. M. credit to Herridge

Lord Rosebery - 3 ambitions - greatness
What of lady
Capture man desire
Brother P.M.
Ambassadress at Capital
More than defeated ~~P.M.~~ to do justice

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

D9620

Devotion of Miss Bennett to Brother
Old saying: Man's greatness due to woman - wife - mother - sweetheart - sister.
Historic references - Miriam - Law Giver
Lambs - Chas. and Mary
Wordsworth - ~~John~~ and Dorothy
Whittier - John and Elizabeth
Bennett - [illegible]

Must conclude
Not speech on address
Desire Miss Bennett to feel and know
Admire filled roles
friendship - personal life
hostess - social life
devastating - political life
diplomatic life
married life & home

Home - Legation at Washington
Due to thoughtfulness of self
Think kindly of Liberal party

Into La Nouva Vita
Carry best wishes
Not of political party, but all
Not of Capital, but all Canada
for truest happiness
All best in life devoted
to ideals of home and public service

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D9621

Twentieth Century Liberal Association
Luncheon

April 25th, 1931.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

D 9622 4

TWENTIETH CENTURY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON

April 25, 1931

1.15 p.m. Banquet Room, Chateau

Luncheon by -
Young Men's Liberal Club of Ottawa
20th Century Women's Club - Mrs. Blair, President

Purpose -
Inaugurate an Eastern Ont. 20th Century Liberal Association

Miss Weir, Spencerville resolution
Mr. Maurice Tremblay, Ottawa re

Miss MacKay, Toronto - Message from Toronto Women's Liberal Association to Eastern Ontario Association.

Address - Mr. Hepburn -

Mr. Charleson, Ottawa thanks
Miss Nolan, Smiths Falls

Resolution of Confidence in Leader of Party

Miss Lenore Skinner
Mr. Walter Gilhooly

Mr. King Replies

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

Oct. 25/31.

D 9623

4

Twentieth Century Liberal Association Luncheon

1.15 p.m. Banquet Room, Chateau

Luncheon by -
Young Men's Liberal Club of Ottawa
20th Century Women's Club - Mrs. Blair, President.

Purpose -
Inaugurate an Eastern Ontario 20th Century Liberal Association.

Miss Weir, Spencerville - Resolution re
Mr. Maurice Tremblay, Ottawa.

Miss Elizabeth MacKay, Toronto
Message from Toronto Women's Liberal Association to Eastern Ontario Ass'n.

Address -
Mr. Hepburn

Mr. Edwin Charleson, Ottawa - thanks
Miss Florence Nolan, Smiths Falls.

Resolution of Confidence in Leader of Party

Miss Lenore Skinner, Ottawa
Mr. Walter J. Gilhooly, Ottawa.

Mr. King Replies -

Congratulations to speakers.
Best wishes to new organization.
Thanks for resolution re self.
Thanks last election.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D9624

What 20th Century Club has done for Liberalism.

" " " " is doing for its own members.

(letter from Eng)

Study Group:
purpose) What Liberalism may do for
principle) 20th Century

18th century - organization & N.S.
restriction growth.

artificial life -
return to nature.

19th century - growth of nation

industry - capital

20th century - world problem

4 parties to industry
understand freedom
by association with
20th Century in Ottawa.

re Years - Wordsworth -
Laurier.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

D 9625

Unemployment Insurance

Debate in House of Commons
April 29, 1931.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

Industry = social service

D9626

Social insurance : health insurance
against risks & fears of industry
means of securing wider measure of social justice
~~[illegible]~~
without destroying
adv. of [illegible] property
or of thrift

Emphasis on personality vs property
life vs. wealth

Need for to maintain standards in industry.
not let impair new project in view of impairment

Reasons why Fed Govt should consider
(1) this form of insurance money
(already large & adopted
(Gresham's law) - law of competing standards
(2) need for a national minimum
(3) " " an international minimum
Constitutional relations between provinces & Dominion
may require revision of financial relation

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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considerable
(1) constitutional
(2) financial

re Old age

"Let the first deal"

OFFICE OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

D0627

MEMORANDUM

Nature of Industry - Social Service
division of employment
Industrial Rests
mentalities

Relief
vs
Insurance

Social Insurance
Old age — pensions
unemployment
invalidity
sickness
accident
(widows & orphans)

Annuities act -
(system more than
Extent -

National
Minimum Standards
of Health

League of Nations
International Standards

Reasons for Federal System
law of competing Standards
question of jurisdiction

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

House of Commons
Canada

D9628

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 9629

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

1931

No. 9

March 12—*Mr. Heaps*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should take into consideration the immediate establishment of a Federal system of insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity.

No. 10

March 12—*Mr. Speakman*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—Whereas; The Problem of production has been largely solved, assisted greatly by the application of scientific methods and the results of Organized Technical Research; and

Whereas; The Federal Government has contributed to that end by the establishment of the National Council of Scientific Research, and by the financial assistance given to that Body; and

Whereas; The Problem of Distribution, with the kindred questions of Purchasing Power and the Exchange Values of Agricultural and other Commodities, together with their relation to the growing Problem of Unemployment, are still unsolved, and demand immediate attention with systematized investigation and scientific study; and

Whereas; This can best be done at the instance of the State and by men of Scientific Training enabled to devote their entire time and energy to the study of this important subject;

Therefore Be It Resolved; That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should give immediate consideration to the establishment and maintenance of some Organized Body for this purpose which Body might be known as the National Council of Social and Economic Research.

No. 11

March 12—*Mr. Campbell*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—Whereas, the House of Commons in the session of 1925 adopted a resolution urging the enactment of legislation to prevent the practice of what is known as "watering stock"; and

Whereas there is a rapid increase in the concentration of capital in the increase of capitalization, in the number of mergers and in the watering of stock; and

Whereas, such practices have created considerable uneasiness in the business world, involving as they do an additional burden on industry;

Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the select standing committee on Banking and Commerce be instructed to investigate the aforesaid practices and to report on the means necessary for the protection of the public interest.

No. 12

March 12—*Miss Macphail*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, for every one hundred dollars spent on war one dollar should be spent to promote peace by instituting International Professorships and Scholarships in leading Canadian universities.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

No. 13

March 12—*Mr. Woodsworth*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that Canada should have the right to amend her own constitution, but that in proceeding to make any amendment, scrupulous care should be taken to safeguard the rights of minorities.

No. 14

March 12—*Mr. Coote*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, there should be established in Canada a nationally owned Central Bank.

No. 15

March 12—*Mr. Spencer*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should take into consideration the advisability of carrying into effect the decision of Parliament made on the 3rd March, 1930, to make grants to the provinces equal to one-third of cost of establishing, and to cover permanently, such Full Time Health Units as may be organized.

No. 16

March 12—*Mr. Lucas*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, consideration should be given to the setting up of a system of intermediate credits for agriculture.

No. 17

March 12—*Mr. Gardiner*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, the Government take into consideration the advisability of nationalizing the Canadian Pacific Railway.

No. 18

March 12—*Mr. Luchkovich*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—Whereas the discontinuance of the Federal grant in aid of technical education has imposed a heavy liability upon the provinces, which they find it difficult to sustain:

And whereas the future industrial and commercial development of Canada depend in large measure upon the creation of a well trained personnel;

Therefore be it resolved—That, in the opinion of this House, the grant should be continued at least for another ten years.

No. 19

March 12—*Mr. LaVergne*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, it is in the interest of the Empire and the Canadian Confederation that the official name of Canada be changed from "Dominion of Canada" to that of "Kingdom of Canada."

No. 20

March 12—*Mr. Lafleche*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the rates of interest on loans made by virtue of the Canadian Farm Loan Act, 1927, which at present are excessive, should be reduced to a percentage proportional to the resources of the ordinary farmer throughout Canada.

No. 21

March 12—*Mr. Smith (Cumberland)*—PROPOSED RESOLUTION—That, in the opinion of this House, on and after August 31, 1931, it be made obligatory that all new automobiles made or sold in Canada have in the windshield, side, partition and rear windows, shatter-proof, non-scatterable, safety, or laminated glass.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

D9630

Visit of Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. C.V.O.
Luncheon in the Parliamentary Restaurant

by

Right Honourable R. B. Bennett
Prime Minister of Canada.

May 5, 1931

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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typ.

D0631

Sir Ronald Lindsey's visit

Change position of Canada in quarter century

Events of present week. - contrast
Lord Grey - - vs - King's rep
Mr Wright Bow
U.S. Minister
Japanese Minister
Minister from Irish

Canada's geographical position
centred in amphitheatre of world power.

Canada's political position
nation in Mr. Commonwealth of nations.

Today
Common meeting ground of all three.

British Ambassadors at Washington
helped in that development.
Bryce, Rice, Reading, Grey, Geddes
Howard, Lindsey

Men of character - distinction
simplicity - straightforwardness
truth

Canada in world affairs
Responsibility
Obligations
Opportunities } [illegible]

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Visit of Sir Ronald Lindsay D 9632

Luncheon in the Parliamentary Restaurant
by
Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett
Prime Minister.

May 5th, 1931

Delighted to join in welcome to British Ambassador to United States of America.

Always welcome to family circle.

(?) Visits of other ambassadors to Canada.

Interesting to note Sir Ronald can come as guest of the High Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada. This not possible five years ago.

Sir Ronald welcome because of office.

Many eminent men have represented Great Britain at Washington.

Feeling that ambassador should be one with knowledge of Canada.

Welcome also because he is old friend.

Not first visit to Canada, though 25 years since last visit.

Many changes in Ottawa during quarter century. Glad to see that guest has noted some of them with approval. These Houses of Parliament new. Equality of status which even our Conservative friends now admit.

Warmth of welcome is the same as in former days.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 9633

Our guest a very distinguished visitor.

By family. (See Journal clipping May 17)

By service. (See Who's Who).

A Scot. The race which has given so many outstanding sons and daughters to Canada. A debt which Canada can hardly hope to repay.

Sorry length of visit short.

Visit however at present time of special interest in that it coincides with visit of Japanese Prince

Japan - U.S. great Pacific powers.

Japan - Great Britain allies of long standing

U.S. - Great Britain enjoying cordial relations.

Canada a link between all three.

Pleased to have Sir Ronald's approval of work of Canadian Minister to Washington.

(?) Would it be possible to make some reference to fact that legations established by a Liberal government?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 9634

British Ambassadors to Washington

1903 - Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand

1907 - Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce.

1913 - Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice.

1918 - Marquis Reading.

1919 - Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

1920 - Sir Auckland Geddes.

1924 - Sir Esme Howard (now Lord Howard).

1930 - Sir Ronald Lindsay.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 9635

Dedication of Site of

New Knox Church.

July 8th, 1931

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Dedication of Site of new Knox Church July 8

7.30 p.m.

D 9636

Thanks - Dr. Johnson, Board of Managers and Congregation for invitation:
(1) a fellow Presbyterian
(2) a member of a sister congregation
(3) had at heart the beautification of the capital
(4) thanks for silver spade

Congratulations -
(1) on participating in scheme to beautify
(2) on site selected
(3) on architects selected - Sproatt and Rolph, Ewart
(4) on style of edifice

- thanks of government and city - noble example.
- building a capital.
- as to site, etc.
- everything in perspective - past and future.

Plan of Government -

- create a memorial park in centre of city dominated by National War Memorial.
- a processional way.
- Base line of park development:
  Houses of Parl. - Knox Church
  State - Church
  - Laws in conformity with divine will.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 9637

Church not - to edifice
- to congregation
- to Presbyterian
but - to Christian

1844 87 years ago

Church moved from Daly Avenue to Elgin & Queen 30 yr.
Elgin & Lisgar

1872-1874

60 yrs

Best Wishes to Congregation, etc.

120 yrs

1931
120
2050

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D9638

Ontario Liberal Association

London, Ontario,

Meeting

October 20th, 1932. 1931 ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

Ontario Lib Ass'n - London

1931 -

D9639

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

D0640

I - Introduction

Political Organization and Parties.
Activities Distinguished.
Exemplified Dissolution of Parliament.

II - Beauharnois Incident

Why it should be discussed.
Destroyers and Hypocrites.
2 Phases - 2 Divisions of work of parties.
2 Companies.
No connection between two.

Beauharnois Project - What It Is.
Physical Aspects - Location
Site - power project.
Charter and plans.
Parts played by provincial and federal govts.
Consequence of provincial character.
Question of jurisdiction.
Public vs. Private Ownership.
Company Promotion.
Navigable Waters' Protection Act.
Approval - law and engineering.

Why plans approved.
(1) Responsibility of refusal.
(2) Provincial Rights.
(3) 2 Provinces Interested (Ferguson letter)
(4) Harmony and good-will.
(5) Canal for nothing.

Measures Taken to Safeguard.
No Exception under Navigable Waters' Prot. Act.
No Exception by anyone.
Bargain a substantial achievement.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D9641

III - Inquiry by Special Committee

Questions raised when Investigation requested
(a) Constitutional.
(b) Legal.
(3) Engineering.
Findings of Committee Confirm Course taken by Liberal administration
Action of Conservative Govt. Confirm Course.
Political and Other purposes of Inquiry.
Partisan Character of Inquiry Itself.
Time beginning and ending Inquiry - evidence partisan purpose.
Scope of reference merest pretext.
Neither evidence nor report contains reflection on Lib. Govt.
Nature of reflections in Report - High Finance.
Outcome of Inquiry
(a) Committee's Recommendations.
(b) Legislation Introduced and Passed.

IV - Problem to be Solved

What "Beauharnois" Stands For.
Liberal party not alone.
Problem one of Campaign Funds in General.
The Beauharnois Contributions.
Nothing illegal.
Contributions to both parties - Reason for return of contributio to Conservative party.
Request of Mr. Bennett to clear up contributions in general.
- Knight of Round Table.
- Follow up Role.
- Political Chivalry.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 9642

V - Gentleman's Agreement & Royal Commission

No knowledge of any "Gentleman's Agreement".
Inquiry Concluded to Conceal further investigation.
Demand Royal Commission.
Right of Liberal party to demand full Inquiry.
- Liquor.

VI - What is to be Done?

(1) by the State

Necessity for Campaign Funds.
Campaign Funds in themselves not an evil.
Large Funds not necessarily mean Corruption.
Attitude of Political Leaders towards Funds.
Publicity of Central Campaign Funds.
Contributions by Individuals important as by Corporations.
Reduce Costs of Elections.
Elections Investigation Act.
Use of Public Funds for Party Purposes.

VII - Proper Party Organization

(2) by the Party

Necessity for Party Organization and Education.
What is needed by way of Organization.
Educational Work of a Party.
Organization as Necessary as in Church.
Contributions for political organization need not be large.
Indifference to Organization and Political Education places undue burden on Parliamentary Party.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 9643

Need for Party Publicity increased due to present position of Press.

Statement of Existing Position.
Necessity for Position being known.
Appeal for Recognition of Situation.

Eumlate Example - Honour Memory
Mackenzie, Blake, Laurier.

12 Years Leadership - no shirking.
Strain - expectation - no fears.

Organize for Victory.

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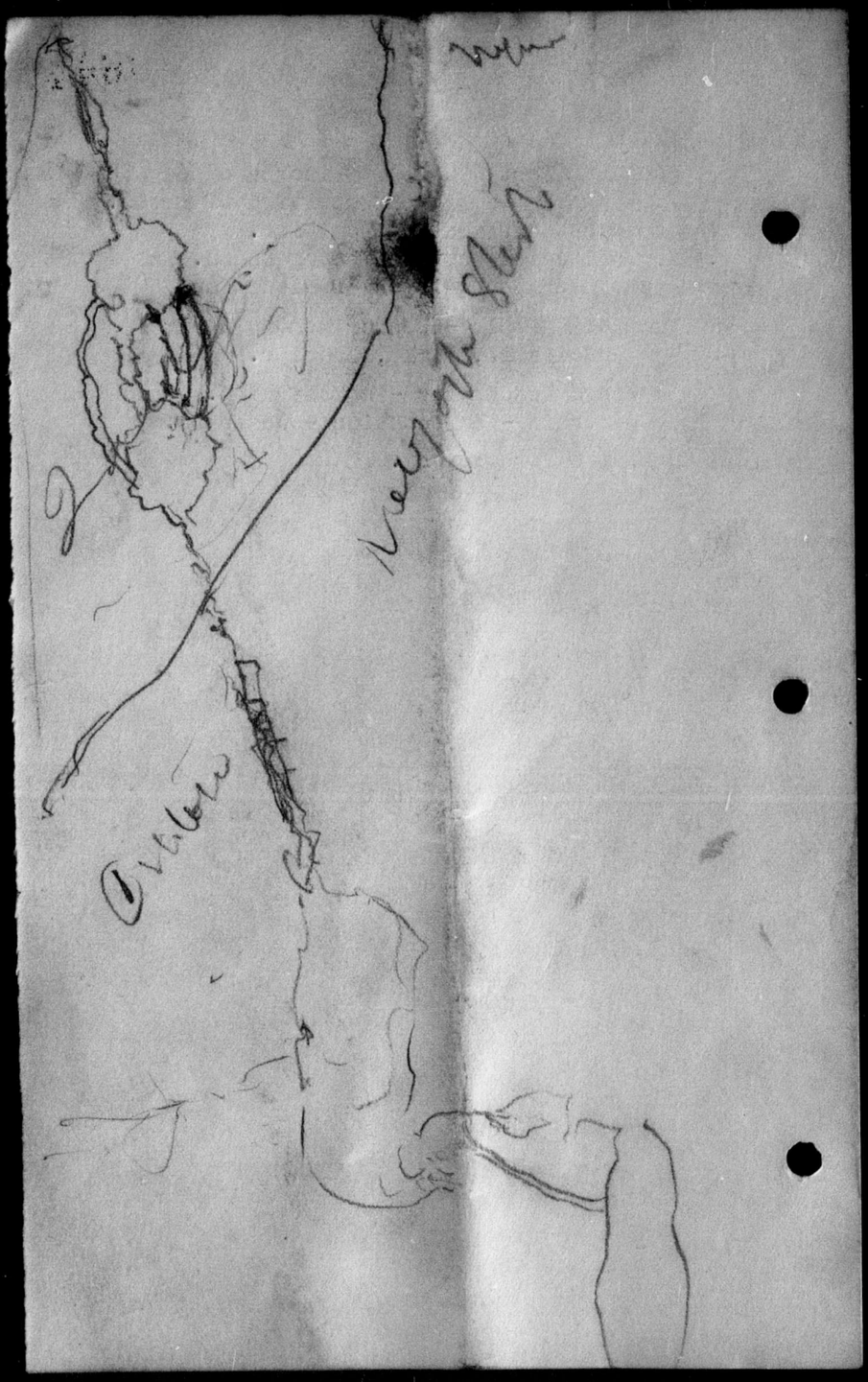

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D 9644

Nova Scotia Liberal Association

Halifax Meeting

November 18, 1932

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D9645

Halifax, November 18, 1931

Pleasure to meet Liberals - discuss matters of concern to party.

Congratulate Angus Macdonald - Liberal Leader.
Mr. Macmillan - Members of party in Legislature.
Chairman

Delighted with Activities -

Liberal Association of Province - Mr. Sinclair.
Women's Liberal Association - Miss Carmichael
Mrs. Lovett.
20th Century Club (Young ladies) - Mrs. Kinley.
Halifax Young Men's Liberal Club - Mr. Geo. Webb

Word on Parliamentary Party -

Greetings to ex M.P.'s - Ned Macdonald.
Members of Senate - Condolence, Sen. Farrell.
- Logan; Hatfield.
House of Commons - fighting opposition; well organized.
Ralston - Financial critic;
Greetings from.
Duff.
Illsley.
Urquhart.

Need for Organization -

Need for organization outside of Parliament -
In constituencies;
In provinces;
In parliament.
Reliance on Cause and Candidates - not Electing Church and Political Party.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 9646

Criticism - Government Free Hand -

No criticism - a Tory doctrine - cannot subscribe.
Criticism wholesome - Truth many-sided.
Open discussion - British method.
Opposition and its function -
- uphold rights and liberties;
- uphold principles for which it stands;
- express public opinion.
New administration to be given a chance - press towards myself.
Liberals in office not treated that way.
Not time to rock the boat - serious period.
Bennett's illness -
Appoint Minister of Finance;
Appoint Tariff Board - Nat. Revenue Dept.
~~1 and a third years~~ 1 1/3 office - matters gone from bad to worse.
Government had time to demonstrate capacity and policy.
Question whether freedom permitted has been misused.

Problem of Unemployment -

Failure to follow constitutional precedents.
20,000,000 - guesswork.
4,431,000 to end of fiscal year - not 1/6th appropriation.
1920-21 to 1929-30 over ten years, expenditure - $1,849,020
Blank cheque - unconstitutional
- two-fold consequences - rise to fears gives rise to Expenditure

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D 9647

Unemployment Relief Commission Needed -

Floating loan - National Service;
Partisanship;
Burden on municipalities;
Unemployment Insurance;
Commission for Railways;
The Liberal plan
How Parliament deliberately ignored -
at special session;
at regular session.
- dodged the issue.
Minister of Labour in the Commons.
Commons should be consulted -
loan - $150,000,000
Sir John 1886 not = $62,000,000
Sir Wilfrid 1809 = 133,500,000
- lost perspective.
Entitled to something better - causes, analysis

Real Cure for Unemployment Trade and Revenue:

Trade and Taxation Contribute to Prosperity -
2 Factors operate and react
- trade expands revenue;
- taxation limits trade.
- rate of taxation important.

Policies seen by results -
effect of present policies clear.

Present Tariff different than past -
protection - prohibition - revenue;
depreciation of sterling.

Bennett goes to Extremes -
wiped out British Preference;
at special & general sessions - increase
embargo against Russia;
do away with need for parliament;

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D9648

(Bennett goes to Extremes)
No semblance of guidance -
e. g. Tariff Board.
Uncertainty and Instability.
Effects of -
Cleavage classes;
Different parts of country;
Different parts of Empire;
World Isolation.

Arbitrary Action re Tariff Board -

Abolition of;
Nature of New Board;
Ten year term.

Tariff for Revenue Needed -

Effect of Liberal policies 1896
1921.
- Balance budget - 7 years;
- Favourable balances of trade.

Lend Energies to Change Policies -

- Work of Education.

National Government

Imperial Conference

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D9649

Montreal Reform Club

Luncheon

November 21, 1932

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D 9650 Montreal Reform Club 2-10
Nov. 2, 1931
3,25

Reflections Upon British Elections

Non-Interference or Taking Sides in Domestic Politics
- e. g. Howard Ferguson.

Significance of Cable = taking sides in contest -
Alliance of Conservatives of 2 countries;
Monopoly of term "British".

Inaction of Canada's Prime Minister -
Re Massey and status of Commissioner;
Prime Minister's attitude one of approval
or timidity;
Ferguson should be recalled - other
indiscretions.

Public Office not to be used for Partisanship.

Ferguson Utterance - Significance of Attitude = right
to interfere in imperial
affairs -
Different Attitude expressed by self in 192[illegible];
Similar Attitude expressed by Bruce in Can.;
Different Attitude by self and others, by
Laurier and Borden at
Imperial Conferences;
Attitude of Bennett Imperial Conference 1930;
Only true Attitude as basis of Empire that o[illegible]
Imperial Conference of 192[illegible];
Attitude = "Empire over All";
Recrudescence of Imperialism -
Consequences of;
"We Britishers" = Alliance of Tories.

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D 9651

Balance the Budget

Balance Budget Main Issue in Recent British Elections -
Cause of breakup Labour Government and formation National Govt.
Meaning of loss of nations credit explained too late in Britain.

History of Canadian Development -
War and Demobilization -
plus increase in national debt 14,000,000;
War Debt - 1,684,000,000;
1920-21 deficit 92,000,000;
1921-22 " 81,000,000.

Liberal Administration Record - Budget Blanced - (Mr. Fielding)-
Regime of economy;
1922-23 deficit 31,600,000;
next year - surplus 36,000,000;
surpluses next 6 years;
reduction in debt and taxation -
- total reduction public debt 274000,000;
expenditure on social services -
unemployment relief and
Old Age Pensions;
Attitude towards Grants in Aid -
Agricultural Instruction;
Employment Co-ordination;
Highway Construction;
Technical Education;
Venereal Diseases;
Unemployment Relief;
Old Age Pensions;
Loans for Housing

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D9652

Reasons for Discontinuing -
(1) Intention of Confederation to have subsidies;
(2) Imposed obligations on provinces & municipalities;
(3) Bad method of financing.

Consequences of - Little Objection from provinces.

Contrast Between Parties -
(1) In Parliament (before campaign);
(2) In Campaign;
(3) Since Campaign - in Parliament;
(4) Failure to implement.

Relief of Unemployment -
Ignoring of Parliament re amounts;
Why sum as great as it is;
Spending money in partisan way - e. g. Rothesay.

Where is All This Leading?

Social Services to be restricted to balanced budget.
How Liberalism will continue social reform.
Re National Govt. - position not same in Canada as Great Britain.
Need to change policies.
What Liberal policies have done re -
balancing budget;
favourable balance trade

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D 9653

National Liberal Organization Committee
Meeting

November 23rd, 1931.

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D 9654

National Liberal Organization Committee
November 23, 1931

Thanks for Answering invitation to attend meeting.

Basis of invitation resolution of Convention of 1919.

Purpose of meeting - finance and organization.

History of organization -

(1) during Sir Wilfrid's day - National Liberal office time of war - self, Goddard, Grange and others;
(2) After Liberal Convention - Hayden & Lewis; 3 newspaper menChiselm, Longstaff, Langlois;
(3) After 1922;
(4) Personal efforts since)- M. P. contributions change of government)
(5) Present Position.

Attitude of Self Towards Party Funds -

Compare Asquith;
Intend to hold to it.

Points for meeting to Consider -

(1) Formation of National Association;
(2) Educational work and work of organization;
(3) National Liberal headquarters at Ottawa with clubs affiliated, etc.
(4) Relation of federal organization to provinces and constituencies;
(5) Question of a convention.

1931 - 11

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D 9655

My Position as Leader -

Time required for keeping abreat problems of day, correspondence, speeches, and need for exactness;
Explanation of long speeches since new parliament - Beauharnois, budget, etc.

Methods of Raising Funds -

Committee from each province raise a queta in that province - 250 constituencies.

Importance of Women's Representation.

Question of Elections Act, etc.

Campaign for Organization like Legions and Others.

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D9656

Ottawa University Luncheon

Inauguration of New Wing

December 8, 1931

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CANADA

D9657

Ottawa University Luncheon, Dec. 8, 1931

Congratulations on completion of wing.
" " building -
- fine piece of architecture;
- classic proportions;
-ornament to city = capital;
Pleasing to a cultivated and artistic taste.
Gratifying the feeling of the beautiful -
- a thing of beauty.

Importance of Architecture:

(1) In Life of Individual:
architecture = art or science of building or construction;
workmanship - construction;
university = character building;
(a) reciprocal effect on character;
(b) association of ideas in after life;

(2) In Life of Country or City:
an inspiration to others - e.g. self in walks to and fro;
Parlt. buildings in effect on persons entering public life;
e.g. Westminster;
Confederation, Research Bldgs; Chateau L.;
a possession of all;

(3) In Life of Nation:
other countries and ages judge by - Ancient Greece and Rome;
the capitals of countries;

(4) An expression of the self or institution:
e.g. [illegible] thro the ages.

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D 9658

1931 SPEECHES

by the

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Leader of the Opposition

I N D E X

	Date	Occasion	Subject
1.	February 28.	Speech recorded for General Motors broadcast.	Canada on Parade.
2.	April 11.	Dinner by The Speaker and Mrs. George Black in honor of Miss Mildred Bennett.	Proposing the health of the bride-elect.
3.	April 25.	20th Century Liberal Clubs Luncheon - Chateau Laurier.	Thanks for resolution of confidence in leader of party.
4.	May 5.	Visit of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Washington.	Address of welcome.
5.	October 20.	Annual meeting Ontario Liberal Association, London, Ont.	"Political Organization" (Beauharnois).
6.	November 18.	Annual meeting Nova Scotia Liberal Association, Halifax, N.S.	Unemployment relief, trade, tariff, finance, etc.
6.a.	Nov. 19	St. John Lib. Organization Committee - Organization	
7.	November 21.	Montreal Reform Club Luncheon.	Balancing the Budget.
8.	December 8.	Ottawa University Luncheon.	Inauguration of New Wing.

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CANADA ON PARADE

Speech Recorded for
General Motors Broadcast

February 28, 1931

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D 9660

Speech by

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Leader of the Opposition.

Recorded February 28, 1931
by the
National Radio Advertising, Inc.
120 West Forty-Second Street
New York.

CANADA ON PARADE

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As we view in retrospect our country's history, what impresses us most is the very brief time within which so much has been achieved. Even today we have not lost traces of the earliest Canada. In the annals of the world, there is no more illuminating and inspiring story than that which runs through the pages of our history. If you wish to see Canada on Parade, go back to the beginning of settlement and government in our land, and watch the picture unfold itself. What a procession is there! Discoverers and explorers, missionaries and traders, hardy men and women hewing for themselves homes from the forest, cultivators of the soil, toilers upon the deep, prospectors, frontiersmen, unlocking in ever larger measure the storehouses of Nature as they gain more in knowledge of her secrets. Behold them roll back the map of settlement and development over half a continent till Canada's boundaries lose themselves in the watery wastes which bring three mighty

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D 9661

oceans to her doors, and help to unite her trade with that of all the countries of the world.

In rapid succession come those who with foresight and daring have constructed our agencies of transportation and communication by land and sea and in the air, those who have fashioned our industries and expanded our commerce and trade. Guiding and inspiring, all the way, are those who in the realm of letters and art, education and government, have not hesitated to follow the gleam, who have possessed in their souls something of "the Vision splendid". It would almost seem that to the hearts and minds of all there had been present the one ideal - the building of a mighty Nation, a Dominion from sea to sea - and that they had worked together from the beginning to this great end.

As we ask ourselves what it is that gives unity and rhythm to this long line of those who have made our present, we discern that one and all were possessed of the same spirit, the spirit of faith, the spirit that looks to the future, and believes that the best is yet to be. The word "fear" is not to be found in their vocabulary. The history of Canada is an epic of perseverance and courage and faith.

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D9662

Let us remember, my fellow countrymen, that the past was but the present in process of transformation, and that the present is history in the making.

If, in Canada, we are experiencing difficult times today, as is the case also in other parts of the world, if hardship and privation have unexpectedly become the lot of many, if something in the way of sacrifice is being demanded on every side, let us remember that hardships, privations and sacrifices but help to give us our true place in a procession which speaks throughout of heroic purpose, undaunted courage and steadfast endurance. If we need aught of encouragement, we have the whole of our history to cheer us by the way. Let us remain true to the homely virtues. Let faith but continue to conquer fear, and the day will not be far distant when true to the spirit of the past, we shall move out of the uncertainties and trials of the present, into a future even greater than we have ever dreamed.

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SPEECH OF THE RT. HON. MACKENZIE KING (Recorded Feb. 28,1931)

CANADA ON PARADE

D 9663

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D 9664

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If, in Canada, we are experiencing difficult times today, as is the case also in other parts of the world, if hardship and privation have unexpectedly become the lot of many; if something in the way of sacrifice is being demanded on every side, let us remember that hardships, privations and sacrifices but help to give us our true place in a procession which speaks throughout of heroic purpose, undaunted courage and steadfast endurance. If we need aught of encouragement, we have the whole of our history to cheer us by the way. Let us remain true to the homely virtues. Let faith but continue to conquer fear, and the day will not be far distant when true to the spirit of the past, we shall move out of the uncertainties and trials of the present, into a future even greater than we have ever dreamed.

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HOTELS OF DISTINCTION
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
D 9665



FROM
CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA
OTTAWA, ONT.

suggested outline of speech for Rt Hon.
Mackenzie King

We hear a great deal about the pioneer and pioneer stock, and rightfully we pay our respects and express our admiration to our forefathers.

Yet must we not forget the fact, that the days of pioneering are not over; history is not made and sealed. We today, are pioneering and building history. Especially is it so, here in Canada.

In certain parts of the Dominion, are we still cutting down the virgin forests. Still are we forcing our ways through the icefields and tilling for the first time our valuable ground.

My friends, nor is it only in the unconquered natural fortresses, that Canada is fighting its battles and building its strongholds. All about us, are new frontiers, new barriers, new obstacles. In the citiies and towns, in commerce and in industry, in education and in science, we have battles to fight. And pioneers of these boundaries xxxxxx and new frontiers, are the men and women of Canada to whom I now speak.

We need to stimulate the traditional spirit which is that of our belovedDominion , to keep it alive always, and in these curiously trying and heart-striking days, we must not permit our courage to

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HOTELS OF DISTINCTION
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
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FROM
CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA
OTTAWA, ONT.

falter.

Active pessimists lurk about us, which if we permitted them might undermine our national and vaunted optimism and thrust us into doubt and even further depression. To those pioneers of 1931, who are fighting it out on new lines and establishing new empires of soul and mind, I send this brief message, a call to courage. What are our problems, what have we lost, or rather, shall I say, failed to gain, in these last few months? Has it disturbed our equilibrium or courage? Think, my friends, what this ~~xxxxxx~~temporary depression means, compared with the handicaps those other pioneers faced and defeated!

We must realize the facts and the conditions; they are only surface dangers; scratch the surface and beneath are the treasures which are waiting to be mined and the new fortunes which are to be made. The old battle cry must be cried again: Up and into the fray. Courage and faith.

The time for universal decision is here: Together, as in this movement, we must march in Canada on Parade. The real trouble is over: the biggest problem is broken. Now we are on the upward move. We can see the return of prosperity right around the ~~xxxxxx~~ corner.

If I chose, I might stop to discuss in detail some one problem: something

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HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS



FROM CHATEAU LAURIER OTTAWA

OTTAWA, ONT.

you might mention in anyone of many fields. But that is scarcely necessary. Tons of speeches and articles will be heard and p rinted. But the pendulum swings: it always does; it is on its way to the other extreme -the good and fine side.

Forget the scandalmongers and trouble makers---we go on smiling. Unafraid. The dauntless spirit of the Canadian pioneer lives in our heart. Join the progressive movement for prosperity: March inCanada onParade

MADE IN CANADA

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D 9668

Miss Mildred Bennett

Dinner by
The Speaker and Mrs. George Black

April 11, 1931.

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D 9669

Toast to Miss Bennett.
Dinner Speaker Hof C. and Mrs Black
Saturday, April 11, 1930.

Your Honour, Prime Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When on Tuesday last I received from Mr. and Mrs. Black an invitation to be present this evening at a dinner to be given in honour of Miss Bennett, ~~which~~ I observed that His Honour the Speaker had been careful, by omitting reference to his official position, to make it clear that the occasion was a purely private rather than an official one, I nevertheless felt ~~there~~ that ~~was~~ in the inclusion of myself among the numbers to be thus honoured there was a note of that rare impartiality between the political parties in Parliament which is associated with the office of Speaker of the House of Commons. When, however, this morning, I was asked by Mrs. Black, on behalf of Mr. Speaker and herself, if, at this evening's dinner, I would propose the health of Miss Bennett as the bride elect, I must confess that I had to ask myself whether after all, what her distinguished brother so frequently says is my great mistake ~~may not~~ after all be true, namely, that I sometimes think I am still in power, though no longer in office. I began to ask myself and to ask Mrs. Black what others might say about it, what Miss Bennett would say and think, what the Prime Minister would say and think, what the great Conservative party that has thus been passed over

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might say and think, and what my own party still conscious of the defeat at the hands of Miss Bennett, no less than of her distinguished brother, might think of the signal honour which had thus been bestowed upon its Leader by the Speaker of the House of Commons and his gifted and charming wife. Well, after some moments of conversation with Mrs. Black we both came to the conclusion ~~that~~ they might all think what they like, but ~~I left~~ on this occasion at least we would each do as we pleased. Mrs. Black was to have her way in inviting me to propose the health of the bride-elect, and I was to have mine in availing myself of the opportunity to propose it.

So ladies and gentlemen, it is my great good fortune, as well as pleasure to have the honour this evening of proposing a toast which is in the hearts, as well as on the lips of everyone in this Capital, wholly irrespective of the political party to which he or she may belong, ~~among~~ the future health and happiness of Miss Mildred Bennett who in and ~~out~~ by of her own right has won the admiration of all, but who ~~will~~ best think of this evening ~~also~~ as the charming and devoted sister of Canada's Prime Minister, and the bride to be of Canada's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

A few years ago, I received from a great friend of mine on the Pacific Coast a letter which I hardly knew whether to take as an incentive or as a warning. It said that a certain very lovely lady was coming to Ottawa to pay her brother a visit, and that her presence

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here was bound to have a devastating effect upon some of those who ~~still~~ regarded themselves as still eligible for the supreme joys of life. It was not long before I began to observe, among my then colleagues and others how true this prediction was, but it was not until the 28th of July last that I discovered the full extent of the devastation. The Prime Minister I understand has been prone to give to Major Herridge much of the credit for his political victory. May I say that I think both the Prime Minister and the Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States cannot give too much in the way of credit for their present positions to the lady whose health it is my honour at this moment to propose.

It was said of Lord Ros~~ebrough~~ery that he had three ambitions and that an evidence of his greatness was that he achieved all three. Each was a very distinct ambition and he gained all three, but it took him most of a life time in which to do it. If that in a man was evidence of greatness, what is to be said of the greatness of a lady who in the space of a few months can capture the man she desires, ~~to~~ win for her brother the position of Prime Minister of his country and ~~find~~ for herself that of its ambassadress at one of the foremost Capitals of the world. I tell you that it takes more than ~~a defeated Prime Minister~~ the tender of any [illegible] to attempt to do justice to her charms.

The great devotion of Miss Bennett to the interests, personal and political of her brother, is but one of the many qualities which have helped to endear her to the people of Canada, but it is one of the most beautiful of all.

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It is an old saying that the secret of a man's greatness is generally to be found in the part that the tenderness of some woman has played in his life. Men who are married are prone to give much of the credit to their wives. Unmarried men have to look elsewhere. Sometimes it is a sweetheart, more often it is a mother - to some of us the tenderest and most beautiful of all relationships. Sometimes, and this is perhaps the rarest, is a sister. Did time permit one might recount more than one instances ~~alike~~ from the realm of politics and letters. The most historic perhaps of all, the ~~instances~~ one most cited from ancient days was the beautiful Miriam, the sister of the great law-giver and the sharer of his struggles and triumphs. In more modern times, and in lesser fields of influence, though not of tenderness and sweetness, we have the relationship of the Lambs. Charles Lamb and his sister Mary, of the Wordsworths - William Wordsworth and his wonderful sister Dorothy - who doubtless inspired many of his deepest thoughts, of the ~~writers~~ Whittiers - John Greenleaf and his sister Elizabeth, of whom he has written so exquisitely in the poem "Snowbound", - who will say that Canada herself may not some day have her like traditions, ~~and~~ that the children of future years may yet speak with feeling of another such relationship, and that when the name of Bennett is mentioned, the word Mildred as well as Richard may not also be heard. I venture to say there is no one who would more wish it so than the present Prime Minister.

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I find, ladies and gentlemen, that I am being carried away with my theme. I must remind myself that this is not a speech on the Address, even though it may come after a very long silence. Let me hasten therefore to conclude these few remarks.

What I think we are all most anxious Miss Bennett should know and should feel at this time is how much all of us who have had the good fortune as well as pleasure of knowing her have admired the manner in which she has filled each and every role she has had occasion to fill, her genius for friendship in personal life, her great charm as a hostess in social life, and even her devastating powers in political life. That these qualities will be turned to the highest interests of Canada in the diplomatic life on which she is about to enter we all believe. We believe they will minister in like measure to the happiness of married life, and the interests and joys of her home.

Speaking of home, I hope, Miss Bennett, when she goes to Washington and enters upon the official duties at the Legation, will not be unmindful of the fact that she owes something to my thoughtfulness in the arrangement of her beautiful home, and that it may serve to have her continue to think kindly, as I am sure she does, of the Liberal party in the hour of its defeat, as well as of her own party in its days of victory. This, however, I should like her to know, that into her new life - La nouva vita - as Dante describes it,

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she carries not only the good wishes of ~~our~~ our party, but of all political parties, not the good wishes of her friends in the Capital alone, but the good wishes of all Canada for the truest happiness, and all that is best in a life devoted to the highest ideals of home and of public service.

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Your Honour, Prime Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When on Tuesday last I received from Mr. and Mrs. Black an invitation to be present this evening at a dinner to be given in honour of Miss Bennett, which I observed that His Honour the Speaker had been careful by omitting reference to his official position, to make it clear that the occasion was a purely private rather than an official one, I nevertheless felt there was in the inclusion of myself among the numbers to be thus honoured a note of that rare impartiality between the political parties in Parliament which is associated with the office of Speaker of the House of Commons. When, however, this morning, I was asked by Mrs. Black, on behalf of Mr. Speaker and herself, if, at this evening's dinner I would propose the health of Miss Bennett as the bride elect, I must confess that I had to ask myself whether after all what her distinguished brother says is my great mistake may not be after all be true, namely, that I sometimes think I am still in power, though no longer in office. I began to ask myself and to ask Mrs. Black what others might say about it, what Miss Bennett would say and think, what the Prime Minister would say and think, what the great Conservative party that has thus been passed over

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might say and think, and what my own party still conscious of the defeat at the hands of Miss Bennett no less than of her distinguished brother might think of the signal honour which had thus been bestowed upon its Leader by the Speaker of the House of Commons and his gifted and charming wife. Well, after some moments of conversation with Mrs. Black we both came to the conclusion that they might all think what they like, but on this occasion at least we would each do as we pleased. Mrs. Black was to have her way in inviting me to propose the health of the bride-elect, and I was to have mine in availing myself of the opportunity to propose it.

So ladies and gentlemen, it is my great good fortune, as well as pleasure to have the honour this evening of proposing a toast which is in the hearts as well as on the lips of everyone in this Capital, wholly irrespective of the political party to which he or she may belong, the future health and happiness of Miss Mildred Bennett who in and out of her own right has won the admiration of all, but who all think of this evening as the charming and devoted sister of Canada's Prime Minister, and the bride to be of Canada's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

A few years ago, I received from a great friend of mine on the Pacific Coast a letter which I hardly knew whether to take as an incentive or as a warning. It said that a certain very lovely lady was coming to Ottawa to pay her brother a visit, and that her presence

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here was bound to have a devastating effect upon some of those who still regarded themselves as still eligible for the supreme joys of life. It was not long before I began to observe, among my then colleagues and others how true this prediction was, but it was not until the 28th of July last that I discovered the full extent of the devastation. The Prime Minister I understand has been prone to give to Major Herridge much of the credit for his political victory. May I say that I think both the Prime Minister and the Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States cannot give too much in the way of credit for their present positions to the lady whose health it is my honour at this moment to propose.

It was said of Lord Rosebery that he had three ambitions and that an evidence of his greatness was that he achieved all three. Each was a very distinct ambition and he gained all three, but it took him most of a life time in which to do it. If that in a man was evidence of greatness, what is to be said of the greatness of a lady who in the space of a few months can capture the man she desires, to win for her brother the position of Prime Minister of his country and find herself its ambassadress at one of the foremost Capitals of the world. I tell you that it takes more than a defeated Prime Minister to attempt to do justice to her charms.

The great devotion of Miss Bennett to the interests, personal and political of her brother, is but one of the many qualities which have helped to endear her to the people of Canada, but it is one of the most beautiful of all.

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It is an old saying that the secret of a man's greatness is generally to be found in the part that the tenderness of some woman has played in his life. Men who are married are prone to give much of the credit to their wives. Unmarried men have to look elsewhere. Sometimes it is a sweetheart, more often it is a mother. To some of us the tenderest and most beautiful of all relationships sometimes, and this is perhaps the rarest, is a sister. Did time permit one might recount instances alike from the realm of politics and letters. The most historic of all the instances most cited from ancient days was the beautiful Miriam, the sister of the great law giver and the sharer of his struggles and triumphs. In more modern times and in lesser fields of influence, though not of tenderness and sweetness we have the relationship of the Lambs. Charles Lamb and his sister Mary, of the Wordworths - William Wordworth and his wonderful sister Dorothy - who doubtless inspired many of his deepest thoughts, of the Whittiers - John Green and his sister Elizabeth of whom he has written so exquisitely in the poem "Snowbound", - who will say that Canada herself may not some day have her like traditions and that the children of future years may speak with feeling of another such relationship, and that when the name of Bennett is mentioned the word "Mildred" as well as "Richard" may not also be heard. I venture to say there is no one who would more wish it so than the present Prime Minister.

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POOR
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D 9679

I find, ladies and gentlemen, that I am being carried away with my theme. I must remind myself that this is not a speech on the Address, even though it may come after a very long silence. Let me hasten therefore to conclude these few remarks.

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she carried not only the good wishes of our party, but of all political parties, not the good wishes of her friends in the Capital alone, but the good wishes of all Canada for the truest happiness, and all that is best in a life devoted to the highest ideals of home and of public service.

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20th Century Liberal Association
Luncheon

April 25, 1931

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Speech Book

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Evening Citizen

D 9682

Date April 27/31

Subject

Young Liberals Of Eastern Ont. Form New Body

Organize 20th Century Liberal Association for Ottawa and District Ridings. 400 Delegates.

Stirring Speeches by Two Leaders of Party

A. H. Lieff President Men's Branch and Miss Lucette Valin of the Women's.

Organization of the Eastern Ontario 20th Century Liberal Association was achieved under most auspicious circumstances at the luncheon and business meetings held at the Chateau Saturday afternoon. With almost 400 representative young Liberals in attendance from Ottawa and the fifteen ridings of the district, the gathering was a most enthusiastic and successful one in every respect.

It was a notable occasion since the luncheon marked not only the first official public appearance in Ottawa of Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., new Ontario Liberal leader, but the first time that Mr. Hepburn and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, have attended the same public function since Mr. Hepburn was named provincial leader. The greetings accorded both leaders were noteworthy for their sincere cordiality from the gathering which included also many former ministers of the King government, senators, and members of the Dominion Parliament and Ontario legislature.

Confidence of World.

Mr. Hepburn, roundly scoring protective tariffs generally and particularly what he termed "the foolish, vicious one-way traffic tariff policy" being put into effect by the new Bennett government, suggested that the League of Nations Society might well be developed into an economic, as well as a peace organization. "As the one organization which has the confidence of the whole world today, the League of Nations should seek with the co-operation of all the nations to restore international trade and bring about prosperity again all over the world," Mr. Hepburn averred.

Mr. King, in a brief speech, extended hearty congratulations to Mr. Hepburn on his being chosen leader. "We all admire Mr. Hepburn for his great courage, his gift of humor, his power of invective and his skill as a leader," Mr. King declared. "And I would say publicly to Mr. Hepburn, that, whatever the odds he may face today, he may look forward with confidence to the future, assured as he is of the complete loyalty of the party behind him, to winning the day for Liberalism in Ontario when the moment of opportunity arrives."

The federal chieftain of the Liberal party took occasion also to extend the thanks of the party for the work accomplished by the 20th Century Liberal clubs across Canada in the last election. Mr. King characterized the organization and extension of the 20th Century Liberal clubs as an omen of great things for the party and for Canada in the immediate years of the future.

At the business meetings following the luncheon strong executives were set up in both men's and women's branches. A. H. Lieff, young Ottawa lawyer, was named president of the men's branch, while Miss Lucette Valin, Ottawa, was named president of the women's branch.

The Speeches.

Mrs. Douglas B. Blair, president of the Ottawa 20th Century Women's Liberal Club, occupied the chair most acceptably at the luncheon. In addition to Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn those who spoke at the luncheon were as follows: Resolution for the formation of the Eastern Ontario 20th Century Liberal Association, Miss Bessie Weir, Spencerville, and Maurice Tremblay, Ottawa; Miss Elizabeth MacKay, Toronto, greetings from the provincial women's association; resolution of confidence in the leadership of Mr. King, Miss Lenore Skinner and Walter J. Gilhooly, of Ottawa; vote of thanks to Mr. Hepburn, Edwin Charleson, president of the Ottawa 20th Century Men's Liberal Club, and Miss Florence Nolan, Smiths Falls.

Mrs. Blair, in her introductory address, characterized the needs of the Liberal party today as those of organization, harmony and close co-operation with the party leaders. In the district ridings where no 20th Century Liberal clubs have been formed as yet, Mrs. Blair said, this organization will be completed within the next six months.

Mr Charleson declared that the size and enthusiasm of the gathering betokened splendid support for the provincial Liberal party under Mr. Hepburn as its new leader. The presence of both Mr. Hepburn and Mr. King was a source of great gratification to the 20th Century Liberal clubs of Ottawa, under whose auspices the luncheon was held, Mr. Charleson added.

Mr. Gilhooly pictured the Bennett government as "ostrich politicians with their heads in the sands of time" to such an extent, he said, that "the Canadian people are already beginning to rue the mistake they made in defeating the King government last July."

The New and the Old.

Miss Skinner described "Liberalism as standing mid-way between conservatism and radicalism, adopting that which is good in the new and discarding that which is obsolete in the old." "We Liberals feel that we have been progressive without being radical and conservative without being reactionary," Miss Skinner affirmed, in concluding "that if youthful optimism combined with experienced judgment were the qualifications necessary to become a member of the 20th Century Liberal Club, then Mr. King would qualify with signal success, though he is older somewhat in actual years, since his leadership is as full of inspiration in opposition as it was through the nine years

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of government when he led the Canadian nation along pathways of great endeavor and great achievement."

Solidly United.

Mr. King led in three rousing cheers for Mr. Hepburn as he rose to speak.

Mr. Hepburn, at the outset of his half-hour address, declared that Mr. King was defeated last July in support of a cause which history will yet show to have been right. "At no time has the rank and file of the Liberal party been more solidly united behind its leader than we are behind Mr. King today," he added amidst applause.

"I don't think Mr. Bennett realizes how out of touch he is today with public sentiment," Mr. Hepburn continued, "or how much unrest there is today. We have to face conditions with the reactionary Tories in power with men like Mr. Bennett and Mr. Lavergne with their propensity for trafficking in Christianity. The Bennett government, as has always been the case with Conservative governments, is on the side of the privileged classes in seeking to keep down the masses of the people."

Mr. Hepburn went on to quote and endorse the remarks of Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, chancellor of the British exchequer, that "protection when applied makes Parliament a sink of corruption, making the members not representatives in a national sense but selfish representatives of their individual districts." "It's a sort of dog eat dog policy," Mr. Hepburn said, "a policy which raises the cost of living and lowers the standards of living of the people. Protection does not only these two things but it bolsters up inefficient industry; it gives special privileges to the few; it gives a false stimulation to industry and agriculture; and it aggravates the unjust situation whereby greater wealth gets into the hands of the few. The price of butter today is just one example of the false stimulation given by protection and thus the dairy industry is in chaotic condition today.

"Mr. Gardiner says that 80 per cent of the farmers in the West today are bankrupt, and he's probably right. They can't sell their wheat and there is no relief in sight that I can see as long as this impossible tariff policy of Mr. Bennett's goes on. If Mr. Bennett persists in his present policy then our fair Dominion will shortly be in a bankrupt state as Australia is today. We should awaken to the situation.

Icepack on Vesuvius.

"If we can believe Mr. Lavergne, Canada stopped dealing with Russia because they are unbelievers. But it would have been closer to the true Christian spirit, if that is the case, to seek to Christianize them, give them the same opportunity as we have the peoples of the Orient. But we are not the lords of creation; our action is not going to free us from Russian competition; we might as well have tried to put an icepack on Mount Vesuvius; it would have been about as useful as the Canadian embargo against Russia. (Laughter and applause.)

"Our whole economic policy is out of gear and we in Canada are faced with this selfish, inhuman Tory policy of protection," Mr. Hepburn concluded. "As young Liberals I urge you to align yourselves actively on the side of the forces of democracy against the Conservative policies of special privilege and exploitation, a policy which is ruining Canada today. and work to give the Liberals a chance to restore peace and prosperity to our Dominion." (Prolonged applause.)

Particularly Gratifying.

Mr. King began by remarking that while resolutions of confidence are always welcome they are particularly gratifying in days of opposition. "I am pleased to see how through the 20th Century Liberal clubs the torch of Liberalism is being handed down from generation to generation to be borne aloft in such fearless fashion," Mr. King continued.

"I wish to say to Mr. Hepburn how delighted we all are by his appointment as leader in Ontario," Mr. King went on. "I extend to him my congratulations and best wishes. Liberalism in Ontario, we all felt, was at a place of new beginning when he was chosen leader. We were impressed with his fine work as leader in the two recent provincial by-elections. I would say to him that his watchword should be 'Endurance,' as Sir Wilfrid Laurier used to say, 'Not too much elation in time of victory nor too much depression in times of reverses.'

"Mr. Hepburn possesses qualities of leadership which I'm sure he will demonstrate more and more as time passes. I hope and I believe that he will be successful in leading the Ontario Liberals back to power when the opportunity comes." (Applause.)

Mr. King urged the members of the 20th Century Liberal organization to form study groups to discuss the questions of the day. "Discover the differences between the political parties as to their principles and methods, then you will become, I am sure, a Liberal by title of right through your intellect and intelligent conviction. Then you will become a great force and power within the party and for the country.

"We must realize that the problems of the 20th century are world problems," Mr. King concluded. "And therefore we must have the world viewpoint. The war, I consider, was one of the most reactionary events of modern times, whereas, I think, the League of Nations with its vision is one of the outstanding liberal movements of the century. If you and I serve our day and generation on true lines, no matter how small the compass, seeking not uncharted freedom, but charted freedom, what an inspiration it is to know that our efforts will go on to all parts and all time." (Prolonged applause.)

At Men's Meeting.

At the separate men's business meeting following the luncheon, Edwin Charleson presided until A. H. Lieff was elected president by acclamation. Interesting speeches speeches were made by J. L. Wilson, Toronto, provincial president; R. A. McDougall of the men's national organization office; William H. Comstock, and James MacLaren, of Brockville, and Lester Clayton, of Ottawa.

The list of officers named, with an advisory committee yet to be set up with representatives from all the 15 ridings of the district, for the men's branch, is as follows: honorary presidents, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and M. F. Hepburn, M.P.; honorary vice-presidents, J. L. Wilson, Toronto, and Lionel Chevrier, Stormont; president, A. H. Lieff, Ottawa; vice-presidents, Wm. Low, South Renfrew, Charles McIntosh, Stormont, George Fulford, Brockville, Claude Moore, Carleton, Edwin Charleson, John Richard and Lester Clayton, Ottawa, Dr. D. D. McIntosh, Glengarry, Dr. Morrow, Metcalfe, R. Bourgon, Prescott; recording secretary, M. Tremblay, Ottawa; corresponding secretary, Arthur Ash, Ottawa; treasurer, John O'Keefe, Ottawa.

At Women's Meeting.

Miss Lucette Valin was unanimously chosen president of the newly organized women's branch of the Eastern Ontario 20th Century Club at the meeting held in the salon at the Chateau Laurier Saturday afternoon.

Enthusiasm in the educational work of the club was shown by the members who attended and many thoughts as to future activities of the club were advanced. Miss Valin was chairman of the meeting, Mrs. Douglas Blair, vice-chairman, and Miss Olive Wilson served in the capacity of secretary.

Following an outline of the method of organization work done in Eastern Ontario, Miss Valin moved a resolution that the franchise, which had recently been granted farmers' daughters, be extended to the men and women in the urban centers, in municipal elections, and questioned the discrimination of the act. She thought that if "young blood" was allowed into municipal and civic affairs there would be more concentration on work and fewer scandals, such as have been unearthed in Ottawa, to contend with.

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For Women in Cabinet.

Mrs. John Gill Broome, of Brockville, presented a very strong appeal for the appointing of women to cabinet positions in both the provincial and federal governments. Women, she said, made up approximately 50 per cent of the voters of the country, but with the exception of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's appointing of Mrs. Wilson to the Senate, their right to hold important government appointments had not yet been recognized. In the provincial cabinet, Mrs. Broome said that the portfolio of education or public welfare could well be given to a woman, while in the federal cabinet there was the Health Department which could be made an individual portfolio and could be capably administered by a woman.

Miss Rosamund Stewart, vice-president of the national association, brought a message of goodwill and outlined the growth and activities of the national association.

In Interior Department.

An address on the present workings of the Interior Department, with what was termed the unjust treatment of its employes, in dismissing them without any previous notification, was given by Miss Wilson, who deplored the manner of dismissal and cited different cases she knew of.

Fellowships Cancelled.

Mrs. A. H. Lieff, president of the Ottawa Business Women's Liberal Club, said:

"There have been several matters which have been brought to our attention during the past months. One that is most important to my mind, is certain actions on the part of the present government with regard to its program of rigid economy. It has come to our attention that certain fellowships given under the National Research Council, amounting to some $30,000 have been cancelled, and that students who two years ago were awarded a three-year fellowship course, have had their third year cancelled. This means that unless these students get help from private citizens, they will be unable to complete their course leading to their final degree. But a greater significance can be attached to this matter than what appears on the surface. We cannot figure in dollars and cents and the loss that will be Canada's when the best minds of her boys and girls, of her universities, will be directed into a channel leading straight to the universities in the United States, where the American government has its scholarships and fellowships open to Canadian students.

"Surely it was the present government that criticized our leader of being pro-American. Surely this same government was bewailing the fact that due to the ill-effects of the Liberal administration, thousands of Canadians were going to the land across the border, and yet, if this information is correct, and I have every reason to believe that it is, then the present government is doing nothing less than sending these people who are a credit to Canada, into American schools, to become products thereof.

"If this is part of the retrenchment policy of the present government, then I say that it is false economy, and I would urge upon the resolutions committee to consider a resolution to the effect that this organization frowns upon any economy which will jeopardize the opportunities for intellectual advancement of our college men and women, of whom so much is expected, and from whose ranks, as statistics have shown, have come those people who are the controlling factor in the government of this Dominion."

Mrs. Nelson D. Porter, Jr., brought in a constitution which was seconded by Miss K. Drummond, of Westboro, and Miss Jean Reid moved the slate of officers, seconded by Miss B. Claude, of Clarkstown.

Reports Presented.

Reports were given by the following representatives of local clubs: Metcalfe, Morrisburg and Ottawa, Mrs. Gordon MacLaren, Clarkstown, Miss B. Claude, Nepean and Eastview, Miss K. Drummond, Spencerville, Morrisburg and Alexandria, Miss Bessie Weir, Smiths Falls and Lanark, Miss Florence Nolan, Victoria ward, Ottawa, Miss Marguerite Deslauriers, Wellington ward and Embrun, Miss Anne Fogarty.

Officers Elected.

Officers elected were:

Honorary presidents, Rt. Hon. William L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Senator Cairine Mackay Wilson and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P.; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Bertram Johnston, Toronto, and Miss Odette Lapointe.

President, Miss Lucette Valin, Ottawa; vice-presidents, Mrs. Douglas Blair, Ottawa; Miss Catherine Drummond, Westboro; Miss Marion Cooligan, Morrisburg; Miss Marguerite Deslauriers, Ottawa; Miss Katherine Macdonald, Alexandria; Miss Ann Fogarty, Ottawa; Miss Bessie Weir, Spencerville; Mrs. C. E. Findlay, Carleton Place; Miss Florence Nolan, Smiths Falls; Miss B. Claude, Clarkstown; Mrs. Charles MacTavish, Cornwall; Mrs. Murraw Chown, Renfrew, and Mrs. George Fulford, Brockville; recording secretary, Miss Jean Reid; corresponding secretary, Miss Olive Wilson, Russell county; press secretary, Miss Lenore Skinner, Ottawa; treasurer, Miss Elsie Smail, Spencerville.

Advisory committee:

East Ottawa: Miss M. Charlebois, Mrs. J. T. Wilson, Miss Juliette Chevrier, Mrs. Shirley Woods, Miss E. Mulvey, Miss Dorothy Peck and Mrs. A. H. Lieff.

North Ottawa: Miss Nancy McCarthy, Miss Mary Blackburn, Miss Marie Rangier, Mrs. H. D. Street, Miss Marion Charleson, Miss Ida Smith and Miss Maguire.

South Ottawa: Miss Mary Taggart, Miss Kathleen Sibbet, Miss Katherine Seguin, Miss Isabel Grant, Miss Isabel Gale, Miss Elizabeth Reardon, Mrs. N. D. Porter, Jr., and Miss Rose Stewart.

Carleton: Miss Gladys Schryer, Westboro; Miss Anna May Kearns, Westboro; Miss Katherine Currie, Westboro; Miss Rita Monette, Ottawa; Miss Margaret Fagan, Ottawa; Miss Helen Macasse, Ottawa, and Miss Lillian Brunette, Ottawa.

Dundas: Miss Winnifred Smeaton, Morrisburg; Miss Doris Stubbs, Morrisburg; Miss Edith Armstrong, Morrisburg; Miss Margaret McCannon, Morrisburg; Miss Elsa Kastner, Morrisburg, and Mrs. W. Hamilton, Jr., Chesterville.

Glengarry: Miss Gabrielle Pilon, Alexandria; Miss Gabrielle Gormley, Alexandria; Miss Hilda Macdonald, Alexandria; Miss Helen Hope, Alexandria; Miss Eva Goulet, Alexandria; Miss Joy MacGillivray, Alexandria, and Miss Catherine McLeister, Alexandria.

Grenville: Miss Nora Snyder, Spencerville; Margaret Hogan, Spencerville; Miss Annie MacIntosh, Spencerville; Miss Lila Laurence, Spencerville; Miss Beryl Weir, Spencerville; Mrs. Ed. McIntosh, Spencerville, and Miss Helen Adams, Spencerville.

Lanark South: Miss Frances Hutton, Smiths Falls; Miss Ailene Mason, Smiths Falls; Mrs. J. P. Hamel, Smiths Falls, and Miss Annie Dignan, Smiths Falls.

Lanark North: Miss Helen Baker, Carleton Place; Miss Jean Wylley, Almonte; Mrs. Kennedy, Carleton Place; Miss Helen Findlay, Carleton Place; Miss Rosamond Findlay, Carleton Place; Miss Phyllis Hutton and Miss Winona Kipper.

Renfrew South: Miss Mae Russell.

Brockville: Mrs. J. G. Broom, Mrs. Bert Horrigan, Miss A. Dunlop, Miss Nora Bowie, Mrs. D. E. Lewis, and Miss Jean Lewis, Athens, Ont.

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Chosen President



A. H. LIEFF, who heads men's branch of Eastern Ontario Twentieth Century Liberal Association.

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Visit of Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.
His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Luncheon in the Parliamentary Restaurant
by
Right Honourable R. B. Bennett
Prime Minister of Canada

May 5, 1931

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D 9686

Visit of Sir Ronald Lindsay

Delighted to join in welcome to British Ambassador to United States of America.

Always welcome to family circle.

(?) Visits of other ambassadors to Canada.

Interesting to note Sir Ronald can come as guest of the High Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada. This not possible five years ago.

Sir Ronald welcome because of office.

Many eminent men have represented Great Britain at Washington.

Feeling that ambassador should be one with knowledge of Canada.

Welcome also because he is old friend.

Not first visit to Canada, though 25 years since last visit.

Many changes in Ottawa during quarter century. Glad to see that guest has noted some of them with approval. These Houses of Parliament new. Equality of status which even our Conservative friends now admit.

Warmth of welcome is the same as in former days.

Our guest a very distinguished visitor.

By family. (See Journal clipping May 17th)

By service. (See Who's Who)

A Scot. The race which has given so many outstanding sons and daughters to Canada. A debt which Canada can hardly hope to repay.

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Sorry length of visit short.

Visit however at present time of special interest in that it coincides with visit of Japanese Prince.

Japan - U. S. great Pacific powers.

Japan - Great Britain allies of long standing.

U. S. - Great Britain enjoying cordial relations.

Canada a link between all three.

Pleased to have Sir Ronald's approval of work of Canadian Minister to Washington.

(?) Would it be possible to make some reference to fact that legations established by a Liberal government?

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British Ambassadors to Washington

1903 - Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand

1907 - Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce

1913 - Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice

1918 - Marquis Reading

1919 - Viscount Grey of Fallodon

1920 - Sir Auckland Geddes

1924 - Sir Esme Howard (now Lord Howard)

1930 - Sir Ronald Lindsay

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Feeling that ambassador should be one with knowledge of Canada.

Welcome also because he is old friend.

Not first visit to Canada, though 25 years since last visit.

Many changes in Ottawa during quarter century. Glad to see that guest has noted some of them with approval. These Houses of Parliament new. Equality of status which even our Conservative friends now admit.

Warmth of welcome is the same as in former days.

Our guest a very distinguished visitor.

By family. (See Journal clipping May 17th)

By service. (See Who's Who)

A Scot. The race which has given so many outstanding sons and daughters to Canada. A debt which Canada can hardly hope to repay.

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Sorry length of visit short.

Visit however at present time of special interest in that it coincides with visit of Japanese Prince.

Japan - U. S. great Pacific powers.

Japan - Great Britain allies of long standing.

U. S. - Great Britain enjoying cordial relations.

Canada a link between all three.

Pleased to have Sir Ronald's approval of work of Canadian Minister to Washington.

(?) Would it be possible to make some reference to fact that legations established by a Liberal government?

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British Ambassadors to Washington

1903 - Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand

1907 - Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce

1913 - Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice

1918 - Marquis Reading

1919 - Viscount Grey of Fallodon

1920 - Sir Auckland Geddes

1924 - Sir Esme Howard (now Lord Howard)

1930 - Sir Ronald Lindsay

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To be released for Wednesday (Oct. 21) Morning Papers.

"POLITICAL ORGANIZATION"

A SPEECH

by

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition

at

Annual Meeting

Ontario Liberal Association

London, Ontario, October 20th, 1931.

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I - Introductory

Political Organization and Political Parties

Political Activities Distinguished

Exemplified by Dissolution of Parliament

II - The Beauharnois Incident

Reasons why Beauharnois should be discussed and understood.

Destroyers and Hypocrites not interested in the Truth.

Beauharnois Affair divisable into two Phases.

Relation of Phases of Beauharnois Affair to the main divisions of work of Political Parties -

The Two Companies.

No connection between approval of Beauhanhnois plans and Campaign Contributions.

The Beauharnois Project - What it is.

Description of Physical Aspects -
(1) Location.
(2) Site and Plans - a Power Project.

Charter and Plans.

Parts played by provincial and federal governments respectively.

Consequence of its provincial character.

The Question of Jurisdiction.

Public Ownership and Control vs. Private Ownership and Control of Natural Resources and Public Service Utilities.

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Company Promotion a Business by Itself.

Approval of plans under Navigable Waters' Protection Act.

Approval a Matter of Law and Engineering.

Why Beauharnois Plans were Approved ~~&~~

Duty to approve if plans did not interfere with navigation - A greater responsibility to have refused approval.

The Question of Provincial Rights - Right of Province to Sources of Revenue.

Provinces Right to Develop its Industries.

Governments of two provinces were interested in development proceeding forthwith.
(a) Quebec.
(b) Ontario.

Policy of Harmony and Good-Will between provinces and Dominion.

A Canal for Nothing in St. Lawrence Development.

Means taken to safeguard the Public Interest.

No Exception taken in Commons under provisions of Navigable Waters' Protection Act to approval of plans.

No exception can be taken by anyone to-day.

The Bargain made with the corporation was a substantial achievement.

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III - Inquiry by Special Committee House of Commons

Questions raised at Time Investigation was Requested.
(a) The Constitutional Question.
(b) The Legal Question.
(c) The Engineering Question.

Findings of Special Committee with respect to Questions raised
Confirm Course taken by Liberal Administration.

Action of Conservative Administration Confirms course taken
by late Liberal Administration.

Political and Other Purposes of the Inquiry.

Partisan Character of Inquiry Itself.

Time of Beginning and ending Inquiry clearest Evidence of
its partisan political purpose.

Inquiry into Campaign funds not in scope of reference the
Merest Pretext.

Neither Evidence nor Report contains Reflection on Liberal Administration.

Nature of Reflections in Report.

Outcome of the Inquiry.
(a) Committee's Recommendations.
(b) Legislation Introduced and Passed.

IV - The Problem to be Solved

What "Beauharnois" Stands For.

The Liberal Party not alone.

The Problem one of Campaign Funds in General.

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The Beauharnois Contributions.

Nothing Illegal about Acceptance of Beauharnois Contributions.

Contributions to both Political Parties - Reason for Return of Contributions to Conservative Party.

Request of Mr. Bennett to clear up Campaign Contributions in General.

V - Gentleman's Agreement and Royal Commission

No knowledge of any "Gentleman's Agreement".

Inquiry concluded to Conceal further Investigation into sources of Conservative Contributions.

Royal Commission to Inquire into Campaign Fund Contributions.

Right of Liberal Party to demand Fullest Inquiry.

VI - What is to be Done?

Necessity for Campaign Funds.

Campaign Funds in Themselves do not Constitute an Evil.

Large Political Funds do not Necessarily mean Corruption.

Attitude of Political Leaders towards Campaign Funds.

Publicity of Central Campaign Funds.

Contributions by Individuals as Important as Contributions by Corporations.

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Reduce the Costs of Elections.

Elections Investigation Act.

Prohibition of Use of Public Funds for Party Political Purposes.

VII - Proper Party Organization

Necessity for Party Organization and Education.

What is needed by way of Organization.

Educational Work of a Political Party.

Organization in Politics as necessary as in Church or other Activities and just as Legitimate.

Contributions necessary for political Organization in General need not be large.

Indifference to Organization and Political Education between Elections places undue Burden upon the Parliamentary Party.

The need for Party Publicity greatly increased due to the present position of the Press.

Statement of existing Position re Organization and Publication.

Necessity for Position being known.

Appeal for recognition of Situation.

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Ontario Liberal Association

London - October 20th, 1931

I

Purposes of the Association.

Its relation to party organization.

Organization of a political party - theme of address.

Relation of organization in provinces and the Dominion.

Organization between periods of elections - and at time of elections - inter-relationship of.

Provincial organization.

Dominion organization.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's day - while in office -
years after office -

The Liberal Information Office -
pamphlets, leaflets, Speakers Liberal
Monthly, etc., etc.

The War

Since the War

The National Liberal Convention 1919.

Organization of offices, etc., thereafter.

The elections of 1921 - Premiership.
" " 1925
" " 1926
" " 1930

The years of Liberal Administration - 1921-30 -
brief outline of record of.

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The investigation of the parliamentary committee.

Scope and purpose of (nothing re elections).

Disclosures re election campaign of 1930.

Report of Committee.

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II

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The Beauharnois Inquiry:

Origin of.

Scope and purpose of.

Relationship of Dominion Government to
division of powers under constitution
the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

Points to be kept in mind:

Re Quebec project.

Diversion of powers, etc.

Dominion's obligation:

Question of provincial rights.

Responsibility of refusal.

Matters to safeguard by Dominion.

Precautions taken.

Report of Committee re - no reflection on Administration.

Partisan character of Committee.

Disclosures of inquiry - (to report of committee):

(1) Re fees paid it.

(2) Re individuals.

(3) Re campaign funds.

Action of the government - legislation.

Action of government - since prorogation.

Present position.

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III

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Re: Campaign Funds.

Disclosures of Beauharnois inquiry.

One-sided nature of.

Was this the purpose of inquiry?

Conservative Party's relationship thereto -

(1) Dominion Conservative - Quebec Members.
(2) Provincial - Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Bennett's reason for not accepting funds.

Legality of contributions made.

How law came to be amended.

Funds of parties in political campaigns.

Did Conservative Party have a fund?
What was the amount?
From what source was it obtained?

A new and all-important question opened up.

Demand for Royal Commission to investigate.

Re Agreement to end Beauharnois inquiry -
None on part of Liberals - Mr. Gardiner's statements.

Bennett's reason for refusal to grant Commission not the reason given in granting investigation into Beauharnois.

Beauharnois merely an incident in the question of campaign funds and their bearing on elections.

Fresh demand for Royal Commission.

The position of the Conservative Party -- chivalrous attitude of?

Monies contributed in previous campaigns.

Position of the parties - humility vs. elation.

Legitimate use of campaign funds.

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IV

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WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

I. On part of State.

Legislation necessary -

(1) Remove need for campaign funds as largely as possible.

(2) Make public contributions made.

(3) More effective means of ensuring law will be observed.

Re (1) National register of persons entitled to vote.
Notification by State to individuals where to vote.
Penalty for failing to vote - pay same
or lose right to vote
at subsequent elections.

(2) All contributions to party funds to be made public -
publicity to be given to owenership of shares
of newspapers.

(3) Elections Investigation Act.

Publicity vs. Penalty.

Old controversial elections.

(4) Make illegal appeals to electorate in nature of bribes
by provinces, etc.

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V

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

II On part of Liberal Party.

Cease to look to political campaign as means of winning elections.

Look to education - ideas and ideals,
organization and publicity between elections.

The Party itself to recognize a larger responsibility.

How matters have been managed:

A few active;

nearly everyone else indifferent;

prepared to profit by good government, by making certain policies prevail, but unwilling to contribute anything.

What contributions have individual critics made?
" " has the press made?

Need for organization of Party as a whole.
" " central office financed by Party.

President and officers independent of Ministers, ex-Ministers or M.P's - save re policy.

A secretary and treasurer to be named by Party.

A Liberal publication - monthly, and pamphlets and leaflets.

Organize constituencies - speakers, etc.

The method of the Liberal Party in Britain in its days.

The method of churches, Y.M.C.A., Social Service Clubs, Patriotic Associations, etc.

The management of political campaigns - open, not secret, apart from Members of Parliament.

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V Continued.

Appeal to Party for this - a call for volunteers.

Duty of a Leader - etc.

Leader's relationship to party funds.

" responsibility re

Re control by

Re Third parties.

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VI

Need of restoration of Liberal Principles and Policies.

The Future of Liberalism -

re world politics.

re Canadian politics.

The free hand given Bennett -

promises made in campaign -

condition of country today.

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Political Organization

Confusion in public mind as result of discussion.

Relation of political organization to government.

Political organization not something to be shunned
but a most necessary part of government.

Purpose of government - give expression to the will of the people in the affairs of state - in principles and policies finding expression in laws and administration.

Means to this end necessary. -

Parliament - Majority representation, constituencies, franchise, vote, campaigning = candidates, principles and policies
May be fraud at any stage - gerrymander, ~~=~~
War Time Election Act.

Political organization a means to an end to this long chain which links will of people - with its expression in laws and administration (good government)

Government and political campaigning - two things entirely separate and distinct - last and the first ~~[illegible]~~ link

Not established an alibi

Parliamentary party and Political party = separate and distinct
Each has responsibilities of its own.

Every link in chain as important as other.

There may be weakness at any point which will effect the whole. - Gerrymander of constituencies
fraudulent franchise - wartime Election Act.

Political organization itself a chain of many links.

(1) has to do with Principles and Policies
(2) has to do with general elections, ~~constituencies~~,
candidates
forum etc

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I. Introductory

Political Organization and Political Parties

Political organization is concerned with the work of political parties in and out of parliament. I wish to speak tonight, more particularly, of what in Canada is referred to as the old political parties, which extend their activities over the entire country, and which were in existence before Confederation.

Broadly speaking, a political party is all one, and its obligations and responsibilities relate to its entire membership. As in the case of every institution, however, there are some whose opportunities and responsibilities are greater than others, depending upon the position of trust and prominence which they occupy. Members of parliament and officers of political organizations belong to the latter group.

Similarly the work of a political party is all one, whether it relates to the achievements of its members in parliament, or to achievements of members of the party, apart altogether from parliament. The two are interrelated. Organization in the one case is as necessary and as important as in the other.

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Political Activities distinguished.

Politics is such a large matter that it is often difficult in political discussion to distinguish between what falls appropriately under one heading and what under another. There are, however, many clearly marked divisions or distinctions which it is helpful to keep in mind. There is, for example, the distinction between the old political parties, whether they be called Liberal and Conservative or Grit and Tory. There are the further distinctions to which new parties give rise, as, for example, Labour, Farmer and Communist parties. The differences in these particulars are based upon policies which in the main are the result of inherent temperament, but in part, also, of caste and class. In the politics of our country, there is the distinction between what is federal and what provincial based upon the division which our constitution makes between rights and powers, in respect of jurisdiction, of the provinces and the Dominion. Other distinctions might be cited, but I shall refer only to one more, and that is the one already indicated namely that between what in politics relates itself immediately to parliament and its work, as, for example, legislation and administration, and what relates itself to political activities apart from an immediate association with parliament as, for example, the work of this association.

In politics, as in Nature, hard and fast lines of demarcation cannot be drawn between forces that are intangible, and in a constant

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state of flux. For our understanding, however, of the problems with which politics are concerned, and of all that relates to their consideration and solution, it is important that we should keep constantly in mind fundamental and essential differences, whether of origin or of obligation.

Exemplified by the Dissolution of Parliament

Perhaps I may help to make clear the last mentioned distinction by reminding you that there are periods, once in so often, in which parliament ceases to have any existence, periods during which there ceases to be any such individual as a member of parliament. We are apt to forget this, and to think of parliament as a continuing body, and members of parliament as having a well-nigh continuous existence. There was a condition of that kind at the time of the Long Parliament, in the days of Cromwell, but it was in order to put an end to any further possibility of the sort that definite limits were fixed as to the time for which parliament would be entitled to sit.

It is all important that the significance of the limiting of parliaments to definite periods should be fully appreciated because in the inability of parliament to perpetuate its own existence lies the secret and security of all that we mean by self-government. Once parliament is dissolved, the people themselves are in supreme control.

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A ministry may and does continue as an administrative and executive body, but its tenure of office is limited by the will of the people as it may be expressed in a general election. Ministers of the Crown, whether they be members of the Senate or of the House of Commons, once dissolution takes place, cease to be members of parliament until a new parliament is assembled. They cannot be members of something which does not exist.

Take the situation in Great Britain today. There is at this moment no such being in the British Isles as a member of parliament, be he lord or commoner. The people for the time being are wholly supreme. They have not even delegated any of their powers to their representatives. They have ceased to have representatives, and for the time being are busy deciding for themselves who their representatives shall be, and how they shall get them elected to parliament. I hope this illustration is sufficiently immediate to make clear the distinction between what may take place in parliament, and what may take place in a general election; in other words serve to keep separate and distinct what is to be expedted of political organization in connection with the work of parliament, and of political organization in connection with the demands of a general election.

When parliament reassembled, at the beginning of last session I addressed our members in caucus on the need for effective organization, in connection with the work of parliament. I wish

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tonight, on the occasion of my first public address since parliament prorogued to speak to you here, and through you, to members of the party generally on the need for effective organization outside of parliament and its immediate work.

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II. The Beauharnois Incident

The failure to appreciate the significant distinction between what relates to the party work in parliament and what relates to its activities apart altogether from parliament has given rise to no end of loose thinking, irresponsible speaking and writing, and resultant great confusion in the public mind concerning the incident which has attracted in Canada during recent months so much public attention and this despite the overwhelming importance of our present problems. I refer, of course, to the so-called Beauharnois incident.

Reasons why Beauharnois should be Discussed and Understood

There are several reasons apart altogether from its bearing upon the subject I have chosen for this evening why the Beauharnois affair should be fully discussed and understood, and why I should refer to it before all else tonight. One reason is that it raises for consideration some questions which go to the very root of what we mean by self-government. Another reason is that, with the problems of the day what they are, in all parts of the world, but more particularly what they have become in our own

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country, no greater misfortune could befall this land than that any one incident, however important it may be, should be permitted to blind the public to the gravity and distressing aspects of some of the national problems with which, for some time past, our country has been faced, and with which it is confronted at the present time.

I have no desire to minimize any aspect of the Beauharnois matter. I want to see every feature of it which can have a bearing on any present or future problem of the country fully disclosed. I am most anxious that the whole matter shall be rightly understood; that it shall be viewed in its true perspective. I am particularly anxious that it shall not be permitted to be used to throw dust in the eyes of those who are desirous clearly to see and understand matters which vitally affect their lives, and the present and future of our country; or that it shall be made to serve as a smoke screen to blind the public generally to the effect of those causes which have contributed and are contributing to the existing depression and unrest, and to their rightful remedies. I recognize, that, having attracted the attention it has, until Beauharnois is viewed in its true perspective and rightly understood, political

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partisanship will see to it that the public is not permitted to give to other issues the attention they should have. In these circumstances, I had better say at once what I have to say with respect to that matter.

The Destroyers and the Hypocrites not Interested in the Truth

There are in every community always some who do not wish to know the truth, or to have the truth known. It is unfortunately only too true that there are very many who take a positive delight in seeing others injured in reputation, and working as hard as they themselves possibly can towards that end. Anything that will help to destroy the faith that some may have in others seems to afford to such persons intense satisfaction. Then there is another class, perhaps even more detestable, the "holier than thou" type of individual, who like the pharisees of old lift up their eyes to Heaven and thank God that they are not as other men are, but who would not cross a street to pour oil into the wound of a dying man. These two types of individuals are not new, the world has always had them. Indeed, the effort of Christianity and of civilization is to see how society may rid itself of them. Those who belong to these

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classes, the destroyers and the pharisees, will not be interested in the truth about Beauharnois. Fortunately the majority of men and women are not of this class. They are truth loving; they are just and humane; they are humble in heart and mind; they have faith in their fellow men and wish to see that faith maintained. In all things they wish to see the right upheld. They are not unduly censorious; neither do they delight in scandal. Many of those who belong to this class have been rudely shaken by much that was brought out in evidence before the Beauharnois inquiry, and have been still more puzzled by much that they have read in the press. They at least will be anxious to know the truth concerning Beauharnois.

Beauharnois Affair divisible into Two Phases

The Beauharnois affair, from the point of view of public interest and concern, may be divided into two phases: the one is related to the approval by the late Liberal administration of the plans of the Beauharnois Light Heat and Power Company; the other to the contributions to the campaign funds of political parties by

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persons connected with the Beauharnois Power Corporation. That there was no connection whatever between the two will be apparent once the situation is clearly reviewed and understood.

Relation of Phases of Beauharnois Affair to the Main Divisions of Work of Political Parties - The Two Companies

It is interesting and important to observe that these two phases are related respectively to the two main divisions into which the work of political parties naturally falls, namely, that which relates to parliament, and which can be performed only by members of parliament in their capacity either as legislators or administrators, and that which relates to the political activities of a party apart altogether from those immediately associated with the work of parliament.

It is to be observed, first of all, that the plans which were approved by the late Liberal government were those of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, and that they were approved on March the 8th, 1929. The Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company was a company incorporated by the province of Quebec. It was not until some months after the plans of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company had been approved that another company, the Beauharnois Power Corporation, a financial

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holding company, was incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act. The Beauharnois Power Corporation was incorporated on July the 9th, 1929. It was by persons connected with this corporation that contributions were made to the campaign funds of political parties, and it was not until the general elections of 1930, almost a year and a half after the plans of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company had been approved, that any contributions were made.

The approval of the plans of the Beauharnois company is something for which the government, being a committee of parliament, was responsible to parliament and through parliament to the people. The contributions of those connected with the Beauharnois Power Corporation to the political parties for purposes of political campaigns was something apart altogether from the government, something apart altogether from parliament. So far as the Dominion was concerned, the contributions were made after it was announced that parliament would be dissolved; were made, in fact, after the dissolution of parliament, and when as a consequence no such body as parliament was in existence.

It is important to keep clear this line of demarcation. The matter of the approval of plans is one subject by itself. Nothing is to be gained by a confusion of the two, nothing that

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will be helpful in a true understanding of the significance of, or in the solution of any problem of government.

No Connection between approval of Beauharnois Plans and Campaign Contributions

In thus emphasizing the separate and distinct nature of the two phases of the Beauharnois affair, I am in no sense seeking to create, either for myself or for others who were members of the late Liberal administration, anything in the nature of an alibi so far as any aspect of the Beauharnois matter which may reflect upon the party is concerned. We were not less members of the party because ministers of the crown. Indeed our responsibility, it must frankly be said, for everything pertaining to the party's affairs was all the greater for that very reason. But responsibility of members of a political party for what takes place in and at a time of a general election; and responsibility of ministers of the crown for the honourable performance of their duties as such, are two entirely different things, and every care should be taken that they are not confused. The one concerns the good name of an administration, and equally the good name of the country, both of which are entitled to be protected from any false representation; the other concerns the affairs of a political party, apart altogether from the government of the country. As regards political parties, it is perhaps expecting

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too much to imagine that anything will prevent false representations.

Of course, were it shown that the two were connected, that the plans of the Beauharnois company had been approved as the result of a bargain between the government and the company in accordance with which, on the one hand, plans were to be approved, or concessions to be made by the government, and, on the other hand, a contribution to be made to the funds of a political party, then a situation very grave indeed would exist, and one for which the government of the day would be responsible. It would be a case of a corrupt administration which had made a corrupt bargain, and an administration guilty of anything of the kind would deserve to be exposed and dealt with accordingly. Nothing of the kind, however, was the case with respect to the approval of the plans of the Beauharnois company. There was no agreement, expressed or implied, at the time of approval, whereby a consideration in the nature of a payment by the company, or any one on its behalf was to be made then or at any future time to the Liberal party or to any one authorized to accept monies on its behalf. Nothing of the kind has been proven. Nothing of the kind can be proven.

In this, I claim some right to speak with authority. The approval of the Beauharnois plans was based upon the legal and engineering aspects of the application and upon no other consideration. I say without reservation, expressed or implied, that the plans of

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the Beauharnois Company were considered and approved by the late Liberal administration wholly and solely upon their merits in the light of the best legal and engineering opinion which the administration could command, and under the responsibility placed upon the ministry by the Navigable Waters' Protection Act. There was no question of a consideration of any kind, apart from that involved in administrative obligation and the public interest.

Every effort that human ingenuity could devise was made before the select committee appointed by parliament to prove that there was something of the kind, but nothing of the kind could be proved, for nothing of the kind ever took place. I should perhaps add that no charge of the kind has ever been made by any responsible person.

The Beauharnois Project - What it is.

Description of Physical Aspects

(1) Location

First of all, it is important to have a clear understanding of what the Beauharnois project is. To this end, let me say a word about that part of the St. Lawrence River which lies between Lake Ontario and the city of Montreal. Between Lake Ontario and a point a little above Cornwall the river forms the international boundary. Below Cornwall, as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is wholly

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within the province of Quebec. Between Lake Ontario and Cornwall there are in places rapids and shallows which require dredging and the construction of canals for purposes of navigation. The same is true of the river between Cornwall and Montreal. To permit of ocean going vessels entering the St. Lawrence and finding their way up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, canals of a size and strength comparable to the Welland Ship Canal would have to be constructed. The development of canals necessitates the creation of dams, and where dams are constructed there is the possibility of power development at their heads. Power development means the creation of an important source of revenue.

In proceeding with the development of any scheme of the deepening of the St. Lawrence, two methods are possible. One is to begin with the construction of a canal and thereby incidentally to develop water power at the head of the dams. The other is to permit the development of dams for purposes primarily of power by the construction of canals, but having the canals so constructed in location, size and strength as to fit into a scheme of deep water development.

With this description of the physical aspects of navigation and power development in mind, the Beauharnois project is easily understood. In the first place, it is on that part of the St. Lawrence River which is situated wholly in the province of

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Quebec. In the second place, it is a power project.

(2) Site and Plans - a Power Project

In the province of Quebec, the waters of the St. Lawrence a little below Cornwall broaden out into Lake St. Francis, and find their way out of Lake St. Francis, through a part of the St. Lawrence River which is not suitable for navigation, into another lake, Lake St. Louis, some eighteen miles distant. This is known as the Beauharnois section. The town of Beauharnois is situated near Lake St. Louis. It is near there that the power house of the Beauharnois company will be located. Navigation of the St. Lawrence, through the Beauharnois section, was made possible by the construction, some years ago, of a canal on the south side of the river. It is known as the old Beauharnois canal. Another canal was constructed later on the north side of the river. It is known as the Soulanges canal. That canal is in operation to-day. The Beauharnois project is to develop the water powers of the St. Lawrence between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis by the construction of a new canal from Lake St. Francis to Lake St. Louis farther south than the old Beauharnois canal, by having power works erected at the point where the waters of the new canal will flow into Lake St. Louis.

The Charter and Plans.

To develop power in accordance with these plans, it was necessary for the company to obtain a charter from the government

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of Quebec. This it did in 1928 under the name of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company. It was also necessary for the company to obtain from the Dominion government approval of its plans under what is known as the Navigable Waters' Protection Act, which requires that any work of construction on a navigable river must be so made as not to interfere with navigation. Much of the confusion which has arisen with respect to the Beauharnois project has been due to a complete failure to appreciate the parts played respectively in this matter by the government of the province of Quebec, and the government of the Dominion.

The Parts Played by provincial and Federal governments respectively

To make clear at once the line of demarcation, let me say that, with respect to the right to develop power, which included the construction of the canal and the building of the power works, the rights and powers were all given by the province of Quebec. The Dominion government gave no rights or powers to the company.

Consequence of its Provincial Character

The point I want to make perfectly clear is that the Beauharnois project was not, in its inception, a Dominion of Canada project, nor is it a Dominion of Canada project except as regards certain terms and conditions imposed by the Dominion government upon

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the Beauharnois Light Heat and Power Company under authority of the Navigable Waters' Protection Act. The Dominion government gave no charter to the Beauharnois Light Heat and Power Company. Its charter was obtained from the legislature of the province of Quebec. The promotion of the company was no more an affair of the Dominion government than the promotion of any other company in that or any other province. If in the obtaining of its charter or in the promotion of the company or the corporation that was subsequently formed there was anything out of the ordinary in transactions of the kind, that was not anything ~~with~~ with which it was the business of the government of the Dominion to inquire, nor was it anything with which the Dominion government had power to inquire; that was for the people of the province of Quebec to decide for themselves in relation to their own government.

The results in the recent elections in the province of Quebec do not appear to countenance the view that the people of that province disapproved of the granting of the charter to the Beauharnois company by the legislature of the province or to the approval of the plans by the late Liberal administration. The results of the elections in Quebec, where the Beauharnois situation is best known and understood, were a direct answer by that province to the allegations and criticisms of the conservative party in this very matter, and a rebuke generaly to the present administration at Ottawa and its leader for interference in Quebec affairs and failure to make good his own promises in the federal field.

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The Question of Jurisdiction

It will help to an understanding of the federal government's relationship to the Beauharnois project if we keep firmly in mind that under Canada's constitution there is an all important division of rights and powers between the government of the Dominion and the governments of the provinces; that within their respective jurisdictions each is supreme and that the Dominion has no more right or power to interfere with a matter assigned exclusively to any of the provinces in Canada than it has to interfere in the internal affairs of a foreign country. Matters pertaining to property and civil rights are matters which under our constitution are assigned to the provinces. In virtue of this fact the provinces have claimed as their own all unalienated natural resources within their boundaries and the right to legislate with respect to resources alienated or unalienated. Lands, forests, mines, rivers, lakes and streams, water powers, all come within the category of natural resources. Where these lie wholly within the boundaries of a province, they belong to that province, and no power other than that of the province itself has authority to do aught with respect to the disposition of them.

Public Versus Private Ownership and Control of Natural Resources and Public Service Utilities

In matters pertaining to the ownership and control of natural resources and public service utilities there are, all are aware, two

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schools of opinion. One believes that ownership and control should be in individuals and private companies, that in this way industrial development is likely to reach its highest, quickest, most efficient and most profitable development. The other school of opinion holds that the ownership and control of natural resources and public service utilities should be in the public as organized in the municipality, the province or the state. It has been generally recognized that with respect to its own resources and public service utilities, it is for each municipality or province or country to determine for itself what it may wish to do, and that no other authority within the country, be it small or large, has any more right or power to impose its will as to which system shall prevail whether private ownership and control or public than has a foreign country.

Company Promotion a Business by Itself

For any company to secure the right to create or operate a water power in any province for the purpose of generating hydro electric power, it is necessary for the company in the first instance to obtain a charter from the government of the province. This is done by act of the legislature, which act sets forth the powers given and the conditions or restrictions imposed.

Company promoting is a business by itself. ~~If~~ It is governed by laws which provide what may and may not be done. It is, at times,

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an inscrutable and mysterious sort of business which has helped to bring great fortunes and happiness to some, and great losses and sorrow to others. For neither the sin nor sorrow of company promotions can governments, be they federal or provincial, be held responsible unless it be shown that governments have by their acts knowingly aided and abetted the wrongs of which promoters have been guilty.

Approval of Plans under Navigable Waters' Protection Act

I come back to the division of powers under our constitution. It was under the powers given to the provinces to deal with property and civil rights that the Quebec government gave its charter to the Beauharnois company, and it is under this provincial charter that its work of construction is proceeding. Without a charter from the government of the province, the Beauharnois company could never have come into existence.

There is one clause in the British North America Act - our constitution - which says that the government of Canada shall have to do with navigation. Obviously, that was desirable, as unless power were given to some central authority to control conditions on navigable streams where trade and commerce is being carried on, on waters that are interprovincial and international it would be impossible to exact the uniform standards and regulations so essential to the commerce of the country as a whole. Under its

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authority to legislate respecting navigation, parliament passed some years ago what is known as the Navigable Waters' Protection Act, under which it is provided that "No works shall be built or placed in, upon, over, under, through or across any navigable waters unless the site thereof has been approved by the Governor-in-Council, nor unless such work is built, placed and maintained in accordance with plans and regulations approved or made by the Governor-in-Council". That is not a requirement which has reference only to the province of Quebec, or to a project such as that of the Beauharnois company. It applies to all provinces and to all companies whose works may have an effect upon navigation.

Approval a Matter of Law and Engineering

The Beauharnois company having obtained its charter from the government of Quebec, submitted its plans for approval of the Dominion government under the provisions of the Navigable Waters' Protection Act. That approval obviously is not something which a government could give in virtue of its own knowledge of conditions. The knowledge required to pass on matters of the kind is highly technical, having to do with such matters as river levels, strength of embankments, velocity of flow, effect of ice, etc. etc. The report is made by the technical officers to the minister, the minister submits the report to council or to the cabinet, and after

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consideration by the Cabinet it is either adopted or not. If adopted, it becomes an order of His Excellency in Council. Let me repeat again, the federal government does not grant or give anything, it simply approves upon conditions, something which has already been granted. It does not approve the project itself, it approves only the plans related to the project in so far as they may affect navigation; its approval is given under terms and conditions which it believes are essential to safeguard navigation.

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Why Beauharnois Plans were Approved

(1) Duty to approve if plans did not interfere with navigation - A greater responsibility to have refused approval.

What else, in the facts and circumstances as they existed, was there for the government to do but to grant its approval of the plans once it was satisfied that the interests of navigation were fully protected? The government had a responsibility in the matter of refusing to approve just as great as in approving. A refusal might in the circumstances have led to the creation of a very serious situation.

What were these facts and circumstances? I have already touched upon them in part. Let me continue to state them.

The Question of Provincial Rights
Right of Province to Sources of Revenue.

The first reason why the Dominion had no right to withhold approval of the plans is that the water energy of the St. Lawrence does not belong to the Dominion but to the provinces, and a province has a right to do what it likes with its own, provided rights of others are duly respected. It has a right to revenues from its own sources and to grant sources of revenue to others. In this case the Quebec government had granted

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the water rights to the Beauharnois company in return for a water rental of $50,000 a year, and a royalty amounting to $500,000 a year.

This company, having received from the Quebec government the right to use 40,000 cubic feet of water per second, prepared engineering plans for the conversion of the water energy into electricity. The only obstacle in the way of power development was the necessity of satisfying the Dominion authorities that suitable provision was being made for the requirements of navigation. And so the company asked the Dominion to approve of its plans, or to suggest such modifications as might be necessary if the interests of navigation were in fact interfered with by them.

Province's Right to Develop Its Industries

In the second place, the province of Quebec was entitled to proceed with its own industrial development just as much as the province of Ontario or any other province. To have impeded or thwarted that development by refusing to grant approval of plans, otherwise satisfactory, would have been for the Dominion to play the part of a dog in the manger in a manner which would help to further the industrial interests of rival provinces at the expense of Quebec.

Governments of Two Provinces Were Interested in Development Proceeding Forthwith.

In the third place, the approval was desired not only

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by the province of Quebec, but also by the province of Ontario. Please note it was not a private corporation that alone was pressing the Dominion government to approve the plans of the Beauharnois company. It was the governments of the two oldest provinces of the Dominion, the one a Liberal, the other a Conservative government. Moreover, one of these provinces, in the matter of hydro electric energy might be described as a "private ownership" province, and the other as favouring public ownership.

(a) Quebec.

The government of Quebec headed by Mr. Taschereau was pressing for the plans to be endorsed. It was represented that Quebec was seeking to establish industries based on the availability of large blocks of power, and to obtain the lower rates provided by competition. The government could not ignore the claim that the province should be allowed to get the full benefit of its constitutional right to any water power which could be developed without interference with the federal control over navigation.

(b) Ontario

When the Beauharnois interests were pressing for action on their application, they were given to understand that, the government policy being one of promoting ffiendly feeling between

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the provinces and the Dominion, the attitude of Ontario towards the development of power on the St. Lawrence by private interests in Quebec was something of which full account would have to be taken. This, in fact, delayed the consideration of the Beauharnois application for some time. It was thought that the Hydro and the Ontario government might protest that an injustice was being done both the province and public ownership, and the last thing the Dominion wished to do was to create a provincial issue either with Quebec or Ontario. The shoe, however, came upon the other foot when the government was furnished with a letter sent by Premier Ferguson to Premier Taschereau in which Ontario's Premier thanked the Premier of Quebec for making it possible for the Hydro to buy power from the Beauharnois company, and for "voluntarily making such generous provisions a condition of your approval of the Beauharnois undertaking". After this, there was little left to consider but ~~making~~ to make certain that the proposed development would fit in with the plans of the deep sea waterway.

The letter from Premier Ferguson of Ontario to Premier Taschereau of Quebec expressed the hope that the development would be pressed forward, in order that the province of Ontario might obtain much needed hydro electric power from that source. It was sent to the Dominion government at the time the application for the approval of plans was under consideration in support of the

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application. It was intended as such, and was so regarded.

It may be worth while quoting an extract from this letter. The letter is addressed to Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, Quebec, P. Q., is signed G. H. Ferguson and is dated Office of the Prime Minister and President of the Council of Ontario, Toronto, 19th November 1928. It will be recalled that the plans were not formally approved until March ~~28~~ 8, 1929. The first part of the letter refers to the "off peak" export of power from Niagara. The extract I am quoting is the three last paragraphs of the letter. It reads:

> "I note you say that the Beauharnois people are about to press the Dominion authorities to give effect to the legislation passed by your legislature at the last session. I fully realize that this development is entirely within the boundaries of the province of Quebec and this province has no voice in the matter.
>
> "We do, however, greatly appreciate the spirit of co-operation in the development of these two great old provinces which you have so frequently shown, and which is again evidenced by the provision you have made that a portion of this power may be made available to this province should

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we need it and are able to negotiate a favourable contract, so long as it is not directly or indirectly exported to the United States.

"Owing to the undoubted delay there will be in regard to the settlement of the development of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa river powers, and the rapidly increasing demand for power in Ontario, I feel that we will probably again in the near future have to take advantage of your good-will and secure a further supply from some point in your province.

"I am sure I need not assure you again, as I have done in the past, of our appreciation of your attitude towards Ontario and her power problems by voluntarily making such generous provision a condition of your approval of the Beauharnois undertaking. If I am right in my view as to our early requirements of power, Beauharnois would seem to me to be a very convenient and favourable point from which to procure our requirements."

followed later by a contract with Ontario [illegible] which made [illegible] power

Policy of Harmony and Good-will between Provinces and Dominion

That reference to the joint approval of Quebec and Ontario suggests a fourth reason for the approval of the plans. It was a part of the policy of the Liberal administration of the day to adjust all outstanding differences between the Dominion and the provinces;

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to bring about between them, so far as possible, the utmost harmony and unity between the Dominion and Great Britain and the other self governing parts of the British Empire was an all important part of Liberal policy.

A Canal for Nothing in St. Lawrence Deep Sea Development.

Lastly, the government saw in the conditions which it was authorized to impose under the Navigable Waters Protection Act, an opportunity to obtain for the people of Canada, without cost to the country beyond that involved in the construction of locks, an important essential link in the St. Lawrence deep sea waterway scheme. These conditions the company reluctantly accepted, and that link has been obtained.

After the government's own engineer's report had said that the company's engineering plans would not interfere with navigation, the company agreed so to construct its work as to provide a steep channel 27 feet deep and 600 feet wide, to supply the Dominion with $20,000 worth of electricity yearly without charge, to pay a federal royalty of $46,950 yearly, to give free sites for locks and wharves when required, and to agree that the Dominion might at any time declare that the right of public navigation existed along the company's canal to the same extent as along the new Welland canal. In other words, it was not mere approval of plans that the

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government was giving a company. It was securing for Canada, without cost to the country, save that involved in the construction of locks, an all important link in the St. Lawrence waterways scheme; and that in the province of Quebec, in which province there had been strong opposition to any such development.

What, I repeat, these being the facts, was there left for the government to do but to approve the plans? What possible excuse was there for not performing what in the circumstances was an obvious executive duty? Had the plans not been approved, would not the government, in the circumstances I have mentioned, have been open alike to attack and censure?

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Means taken to safeguard the Public Interest

I shall not here, and at this time, review the steps taken by the administration to safeguard the public interest at every point. I went into this at length, and in detail, in the debate on the report of the special committee in the House of Commons on the night of July the 30th. Those who are interested will find particulars in the Hansard report of that date. Suffice it to say that, in the approval of the plans every possible precaution was taken by the administration to see that the public interest present and future was fully protected, and that other private interests suffered no injustice.

No Exception taken in Commons under Provisions of Navigable Waters' Protection Act to Approval of Plans

Here I wish to draw attention to an all important point. The Navigable Waters' Protection Act contains an express provision which enables the House of Commons at any time to annul or vary any order which the Governor-in-Council may have approved, and this without liability on the part of the Dominion. The wording could not be more direct or explicit than it is. Section 12 of the Act under the head of "regulations" reads: "Parliament may, at any time, annul or vary any order of the Governor-in-Council made under this Part". That is the part of the Act which refers to

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what the Governor-in-Council may do.

"Any action of parliament in that behalf shall not be deemed an infringement of the right of the local authority company or person concerned".

The attention of the members of the House was specifically drawn to this clause before, at the time of, and after presentation of the Order-in-Council approving the plans were presented to parliament. Never once, from the date of approval on March 8, 1929, to the day of dissolution on May 30, 1930, was there a motion in the House of Commons from any side requesting that the approval given be amended in any particular.

No Exception can be taken by Anyone Today

As I have already said, relationship between the Beauharnois Company and the government of the day had its beginning and end in the approval of plans of the corporation under the Navigable Waters' Protection Act. One of the leading journals of our country has well expressed the situation as it is: "The statement can be made that nobody whose opinion is of any value has arisen to suggest that the Beauharnois plans as passed by the King government do not properly protect the interests of navigation, and that was the principal if not the sole responsibility of the King government in the matter". The statement might well have gone much

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farther. It might with equal truth be said that the bargain made by the Liberal administration of the day with the Beauharnois Corporation, so far as the interests of the people of Canada were concerned, was one of the best bargains ever made by any government with any corporation.

The Bargain made with the Corporation was a Substantial Achievement

The one matter with which the Dominion government had to be particularly concerned was whether or not the plans submitted would prejudice in any possible way the probable future development of the St. Lawrence deep sea way. The administration of the day was not satisfied with allowing the matter to rest there. The government as I have shown went out of its way to impose upon the company obligations with respect to size and style of canal to be constructed, conditions which have obtained for the people of Canada at the expense of the company itself, an all important link in the deep sea waterway chain. Instead of making concessions the government imposed obligations, and obligations of a character which were strenuously resisted by the company. Had the government been seeking to confer favours upon any of its friends its course would have been in a direction diametrically the opposite.

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These are facts which cannot be denied. The records speak for themselves. I venture to say that when the present government comes to terms with the government of the United States - if it ever does - on behalf of the province of Ontario for the development of power in the international section of the St. Lawrence, that nothing comparable in the interests of the tax payers of this country will be effected.

What was achieved by the Liberal administration in the way of securing for Canada without cost an invaluable asset for all time to come in the shape of an important link in the St. Lawrence Waterways scheme constitutes in itself a very substantial achievement, and is something in the record of the Liberal administration of which all Liberals may well be proud.

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III. Inquiry by Special Committee of House of Commons

Questions raised at Time Investigation was Requested

Had the inquiry into the Beauharnois project been made prior to the general election of 1930, there would not have been as there is today any suggestion of contributions to campaign funds having to do with approval of the Beauharnois company's plans. An investigation at that time would have served to bring out in their true light and perspective the matters pertaining to the approval of the plans. It would have made clear the circumstances which necessitated the approval at the time approval was given. It would have disclosed the far-reaching nature of the conditions which had been imposed upon the company in the interests of navigation, and the government's achievement with respect to obtaining without cost an important link in the St. Lawrence shipway scheme. All this should have been made clear by the special committee in its report.

When in parliament an investigation was asked for it was not because of any alleged contributions promised or otherwise

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to party funds. It was in relation to matters which in their nature were either constitutional, legal or engineering.

(a) The Constitutional Question

In general terms it was alleged that the St. Lawrence River was different from other rivers in Canada and that the Dominion as a whole possessed in the case of the St. Lawrence rights which as respects other rivers in the Dominion would be immediately conceded as belonging exclusively to the provinces in which or through which they flowed; in other words, that the St. Lawrence river was a national asset, and not an asset divisable between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

(b) The Legal Question

The next matter was a legal one. The question there was whether the federal authorities were justified in approving the plans of the Beauharnois company seeing that they involved a diversion of 40,000 cubic feet per second of water of the St. Lawrence into the canal which the company was constructing.

(c) The Engineering Question

The third question was that of the suitability of the plans both with respect to location and construction to meet the requirements of the St. Lawrence deep sea waterway development. This was an engineering question.

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Findings of Special Committee with respect to Questions raised confirm Course taken by Liberal Administration

Each of these questions naturally came before the special committee for its examination and report. To the extent to which the committee may be said to have reported upon them at all, it may be said that they were left just about where the committee found them. It made no specific announcements. The constitutional question in a sense was all but completely ignored. The legal question was stated to be a legal one and was not determined, though direct issue was not taken with the opinion expressed by the law officers of the crown. As regards the engineering question, although the inquiry shows that, while engineers, like all professional men, may differ in opinion as between one plan and another, the committee found no grounds sufficient to express an opinion that the present route was not satisfactory or that it would not fit profitably into any St. Lawrence waterways scheme. So far as the committee's investigation may be said to have been related to the questions which occasioned the demand for it, the results only go to show that the government of the day had carefully considered all of these matters, and with respect to each had taken what even now appears to be the right and proper course.

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Action of Conservative Administration Confirms Course taken by late Liberal Administration

I might point out that the present government's action as well only serves to confirm the course taken by the Liberal administration with respect to each of these matters. The present administration has not evinced any intention of regarding as a serious constitutional issue the claim that the St. Lawrence belongs to all Canada as distinguished from the provinces through which its waters flow. It hopes to decide as between the Dominion and the provinces the debatable question as to their respective rights to power generated from works constructed by the Dominion for purposes of navigation by reference to the courts of a concrete case. By allowing a diversion of 53,000 cubic feet per second the present administration has gone as far as the Liberal administration was prepared to go, and farther than it went at the time the original plans were approved. And finally, as to the engineering question, it has shown its approval of the route and construction of the project as a part of the St. Lawrence deep sea waterway by its undertaking to see that the project is gone on with and brought to completion.

The declaration that the work is for the general advantage of Canada means nothing that in effect was not always there. It is

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not proposed to transfer ownership or control from a private to a public corporation, or to change the plans generally.

It is difficult to understand just why, as respects the constitutional question, the legal question and the engineering question, there was any more reason for an inquiry by a special committee of the House of Commons at the last session than there was at the last session of the old parliament. If these were the matters of real concern, they were important enough to be taken up by judicial inquiry, as Mr. Bennett while Leader of the Opposition said they should be, immediately the present administration came into office, or at the very latest, if they were to be examined into by a committee of parliament, at the beginning and not at the very end of the session which opened in March last and concluded in August. The fact that such was not the case, that it was not until June the 10th that the committee was appointed affords the strongest of reasons for believing that the action of the administration in granting the inquiry at the time it did was not so much for reasons of public policy as for reasons that were politically partisan. The time at which the committee was appointed, the personnel of the committee, the methods by which the proceedings were conducted, and, above all, the time and place at which they were summarily concluded well afford the strongest evidence that such was the case.

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The Political and Other Purposes of the Inquiry

There is reason to believe that the government had in its possession all or most of the important information which was brought out later before the committee. Why it did not institute an inquiry of its own motion, if public interests were the main concern, is a matter that has not yet been explained. It is an open secret that rival financial, industrial and political interests were at work for months on the preparation of a case which would serve to wrest the control of the Beauharnois company from those into whose hands it had come. Many there are who today believe that this was a main if not the principal purpose of the inquiry. Not that the rival financial and political interests into whose hands control might pass would have no association with methods such as those which appear to have been employed in the promotion of the Beauharnois company and the management of its affairs, but simply because power is power, and control of a corporation such as the Beauharnois company is and promises to become is regarded as an asset both financial and political worth fighting for. Much that has taken place since the inquiry concluded would lend colour to this conviction.

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The Partisan Character of the Inquiry Itself

The committee itself, in accordance with usage, was so composed as to give a majority to the members appointed to represent the government. It was rather significant that its Chairman should have been a member of the Cabinet, one too who in addition to filling the requirements of his own portfolio, was representing the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons where, if anywhere, his presence was urgently required from day to day during the closing days of the session. The counsel appointed was a leading Conservative. Of the partisan manner in which the proceedings were conducted and the report prepared and presented to parliament and the press, the public already has some knowledge. The record of the proceedings speaks for ~~themselves~~ itself. It is known that the report itself as drafted not by members of the Committee as a whole but by its Chairman with the aid of the counsel, if not by counsel with the aid of the Chairman, was presented to the Committee only on the morning of the day it was presented to parliament; that while it had been gone over in hurried fashion section by section, and materially altered in the course of its consideration by the committee as a whole, ~~that~~ members of the committee were never so much as given a copy of the draft as revised to read over from beginning

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to close, before the draft as revised was read by the Chairman to the House of Commons as the official report of the committee. Meanwhile the unrevised draft was given to a section of the press, and was published by the Mail and Empire and other papers as the report of the committee. It would be difficult to imagine anything more reprehensible than this.

Time of beginning and ending Inquiry clearest Evidence of its Partisan Political Purpose

One need not look beyond the time of the beginning and ending of the inquiry to see its partisan political purpose. There were three reasons for the time selected and taken being what they were. One reason was that everything in the way of political advantage was gained by having financial and political interests at work supplying all the ammunition possible; and having in readiness briefs for use, both in parliament by members and before the committee by counsel, before so much as notice of any intention to have an inquiry held was given to political opponents. Another reason was that the government knew only too well how completely it had failed to implement the pledges given with respect to ending unemployment, of blasting a way into the markets of the world, and other of its proclaimed policies. It was anxious to divert public

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attention from its own failures and shortcomings and to make as difficult as possible discussion in parliament on the question of unemployment, which subject - the most important of all - it had left to be dealt with at the end of the session. Ths third reason was the desire to be in a position to end the inquiry just at the moment that would best serve, not the public interest, but the government's own purpose. It was known that, with the session protracted into August, members would be leaving for their homes, that it would be with great difficulty that parliament could be kept in session, and that most members would be glad to see the session end almost at any cost. Once the campaign contribution incident, so far as Beauharnois was concerned, was exposed, the purpose in view was secured.

That Inquiry into Campaign Funds not in Scope of Reference the Merest Pretext

It is the merest pretext to say that the scope of the inquiry as set forth in the order of the House of Commons did not contemplate an inquiry into contributions to political campaigns. If such was the case, then why were witnesses questioned with respect to contributions to political campaigns? If it was not the case, then why was the order so drafted as to necessitate inquiry

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with respect only to Beauharnois? It is impossible to escape the conviction that the reason the order was drafted in the terms it was, was mainly, if not wholly, political. That contributions had been made by Mr. Sweezey was known to the Prime Minister before the session opened. It was known too that an investigation might be so directed not only that the contributions to the Liberal campaign fund might be made the outstanding feature of the inquiry, but that Mr. Bennett's direction to have the contribution made to the Conservative fund returned might be made a feature scarcely less conspicuous. Moreover, the government had it in its power to enlarge the scope of the inquiry at any moment, on a moment's notice. It did not do so for the simple reason that had the inquiry been into campaign funds generally the whole situation would have been reversed.

The government must accept sole responsibility for the time at which the committee met, and for the fact that its task could not be accomplished with thoroughness before the close of the session.

In the second place, it is important to observe that the investigation could have been continued after the prorogation of parliament through the appointment of a royal commission. In spite of the fact that this was requested by myself as the Leader of the Opposition, and was demanded by a large section of the newspaper press of the Dominion regardless of political affiliations, this proposal to continue the investigation of Beauharnois and other large subscriptions to campaign funds was not accepted. For this

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curtailment of the investigation, the government and the Conservative party alone were responsible.

Neither Evidence nor Report contains Reflection on Liberal Administration

Having regard for the political partisan purpose of the inquiry, it is the more significant that there is nothing in the evidence or in the report of the committee which can be said to reflect upon the late Liberal administration or any member of the administration. Of the report I think it may be said that it represented all that rival interests, evidently in a position to meet all financial requirements, could bring to light, and all that political partisanship with the aid of every conceivable agency of government, could make known against its political opponents.

All the material which both rival and political interests possessed was placed at the disposal of counsel appointed by the government as counsel for the committee. The committee and its counsel had unlimited powers in the matter of investigation, not only to examine under oath any of its members it might wish, but also to compel the production of documents whether public or private, to search premises and examine the books and accounts of firms, including bank books of individuals.

The fact that there was naught in the evidence or in the report which could be said to reflect upon the administration of the

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day should have been so stated in the report. I resent very strongly, and the Liberal party as a whole, if not also the public, has a right to resent that notwithstanding this to be the case, there are in this country some newspapers which continue to insinuate, if they do not openly say, that in the approval of the Beauharnois plans there was a bartering of public rights for party ends, that concessions were made for contributions or contributions given for a concession. Nothing of the kind was proved, nothing of the kind can be proved. Instead of concessions being granted, obligations as I have shown were imposed. One publication went so far at the time party feeling was running very high as to say that it was in payment for the St. Lawrence river that Mr. Sweezey and his company made the contribution they did; that they had got part of the river, and were to get the remainder. The fact is that the Beauharnois company has not yet the possession of any part of the river, and a clause in the contract gave to the government of the day the power to take away any rights the company may have under its charter were it shown that such a course is in the public interest or that the company had failed in the fulfillment of the obligations placed upon it by the government. Not only has the government of the day adopted no such course, it is permitting the company to go ahead with canal construction on a scale which contemplates a wider diversion than that given by the Liberal administration at the time the plans were approved. Will any one say

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that in this the present administration is being influenced by a financial or other consideration. If not, why should an insinuation of the kind be made with reference to any preceding administration?

Does anyone suppose that if the chairman, the counsel and the Conservative members on the special committee of parliament had had any reason to believe that the monies given by Mr. Sweezey to the campaign funds of the Liberal party in the last election were the outcome of a promise made at the time the plans were approved or in reference to any future contingency, that Mr. Sweezey would not have been asked whether there was any such undertaking? Is it not certain that Mr. Sweezey was asked that question before he went into the witness box, by some one or more of those who examined him while there. Is not the reason that that question was not asked, that the counsel and members of the committee had ascertained in advance what the answer would be, namely that no undertaking of the kind was ever made by anyone on or on behalf of the government.

A direct answer from Mr. Sweezey on this point would have destroyed altogether what members of the committee were seeking most eagerly to do, namely, in some way to implicate the government with the contributions which were made in the campaign. By not opening the door to an explicit denial through question and answer, the committee saw its opportunity of leaving upon others a false impression or inference. I say that question ought to have been

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asked and answered. I think I may safely say that the committee went as far as it was possible for them to go to have it appear that the campaign contributions had to do with the approval of the plans. In this, however, they wholly failed.

Nature of Reflections in Report

Undoubtedly, there were in the evidence, parts of which are reproduced in the report, aspects of company promotion which, to those who have little or no knowledge of so-called high finance, must have come as a surprise. The enormous profits made by syndicate members who were in at the start; the creation and disposition of nuisance corporations; the immense fees paid to legal firms for professional services, are all of this character, but they are features of company promotion in no sense peculiar to Beauharnois. They can in no way be said to bear upon the action or the record of any political administration or party unless it can be shown that they served to influence its course of action.

Perhaps it should again be pointed out that the sole concern of the federal government is the duty assigned to it under the Navigable Waters' Protection Act. It was not the business of the federal government, in respect of a company holding a charter from a government of one of the provinces of Canada, to go into the private affairs of the company. Matters of the kind are governed by the law of the land, both federal and provincial laws.

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The Outcome of the Inquiry
(1) The Committee's Recommendations

If for the moment we leave to one side all that pertains to campaign contributions, what is to be said of the outcome of the inquiry? The committee's recommendations, with which the report concludes, were six in number, but there is not one of them that adds to or takes away from any right or power hitherto belonging either to parliament or to the company. Had there been discoverable anything at fault, with respect to which the committee would have been justified in making a formal recommendation, some recommendation of the kind would surely have been made. As they stand, one would be as safe in accepting the committee's recommendations with his eyes shut as with his eyes open, regardless of the political party to which he belongs. As regards these recommendations, there can be no question as to the unanimity of the members of the committee.

(2) The Legislation Introduced and Passed

The same may be said of the legislation introduced by the government after the presentation of the committee's report and which passed parliament without a division at the close of the session. There were two bills, one respecting the Beauharnois Light Heat and Power Company Limited, and the other to declare certain works of the Beauharnois Light Heat and Power Company Limited to be for the general advantage of Canada. The former cancels the order-in-council dated the 8th day of March 1929 as amended. This means little more than the

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substitution by the present Conservative administration of an order-in-council of its own to replace that of the Liberal administration. Authority to cancel the order at any time was contained in the order itself. The right to divert water is legalized by this act, thereby giving parliamentary sanction under a Conservative administration to what it was asserted under a Liberal administration was a questionable act. The old permit being cancelled under the order annulled, a new permit was to issue immediately.

The act authorizes a diversion of 53,072 cubic feet per second from the flow of the St. Lawrence to be used for the development of hydro electric power. Here again, parliamentary sanction and approval under a Conservative administration of something which it was contended had doubtful legal value when permitted by its predecessor. By the formal acceptance of the Beauharnois canal as the route of the St. Lawrence seaway by the government, a further increase of the amount to be diverted is virtually assured. The hope of being able to get this assurance, now impliedly forthcoming, according to his testimony, led Mr. Sweezey to scatter his money about so lavishly. Will it be said, so far as the present administration is concerned, that there has been a contribution either already made or to be made because of the increased diversion permitted by act of parliament, for the further increase implied in the acceptance of the Beauharnois route as part of the deep sea waterway? I do not think there is anyone who will make a charge of

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the kind. Then why should there be those who continue to make like insinuations and charges with respect to any act of the late Liberal administration?

Another clause of the act provides that further diversion other than that already granted must receive approval of parliament. Legislation to this effect, only more general in character, was introduced on February the 13th, 1929, by Mr. Thomas Church in a bill to amend the Navigable Waters' Protection Act. We have been told by Mr. Church that by his own party he was requested not to proceed with this bill. Why was Mr. Church not subpoenaed as a witness before the special committee? His measure was related specifically to the Beauharnois project.

The second act declaring certain works of the Beauharnois Light Heat and Power Company to be for the general advantage of Canada as a whole was a clause to the effect that "nothing in the act contained shall be deemed to affect any right that may be vested in the province of Quebec over or in respect of the use of the waters of the River St. Lawrence for the development of hydro electric power". This act leaves the situation pretty much where it was, excepting that impliedly the rights of the Quebec government to use the waters of the river St. Lawrence for the development of hydro electric power is, under a Conservative administration,

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given parliamentary sanction, where, when the right was asserted under a Liberal administration, it was claimed to be one of sufficient importance to deserve investigation by a special committee of parliament.

In essentials, therefore, there is in effect very little change. As The Manitoba Free Press says in an editorial summarizing with accuracy the outcome of the Beauharnois probe: "There is, therefore, in fact very little change. The Beauharnois Power Corporation goes on - It will have a different management, a management more acceptable to Mr. Bennett and to various other interests. This is about all."

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IV. The Problem to be Solved

What "Beauharnois" Stands for

One thing the investigation of the Committee served to accomplish. It left in the public mind the belief that there is something in our politics which is against the public interest, and that the "something" could be summed up in the word"Beauharnois". This makes it all important that there should be no misunderstanding about what the "something" is.

What then is it that "Beauharnois" stands for, which is against the public interest. It might well be many of the aspects of "high finance" in connection with company promotion to which reference has already been made. These matters come, however, more particularly within the purview of provincial legislatures and may better be dealt with at some other time and place. It is with Dominion politics that we at the moment are concerned. The contribution of very large sums of money by persons immediately associated with the Beauharnois Corporation to the campaign funds of the Liberal party is another feature. Many there are who would like to have it considered the only feature. Were the contribution in question the only one made by a corporation to a political

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party, this might be very much to the point; it might be even more to the point were it not a fact that contributions had been made by this one corporation to both political parties. Moreover, were contributions by corporations or individuals to the campaign funds of political parties the exception, and not the rule, Beauharnois might be even more conspicuous than it is. What has given to the word "Beauharnois" in its application to politics such sinister significance as it may have, is that it stands for something which has been only too common in the political life of this and other countries, namely the acceptance of contributions, in large amounts by political parties, to their campaign funds from corporations or individuals. This is the problem in its broad significance. That problem is not a challenge to the Liberal party alone, but to democracy. Though the danger may not be realized in practice, the practice of accepting contributions from corporations or individuals in large amounts, in the minds of many, threatens the control of the House of Commons by the moneyed interests or by those in possession of great wealth. In a word, it makes the fundamental issue one of money versus the people.

The Liberal Party not ~~the Sole Offender~~ alone

The Liberal party does not stand alone in accepting contributions from corporations, even in large amounts. I have

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no desire that the party should escape what it may deserve in the way of censure on this score. Justice, however, not less than the public interest, demands that the origin, the significance, and the extent of the practice should be fully known, and that responsibility for it should be placed where it rightly belongs, not on the shoulders of any one political party, or any one corporation, much less on any one or more individuals, but upon all who directly or indirectly have had to do with the granting and accepting of large contributions from corporations or individuals to political campaign funds.

The Problem one of Campaign Funds in General

If the principle of taking such subscriptions is wrong, then the problem is one of campaign funds in general, how they have been obtained in the past, how far they are necessary, and how far the practice can be eliminated by legislative or other means. In other words, the Beauharnois question merges into a much larger question which reaches down to the very foundations of our democratic institutions. The truth of the matter is that Beauharnois is symptomatic of a disease in the body politic, not of this country only, but, one might say, of all countries. It is for us, if possible, to find a remedy.

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The Beauharnois Contributions

There is nothing to be gained by making any disease or any situation worse than it is, or other than it is. In a moment I shall have something to say about campaign funds in general. Before doing so, however, I should like to conclude with the contributions made by those associated with the Beauharnois corporation and the position of the two political parties in reference thereto.

Nothing Illegal about Acceptance of Beauharnois Contributions.

The first thing clearly to understand is that there was nothing illegal in the acceptance of contributions to any amount from the Beauharnois company by any political party for its campaign funds. As the law stands a Corporation or an individual has a perfect right to make a contribution to the funds of a political party, and the party a right ~~in~~ accepting contributions. Some years ago a law was enacted which made contributions from corporations to political parties illegal. I much fear the law was never greatly respected, but it was there. At the session of 1930 that section of the Elections Act was repealed. The repeal was made at the request of Labour members in the House of Commons, the reason being that, under the law, as it stood it would have

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been illegal for labour unions or farmers' organizations without incorporation as political bodies to make contributions to the campaign funds of labour candidates or farmer candidates. ~~The change was made at the close of the session and was the result of a recommendation of a committee on which all parties were represented.~~ In commenting upon the amounts contributed to the funds of the Liberal party, and accepted, it is desirable that this fact of there being no illegality about the transaction should be fully and clearly understood.

Contributions to both Political Parties - Reason for Return of Contributions to Conservative Party.

The next point to note, is that contributions were made by those associated with Beauharnois to both political parties to the Conservative party and members of the party in the federal field, as well as to the party or members of the party in Ontario and Quebec, and that the return of the contribution made to the general fund of the Conservative party was on grounds of party expediency and not of public policy.

When the general elections came on, Mr. Sweezey made a contribution to the campaign funds of both the Liberal and Conservative parties. Later the contribution given to the treasurer of the Conservative party was returned, he according to Mr. Sweezey's statement of what he had been told, having had instructions from

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Mr. Bennett to return the contribution. Now what was Mr. Bennett's reason for directing the return of the amount contributed? Was it that contributions would not be accepted from corporations or persons associated with corporations which might be seeking favours from governments? Was it that the Beauharnois company might be coming to whatever government might be in office after the elections - possibly Mr. Bennett's own - for wider rights and powers, and that it was therefore better not to accept a contribution? Perhaps the answer can best be given by Mr. Bennett himself. Speaking in the House of Commons on July the 31st he said that by his previous utterances in parliament he was committed to a judicial investigation into the affairs of the Beauharnois company, that if he were returned to power he was bound to provide that investigation. What does this mean? It means simply that had a contribution been accepted that fact would have been disclosed. It would have been shown in the investigation which Mr. Bennett said he was bound to provide, which, by the way, he did not provide as he said he would by a judicial inquiry but by a Committee composed mostly of members of his own party in parliament, that the Conservative party had, equally with their opponents, received contributions to their compaign funds from Mr. Sweezey. How differently the whole matter would look, ifuupon investigation it were shown that the Liberal party was the only party

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to receive contributions from this source! Or even more, if it could be shown in addition that he, Mr. Bennett had actually refused to allow the acceptance of any contribution from that source! If it could only be shown that the Liberals had received a contribution, and that Mr. Bennett had caused to be returned the contribution his own organizer had accepted, that would be not only a black eye for the Liberal party, but he, Mr. Bennett, would stand forth in shining armour, as the one knight of the table round who had made war upon the dragons of greed and corruption which lay in the path of purity in the political life of Canada!

Request of Mr. Bennett to Clear up Campaign Contributions Generally

Far be it from me to deny to the present Prime Minister any such lofty motive, or to thwart him in any such heroic task. I would like the country to know that we had such a man in our midst. To this end, perhaps Mr. Bennett will tell us the amount of his own contributions to the party funds, whether campaign funds were solicited or accepted by his organizer in chief from other corporations or interests, and whether they were ordered by him to be returned. The refusal of one contribution in a campaign for fear of exposure is scarcely a sufficient title to knightly preferment in the order of political chivalry. I am anxious that our Prime Minister shall lose no honour to which he is entitled. Mr. Bennett's party is making

very much of this matter

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very much of this act on the part of its leader, while I am being chastized and condemned for not having had full knowledge of all contributions that were being made to the campaign funds of the party, and not having acted as Mr. Bennett did with respect to any contribution from sources connected with Beauharnois. We are being told by the Conservative press that Mr. Bennett apparently took the trouble to find out who were contributing and offering to contribute to his party, and was particular about them. "Premier Bennett" it is said "has been the exception among party leaders in turnimg the spotlight on the collection bag".

All that I ask of Mr. Bennett is, if the role he has chosen for himself is the one his party would have us believe it is, that he play it to the full. I ask him to come along with me and let us complete the job, by searching out, as respects the last three general elections, those who have made contributions to political parties. Let us show the public which the corporations were, what the interests were, who the individuals were that made contributions to the campaign funds of political parties, and what were the amounts of their contributions. Then the public will be in a position not only to judge between us, as to rights and wrongs of the respective political parties we have the honour to lead, but, what is of even much greater importance, they will be in a better position to know what is required in the way of remedying a situation

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with respect to campaign funds which has presented its problems to political parties at every election held in Canada since there was a Dominion parliament.

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V. Gentleman's Agreement and Royal Commission

No knowledge of any "Gentleman's Agreement"

I should like to say about the work of the Special Committee in so far as it had to do with contributions to political campaigns, that either it went too far, or that it did not go far enough. My own opinion is that it did not go far enough. It is being alleged in certain newspapers that the reason the Committee did not proceed further with the investigation was because of some "gentleman's agreement". If there were an agreement of the kind - which I take it means an agreement verbally reached, but which has not been reduced to writing - its existence must have been known to the Committee or to the party leaders. Some journals would infer that its existence was not only known to the leaders but that the alleged agreement was in fact made by them. The members of the Committee including Mr. Gardiner have denied the existence of anything of the kind. They at least ought to know and ought to be in a position to speak with authority. As I say, Mr. Gardiner has spoken for himself, Mr. Bennett is quite capable of doing the same. All I can say is that I was never so much as approached by either of these gentlemen with reference to any phase of the Committee's inquiry nor did I have a word with either of them concerning its proceedings. I was a party to no gentleman's agreement of any kind with any one, and have no knowledge of the existence of anything of the kind.

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Just how in the light of the statement made by me in parliament as to the desirability of further inquiry by Royal Commission into the whole question of campaign funds, it could be thought or said that I, or the party I represent, was opposed to further inquiry because of a gentleman's agreement or for any other reason, I am unable to understand. Not only are we not desirous of preventing anything of the kind, we have openly advocated and demanded further inquiry in parliament; a course which I now repeat is the one that I believe should be taken not less in justice to the Liberal party itself, than in the public interest.

The reasons for the inquiry being terminated when it was does not require any "gentleman's agreement" by way of explanation. Why should there have been anything of the kind so far as the Liberal party was concerned? Everything that conceivably could do the party any harm had been brought out. The Conservative party had taken care to shield itself. Would anyone pretend that the Conservative party had had no contributions to the campaign funds? The fact that the story of an alleged "gentleman's agreement" found its origin in a report in the "Mail and Empire" affords the strongest reason for believing that that party organ saw the necessity of some invention which would cause attention to be diverted from the real reason of the inquiry being terminated at the point it was. Just why other journals should prefer to go to this source, rather than to what was said in parliament, in order to imply an agreement which would

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implicate the Liberals and free the Tories of further investigation, is something I cannot understand.

Inquiry Concluded to Conceal further Investigation into Sources of Conservative Contributions.

The inquiry of the Special Committee concluded when it did, just for the same reason that it proceeded as it did. The government had power to do as it pleased, and the three Liberal members of the Committee were helpless in opposition to its will at any and every point. All power was in the hands of the Chairman, counsel and the government's own majority on the Committee. The inquiry had reached a point where logically, still holding to the Beauharnois end of the inquiry, there should have been further and the fullest probe into the $125,000 given to John Aird (Jr.), and which Mr. Sweezey, who paid over the money said according to his understanding, was for the Conservative party; also into the question of the Montreal Cotton Company lease, and whether contributions came to the Conservative party fund from anyone directly or indirectly concerned with that company. If so, whether contributions from that source also were reported to Mr. Bennett and ordered by him to be returned; also as to just what were the circumstances which led the Ontario Hydro Electric Company to make possible the financing of the Beauharnois Corporation by placing with that company a contract for 250,000 horsepower of Beauharnois power when the people of Ontario

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were very much for public ownership of electrical power, and must have been desirous of seeing power developed within their own province. Just why should the Beauharnois company have felt that it should pay $125,000 to any one in Toronto? The Hydro Commission is supposed to be well qualified to negotiate power contracts without the aid of intermediaries. All these matters were quite as relevant, quite as important, quite as sensational with respect to Beauharnois finance and campaign contributions as anything brought out in the evidence. Is there nothing that should still be investigated, that all mystery may be cleared away?

Royal Commission to Inquire into Campaign Fund Contributions

At the close of the session when the report of the special committee on the Beauharnois project was before parliament, I made a demand for a Royal Commission to go into the whole question of contributions to the campaign funds of political parties. As Leader of the Liberal party, I wish to repeat that demand tonight, and to say that I think the Commission should be appointed at once, that its proceedings and report may be in readiness to be placed before parliament for its consideration when parliament reassembles early in the new year.

Right of Liberal Party to Demand Fullest Inquiry

A party that followed up the incomplete inquiry of a committee

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of parliament which investigated matters pertaining to the department of Customs by a Royal Commission which exposed the contributions made by liquor interests to political parties, has a right to demand that the incomplete inquiry of another parliamentary committee, which has disclosed campaign contributions of one corporation only, and that only in part, should have its work completed by a Royal Commission which will go as searchingly into the question of campaign contributions to political parties by corporations generally.

I might add that a party that did not hesitate to risk the political animosity of the liquor interests by the investigation by Royal commission to which I have referred, and by the prohibition of the export of liquor from this country to the United States, is not a party that is looking to any interest seeking favours from the government for the success of its cause in political campaigns; it is a party, which in the nature of things, finds in privileged interests its mosts powerful antagonists.

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VI. What Is to be Done?

It remains now to consider what in the way of reform may be possible, and here I should like to speak with reference not only to the state, but more particularly with reference to our own party. A word first in reference to the state.

Necessity for Campaign Funds

The first thing to recognize is that a general election is as much a part of our electoral system as is majority representation, the division of the country into constituencies, the franchise and even parliament itself. All these things, constituencies, franchise, general elections, and parliament are not ends in themselves. They are means to an end. They are means whereby the will of the people finds its expression in the making and administration of laws. General elections afford the people themselves the one real opportunity they have to act immediately on their own behalf.

Campaign funds are just as necessary to the running of a general election as a general election is necessary to securing the representation of the people in parliament. They are as necessary a part of our electoral system as all those other parts which are taken for granted.

Campaign Funds in Themselves do not Constitute an Evil.

It is important that it should be recognized that there is

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nothing wrong in contributing to campaign funds or in using campaign funds for legitimate purposes in political contests. What is still to be recognized is the enormous costs of an election in our day and in a country the size of Canada. A leading Conservative journal at the capital has estimated that at least a fund of a million dollars is required by a political party in Canada to conduct a nation-wide campaign. This is something on which a royal commission might throw some light. Certain it is that very large sums of money are required to meet legitimate expenses, even of a limited character. There is the cost of advertising which runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, the cost of handbooks, pamphlets, leaflets, the cost of distribution of campaign literature, involving amongst other things thousands of dollars for postage, the cost of radio broadcasting, cost of political tours, of political meetings, etc., etc., etc., etc.

Large Political Funds do not Necessarily Mean Corruption

Because there are campaign funds in large amounts, it does not necessarily follow that the use to which they will be put is a corrupt use. Any review of the necessary expenditures of a political campaign will show what the amounts are that are required for legitimate purposes. Moreover, it is not to be assumed that, because corporations make contributions to political parties in however so large amounts, a government's action is going to be influenced thereby.

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Attitude of Political Leaders towards Campaign Funds

Realizing that in the public mind there is lurking in this danger, I have always felt that it was unwise for a party leader to have knowledge of the contributions made to political campaign funds. I may be mistaken in this view, but I have always understood such to be the tradition of political parties in the Old Country, as well as of the Liberal party in Canada, and my own conduct has been governed in the light of this tradition. I would not like it to be thought that in saying this I am seeking in any way to escape my full share of responsibility for all that pertains to campaign funds. Indeed, I should much prefer to have a full knowledge of every dollar contributed to the party funds, but I would wish to have that knowledge, not for myself to the exclusion of others, but in common with every citizen of the land. If a reform which would accomplish that end could be brought about, a great good, I believe, would be accomplished.

I submit it is the duty of every one who is interested in the cause of good government to strive to the utmost of his power to bring about such a reform. If the system which has been in vogue in Canada ever since there have been political parties in this country - of corporations and others making contributions to the campaign funds of political parties - is to be permitted to continue, then it seems to me the choice must lie between a leader of a party having an inventory of all contributors to party funds, together with the amounts contributed, and to have this constantly in his mind in framing and

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considering legislation, or he must be content to remain without that knowledge and trust to the judgment and discretion of the agents of the party, for whose actions, of course, he along with others must take responsibility. The fact that these are the only alternative makes it, it seems to me, all the more important why a leader of a political party should not be forced to act in accordance with one or the other of these alternatives, but why he should be just as fully informed, but no more fully, than every other member of the party. A reform of this kind would necessitate the fullest publicity with respect to campaign funds. It is a reform which personally I would like to see brought about at the earliest possible moment, and which I have no hesitancy in saying is a reform for which the Liberal party will work heart and soul.

Publicity of Central Campaign Fund

A reform obligating political parties to make public all contributions to a central fund will necessitate the law doing something which up to the present it has not done, namely, to take cognisance of political parties as such. For many years the law with respect to elections has taken cognisance of political candidates, and has set limits to the amounts which a candidate may expend, and has made conditions as to publicity with respect to expenditures by candidates. This, however, does not recognize that, apart from local expenses, heavy expenditures must to-day be made through some central agency for the campaign generally, and this requires a central campaign

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fund. It is this fund which, as well as all others, should be made public.

As it is now every candidate must fyle a detailed statement of his election expenses. Why should this necessity be imposed on a candidate while the head offices of political parties are free to collect and spend anything they like and give the nation no accounting at all. If there were full publicity and public auditing of all contributions to all political parties at all times, the limits to be placed upon contributions would soon take care of themselves. The source of a contribution is quite as important as its size, and if both were known the public would soon be able to judge for itself of the purpose and merits of a contribution. When funds are obtained honestly and spent honestly, there should be no hesitation about giving the public full particulars. Individuals or corporations which are not seeking to purchase unjustiable government favours should not object to a frank acknowledgment of their contributions.

Contributions by Individuals as Important as Contributions by Corporations.

In this connection it may well be asked if there is any difference between a contributions of a large amount on the part of an individual, and a contribution of like amount by a corporation or any one associated with its affairs, especially where political power or influence is the objective. Is it not of the essence of the whole problem that wealth, whether the wealth of individuals or corporations

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when applied to political campaigns, gives to its possessor a power which enables him to control the electorate, and, as such, is a threat to democracy?

Reduce the Costs of Elections

The state might greatly assist in lessening the problem of campaign funds by measures which will serve to further reduce the costs of general elections. In this connection I should like to repeat what I have already said in parliament as to the desirability of a permanent register of the names of qualified voters being prepared and kept up to date by the state, with an obligation upon the state itself to see that electors are duly informed of the time and place of voting. Much of the cost of electoral campaigns is what relates to the preparation and revision of electoral lists. This should not be left to political parties. It should be the work of the state itself, kept up to date not year by year, but month by month. It is worth considering whether some measure of compulsory voting might not also be made a feature of electoral reform.

Elections Investigation Act

Finally, I would suggest that we should have something in the nature of an Elections Investigation Act whereby it may be possible without too great cost to individuals to have the fullest inquiry into expenditures in political campaigns where there is reason to believe that in any particular the laws governing election

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campaigns have been violated. There are some evils which publicity will cure more effectively than penalty. We have an Industrial Disputes Investigation Act under which provision is made for the investigation of conditions which give rise to strikes and lockouts. We have a Combines Investigation Act under which, under certain conditions, combines may be investigated. Something similar with respect to expenditures at times of elections in constituencies and throughout the country might be a wholesome means of preventing evils which are difficult indeed to cure.

Prohibition of Use of Public Funds for Party Political Purposes

Before I leave this matter of expenditures in political campaigns may I point out that any restriction imposed on individuals and corporations with respedt to the use of their own monies for political purposes might well be extended to the government in the use of public funds for party political purposes. In a return which was made to the House of Commons in the last session it was shown that an expenditure of something like $100,000 had been made by the present administration on a "Buy in Canada" campaign which was all in the nature of advertising of Conservative propaganda. It was a wicked and wasteful expenditure of public money to serve party ends, and was none the better for having been carried on under the guise of helping the unemployed.

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VII. Proper Party Organization and Publicity

Responsibility of Individuals

Let me come now to our own party. If we want to make our principles and policies prevail we must have proper party organization and publicity. ~~This not at election times only but more than ever between elections.~~ This I regret to say is something we have not had. Moreover, the members of the party as a whole must recognize their obligation to contribute ~~not only to campaign funds~~, be the amounts what they may, ~~but also~~ to the upkeep of a properly staffed national bureau for information, organization and publicity. This means the maintenance by a central fund of services that are national in character. This the party has not had for many years.

The party must organize for political campaigns and put forth every legitimate effort to win at times of election campaigns, but it must look even more to the work of education and effective organization between elections. The party itself must recognize a larger responsibility than it has hitherto. The individual members must recognize that responsibility.

~~As long as I can remember~~ It is all too true that but a very few have recognized any financial responsibility of any kind even at times of a general election and between general elections the number reduces itself to the vanishing point. A very few loyal party men and women have

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~~been more than generous. Ninety nine out of a hundred have contributed nothing at all.~~ I should like to ask every man and woman who is critical at all of what has been done in any election campaign, or of the work of the party between elections, how much have you personally contributed of your time and money to further the work of national organization and publicity between elections? How much have you contributed to the party funds at times of general elections?

Necessity for Party Organization and Education

Political organization and education are essential to government. Some people speak as if political organization were something with which they should have nothing to do; something from which the high and noble minded, in which category they include themselves, should stand aloof. If government is wrong then political organization is wrong. If, however, government is not only right but necessary, to be indifferent to the affairs of government by advocacy and support financial and otherwise of right principles and policies is to fail in one of the highest duties of citizenship, if not the highest.

Party organization is nothing more nor less than the means whereby men and women who cherish like ideas and ideals, and who believe in the same or similar policies, seek to secure the election to parliament of the representatives of their choice. Without party organization anything of the kind is impossible,

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just as impossible as it would be to have laws without parliaments, or parliaments without representation, majorities, constituencies, the franchise and general elections. Party organization is not an end in itself, it is a means to an end, the end being the discharge by citizens in the most effective manner possible of the two-fold responsibility of making prevail the principles in which they believe, and to this end securing the best candidates possible and making sure of their election to parliament.

What is needed by way of Organization

What I wish to make perfectly clear is this. The responsibility of seeing that one's country is rightly governed, that the right principles and policies are made to prevail, is a responsibility which lies fairly and equally upon the shoulders of every man and woman who has the franchise. Experience has shown that that responsibility can best be exercised by membership in a party association.

An association once formed the next step is due provision for its permanency and for the discharge of its duties, first, that of publicity, with respect to the party's policies and record; and, secondly, assistance in organization of the constituencies for election purposes. All of this, rightly understood, is educational

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work, and educational work of the first importance, since it relates to affairs of state, and since, apart from it, a party can never make its own policies known nor the weakness of opposing policies understood, nor can it obtain the following without which power to enact its policies and to further their administration cannot be gained.

Publicity, to mean anything at all, demands three services continuously and adequately performed. First, the publication and dissemination of literature, setting forth the party's policies and record and dealing with its attitude towards the questions of the day; second, platform presentation of these things, which means today their presentation as well over the radio; and, third, some touch with the press of the country.

Educational Work of a Political Party

The educational work of a political party is continuous. It should be in season and out of season. It is important, however, to draw a clear line of demarcation between that work as carried on between elections, and during elections. It is in the former period that the real educational work of a party should be done. In times of excitement people are moved more by impressions and emotional appeals, and unless their minds have been made up in

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advance and their convictions are clear, they are apt to be swayed by appeals to prejudice and passion, to be carried away by promises, and to forget the real issues, or at all events not to see the full force of them. Moreover, it is between the periods of elections that the real work of administration is carried on, and a party, if its record is a good one, must keep its record constantly before the public. We are apt to forget that generations come and generations go and that what has become familiar or past history to us is wholly or only partially known to youth, and that it is the younger not the older members of society who constitute the majority of the electorate. We have also to keep in mind that with changes in conditions in our own and other lands, and conditions are ever changing, new issues are constantly arising which have to be dealt with and explained. So that a political party in its educational work has really three phases which it must be constantly stressing: the principles as well as the policies which distinguish its attitude from the attitude of other parties, the party's record in the past, and current issues. All three are necessarily dealt with at times of elections, but unless the real work of education has been done in advance there is little to hope for even from the highest of principles, the best of records and the wisest of policies at the time of election.

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It is sometimes forgotten that knowledge is power, and that right ideas are the living forces by which real progress is determined. A right idea can no more grow in the mind of the public without cultivation than seed can grow in soil which is never cultivated.

From this we see very clearly the need for a properly maintained publications office from which information on the party's principles, record and policies on the questions of the day will be obtainable by all, and publications likely to be of service to party leaders, members of parliament and others be constantly available for reference, and from which should issue to the public steady streams of periodicals, pamphlets, leaflets and other publications of an educational nature. To assist in the preparation of information and publications of the kind the best available brains at the command of the party should be secured and paid for. This phase of the party's work needs to be properly organized, which means that some responsible person needs to be in charge and provided with this requisite assistance.

Allied to the work of issuing political literature, is that of arranging for public meetings and providing constituencies with public speakers - members of parliament and others - women as well as men. This work can only be properly carried on from

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some known headquarters and, like everything else, under proper organization.

The organization of constituencies is, of course, a matter for the members of the party in the constituencies themselves. It must, however, always be remembered that the success of the party as a whole depends upon the number of individual constituencies which send representatives of the party to parliament. It is the weak link in the chain that determines the strength of the chain itself, and if some constituencies are neglectful or neglected, it matters not how efficient others may be in their organizatbon, the party will never be able to gain or to retain power, and to have its policies prevail.

For this reason it is important that there should be at headquarters some one who has a genius for organization in a large way, and who will see that constituencies are kept up to their obligation in the matter of organization, as regards the dissemination of party literature, the selection of the right persons as candidates and the detailed organization necessary to secure their election. In a country as large as Canada, with nine provinces each with a government of its own, organization of constituencies should be by provinces in the first instance, but something in the way of general supervision

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of the work of constituency organization over the whole of Canada is equally necessary, if only to see that each province is keeping up to standard in what is expected of it by all the rest.

Organization in Politics as necessary as in Church or other Activities and just as Legitimate

The necessity of all this work of organization and education in the arena of politics is just as great and its promotion just as legitimate as is the case with organization and education in any other field of activity. The position of the churches as institutions concerned with the spread of sound doctrine in matters of religion is not one whit different from that of a political party concerned with the spread of sound doctrine in those matters which constitute the affairs of state. Through organization ~~they~~ churches made the contributions necessary to carry on the educational and other work required to make their principles and doctrines prevail. Their aim may be the highest of all, but to spread the gospel, no matter what gospel it may be, in this day and generation money is needed, and if it is not wrong to contribute to the work of a church, neither is it wrong to contribute to the work of a political association. If it is a mark of shameful indifference to make no contribution whatever

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to a religious effort, indifference as respects the needs of a political party should be regarded as equally shameful.

Contributions necessary for political Organization in General Need not be Large

Nor should it be impossible for a political party to raise all the funds that may be necessary for its work through very small contributions if its members would only recognize some obligation in this particular and make contributions in accordance with their ability to contribute. Even a slight subscription helps to increase the zeal and the ardour of him who makes it. The Salvation Army is a splendid example of a voluntary body which has attained world-wide influence in our own generation. It has done it by the propagation of its ideas and doctrines by publicity both through the written and the spoken word, and by the aid of the drum, but efficient and extensive organization has been at the basis of it all. Much of its necessary finance has been raised in pence and farthings. There is not a method of organization or finance required by a political party to attain its end which should differ one iota from those employed by the Salvation Army, but to be equally successful at least something of the kind is urgently needed.

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Social service clubs, fraternal organizations, sporting, not to speak of temperance and other organizations, all find it possible through voluntary effort and without state assistance in any form to carry on their activities on a national scale, many of them on a scale which is international and even world-wide! They find it possible through contributions on the part of members to arrange for properly equipped headquarters for their officers, to pay the salaries of the necessary organizers, to publish and distribute literature, and to do much in the way of propaganda. Why should it be impossible or even difficult for a great political party to do the same? Labour and Farmers alike have shown us that members can be brought together through organization into voluntary associations capable not only of furthering their economic or class interests, but also of becoming powerful political bodies. Why should a political party that above all else aims at improving the conditions of those engaged in rural pursuits and of labour, not find it possible to become organized on a like scale and by like methods!

Indifference of Members of Parties to their Obligations responsible for Machine Politics

When it comes to politics, it seems to be believed that everything in the nature of organization somehow comes into existence

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of itself, or that nothing of the character or on the scale necessary in other fields of activity is essential.

Indifference to Organization and Political Education between Elections place Undue Burden upon the Parliamentary Party

There are many unfortunate consequences of not having much in the way of literature issued by a party between elections. One is that instead of helping to lighten the load which members of parliament have to carry, it places upon them an undue burden in the way of speaking in parliament, and to some extent upon a few throughout the country. In the first place a member has to find for himself all the facts necessary for his presentation of a case. He has the work of research in addition to that of preparation in other ways. Speeches of leaders are made to serve the place of party literature, to the disadvantage alike of the speaker and often of his effectiveness in debate in parliament and in other ways.

No one perhaps is more conscious of this, or has suffered more from it, than I myself. Let me refer only to the one long speech made during the special session of parliament and the three lengthy speeches made in this last session. It seemed to me after the general election that it was advisable to have somewhere on

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record some of the many many promises made by Mr. Bennett, and in virtue of which he was returned to power. With very little in the way of personal assistance, after all the strain and stress of a general campaign, and nearly nine years of office, I myself had to search the files of the various newspapers, make excerpts from the speeches, arrange and classify them according to topics dealt with, and then present them to parliament - in order to be of real value in the future in exact quotation from the paper, giving place and date on each occasion. All of this material should have been assembled by a Liberal information office and made available in pamphlet form for myself and others before parliament met. There was, however, no provision for anything of the kind, no one to prepare the material, nothing set aside for the printing and publishing. It would be difficult to estimate the value of having this material somewhere of record. There is nothing so fugitive and ephemeral as speeches, and what appears of them in the daily press. The papers soon become inaccessible and disappear. The preparation of the material required literally weeks, during which time I was not as accessible to others as I should like to have been, and what I deplored even more was unable either to rest or to prepare for the work of the session, apart from this feature, in the manner in which I should like to have been able so to do.

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Come now to the three speeches of the present year, the first on the Address. It was very long, but it dealt almost exclusively with the Imperial Conferance, and Mr. Bennett's utterances and performances there. Most of the material in that address should have been prepared in the form of a special pamphlet to which reference might have been made in the speech, but instead,to have authoritative data to which reference could be made in substantiating the argument it was necessary to suffocate the speech from beginning to close with numerous and often lengthy quotations.

The same was true with my speech on the Budget; I sought to bring out essential features, but the budget itself ought to have been riddled from beginning to close, and, finally with the speech delivered at the time of the presentation to parliament of the report of the committee of the inquiry into the Beauharnois project. A very few words so far as the government's action in the approval of the Beauharnois plans was concerned would have been all that was necessary, had there been, as there ought to have been, and as there ought now to be, a pamphlet of eight pages or more in the nature of authoritative statements on this matter. But as nothing of the kind had been prepared, I felt the imperative necessity of dealing with the matter historically or in its true perspective in relation to other policies of the

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government, and that took a considerable length of time, the reason for which, as was to have been expected, has been entirely misrepresented by an opposition press. May I point out that while that speech is in Hansard, and accessible to those who read Hansard, that the number of the latter is perhaps not one in a thousand outside an immediate parliamentary circle. Moreover no copies of that particular Hansard speech were reprinted or distributed at the time, nor has any reprint been made since or any pamphlet on the Beauharnois matter prepared and distributed. Is it any wonder that forces and influence, hostile or unfriendly to a political party are able to create any kind of false impression concerning matters which affect vitally its whole past, present and future, when the party itself has practically no medium other than the speeches of its members in parliament to make its record, its policies, and the truth of its position known.

The Need for Party Publicity greatly increased due to the Present Position of the Press

It may be assumed that what I have said in reference to party publicity I am forgetting the great and important part played by the press. The contrary, indeed, is the case. For

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nothing is a party publicity department more necessary than to supply the press with accurate and adequate data. The press does not get its information by some kind of divine inspiration or revelation, though it would seem that something of the kind from a source diametrically the opposite was not infrequently the case. The press reports speeches made in parliament, but newspaper correspondents give ~~it~~ the first tinge of party bias, and those who prepare the headings for articles give it what colour they please. The public which does everything more or less in haste, gains its impression from the few words that head or introduce an article and often from the size of the print. Unless, therefore, there is some wholly reliable source to which journals and speakers alike can go for information and for the refutation of false or prejudiced statements, a party's true position on any question is likely to be quickly and sometimes wholly lost to sight. It must be remembered that the old days of party newspapers are past. The party press is pretty much a thing of the past with a notable exception or two so far, at least, as the Liberal party in Canada is concerned. Consciously or unconsciously it is only too true that advertising, not news columns, are the main concern of public journals. There was a time when the former was a means to the end as regards the latter,

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but the reverse today is all too true in all parts of the world. That must necessarily mean that special interests and privileged will never lack sympathy and support for their point of view and doctrine, and that those who are opposed to privilege must expect to find themselves, so far as press support is concerned, very much in the minority.

In these days when the Conservative press far outruns the Liberal in the number of its publications, the need for party literature which can be used by speakers, and referred to from time to time as occasion requires is greater than ever before.

Statement of Existing Position re Organization and Publication

It is a part of my duty as Leader of the party to give to its members and those who are interested in Liberal principles andpolicies some statement of the existing position. I regret to have to say it, but if we except the reprint of speeches made by members of parliament, there has not been issued by the National Liberal Information Office from the time of the Liberal Convention of 1919 a single political pamphlet, except at time of general elections, all prepared after a general election had been announced and very little indeed at election times. One is forced, therefore,

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to say that, if we except what was done for the parliamentary end of the party in the way of publicity, the product, so far as the publicity end of the Liberal Information Office was concerned, was nil.

This is a ~~wrong and wholly shocking~~ state of affairs so far as the educational work of a great political party is concerned. It was not because individuals could not be found who were prepared to give of their time and special knowledge in the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets for the party, but because the individuals could not be found who were prepared to make the necessary contributions between periods of election for this wholly legitimate and necessary work of a political party.

Members of parliament have from time to time themselves voluntarily subscribed, or secured with the assistance of some of their friends amounts sufficient to remunerate the services of some one with journalistic attainments to make periodical contributions to the press. This, however, is the extent of the work of publicity carried on through the medium of the office and the press of Canada. In fact, it is not wholly correct to attribute the office with this much, seeing that some of the contributions made in this way have not been at the instance of the National Office or those associated with its management and

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control, but at the instance solely of limited groups who have been interested in keeping a particular point of view to the fore. So far as I have any knowledge whatever, there is not more than one such writer making contributions to the press at the present time.

I regret to say that the same is true with respect to the organization branch of the party's work. Since the National Convention of 1919, the federal party has never had any one filling the position of organizer who was giving his whole time and attention to this branch of the party's work. One or two members of the party have voluntarily given such supervision to the work of the office as they could, but except at times of general elections there has been no actual direction of its affairs, alike as regards organization and publicity. Though the Convention drew up and approved a plan of organization effect was never given to its recommendations, and the affairs of the old National Liberal Office have for the most part been left to the tender mercies of such clerical assistance as it had been found possible to retain, which at times has meant little more than the services of one or two stenographers.

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Since the general elections of 1930, what there is of a party's headquarters at Ottawa has been kept in existence through the generosity of a few personal friends. At the present moment, all that exists by way of a staff and accommodation is one stenographer whose salary is in arrears and an empty office ~~itself~~, the rent of which is overdue. I ask men and women who believe in Liberal principles and policies, who hope to see a Liberal government some day returned to power, is this a situation which they can afford to view with indifference? May I ask them the further question, how much have they personally contributed, or are they contributing today, to save the situation? I am here to tell the party tonight that, unless there can be found within the party men and women sufficiently numerous, I will not say to make large contributions, but who are willing to contribute some amounts towards the work of organization and education, the services of the one stenographer which the party now has will have to be dispensed with and the lease of the office cancelled before the present year is out.

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Necessity for Position being Known

// I have debated a long time before permitting myself to make this statement. I will, I know, be told that this is an affair of the party itself, and not of the general public, and, if the party's position from the point of view of organization and education has ceased to exist, that this fact should not be made known above all to our political opponents. May I say that this I have also considered, but there are many reasons which make it absolutely necessary to state the true position of affairs.

The first reason is that I see no other means of acquainting members of the party with the situation, and, as its leader, I feel it my duty to let them know what it is. Had I not listened to the counsel of a few friends, who themselve s are practically the only ones who are doing anything towards helping to maintain what there has been of a national office during the time that I have been the leader of the party, I would have spoken out long before this, for the absence of any efficient organization or educational work - when I considered the justice and strength of our cause - has been to me a source of anxiety and distress greater than I can begin to describe.

Another reason is that, unless there is an immediate acceptance of its full responsibility on the part of the party generally in the matter of maintaining a properly equipped organization and educational office, I see no chance whatever for the party's principles and policies triumphing at another general election. I

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believe with all my heart that Canada would not be in the deplorable position she is in to-day, despite what we are experiencing from world depression, had the policies for which we fought in the last election carried the day, and if Liberal principles and policies were being applied to the problems of the country to-day."

I have already referred in parliament, to the ~~exposition~~ statement of the party's affairs which I made to the members of parliament some months before the Dunning budget was introduced, in which I pointed out that, while I believed we had the right policy for the country, I did not see how, without some educational work being carried on, some literature being printed and distributed throughout the country from a central office, we could hope to have the merits of our own position presented properly, and saved from the misrepresentations of our political opponents. I wish to say, and to say it most emphatically, that I believe had we had a Liberal Information Office functioning properly, and organization of the constituencies what it ought to have been on perfectly legitimate lines, that, without a contribution of any kind from any corporation, and notwithstanding what there was in the way of depression, we would have won the last election. We lost because we were not organized in the constituencies as our political opponents were, nor was the party supplied with a fraction of the literature which they issued. The campaign itself and by its outward and visible signs made clear enough to the electorate that, for every dollar the Liberal party had for advertising, radio broadcasts

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and the like, our opponents had many times the same amount. But, notwithstanding this fact, if the knowledge of Liberal principles and policies in their bearing upon the then existing conditions had been known as it should have been known through educational work, started not after the campaign commenced, but made continuous during the period between campaigns, I believe we would have carried the day no matter what the financial handicaps might have been.

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May I be permitted to give a third reason for speaking most seriously and emphatically at this point. I have tried in the years that I have been Leader of the Liberal party to emulate the example and to honour the memory ~~of the men~~ of those who have been its leaders in the past. I do not hesitate to speak of my own grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, who was not afraid to risk his life for causes which he believed were essential to the well-being ~~life~~ of the common people; nor of the other Mackenzie - Alexander Mackenzie - himself a man of the people, the very soul of honesty an d integrity; also of the Honourable Edward Blake, vigorous and fearless in his championship of great constitutional issues, and most of all, of our great and beloved Chieftain, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a leader sans peur et sans reproche.

All of these men, whether in opposition or in office, gave of the best that was in them to the cause of the party which had honoured them with its leadership. I hold today a position of leadership of the party which has extended over twelve years, and I believe I can point to my record throughout the whole of that period, which has had in it places as difficult as any with which a political party can be called upon to deal,

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and say that at no time have I shirked any duty or responsibility on the score either that it was too difficult to attempt, or that, in some of its phases, it had to be encountered singlehanded. Nor do I propose as long as I continue to enjoy the confidence of my fellow-Liberals and have the necessary health and strength to shirk any task or duty which I may see before me. But it is only fair to the party, for me to say that my physical endurance is not what it was as a younger man. If I had to contemplate a further period of leadership under conditions of lack of organization and education in the party's work such as that of which I have been speaking, I question if I should be equal to the strain, or be able to do what is expected of me by the party in the advocacy of its cause. I have, however, no fear of anything of the kind, for I believe, once the exact position is known to the party, its members will not be wanting in an appreciation alike of their opportunities and responsibilities, and that by response to a nation-wide appeal to those who believe in Liberal principles and policies, and wish to see them prevail, the necessary means will be forthcoming to effect what may be necessary for the party's work of organization and education.

Appeal for Recognition of Situation

Let me say on behalf of those who are the party's representatives in parliament, that the problems with which our

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country is faced are too great and too serious for any single group of men to be left to wrestle with alone. The best brains that the country can afford should be at the disposal, not only of a government in office, but of a political party whose policies are essential to the nation's prosperity. If the policies of the Liberal party are again to prevail in Canadian affairs, it will only be by the party's work of political organization and political education being in Canada at least equal in some particulars to that of its political opponents, and comparable, in some of its essentials, with that of political parties in Britain and in other lands.

It is for the members of our party in Canada to find the ways and means of bringing this work of organization and education into being, and maintaining it in accordance with standards which will be worthy of the party's name, and the principles and policies for which it stands.

As the party's Leader, recognizing the magnitude of present problems and the need there is for a return to Liberal principles and policies in the government of our country, I ask my fellow-Liberals throughout the Dominion to respond to this appeal, and to begin at once, alike in provincial and federal fields, to organize for victory.

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Annual Meeting

Nova Scotia Liberal Association

Halifax

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I ~~I wish to speak this afternoon on the present political situation.~~

Re "a free Hand"

There are those who say that at a time such as the present a government should be given a free hand. There are not wanting those who would go the length of saying that a free hand means that there should be no criticism of the administration. There is no mistaking the Tory characteristic of any doctrine of that kind. It implies that, whatever is, is right and that those in authority alone are judges of what is best for others as well as themselves, and that their judgment is so infallible as to be incapable of error. To any doctrine of the kind, I, for one, am not prepared to subscribe, nor is it a doctrine to which the people of Canada as a whole have ever subscribed, or would wish to subscribe at the present time.

To show wherein a course of action may be wrong is just as necessary and helpful in disclosing the right as endorsing a correct course. Criticism, where it does not degenerate into mere fault finding for partisan or other reasons, is wholesome, and is as much a law of ~~good~~ growth as anything that makes for freedom of action. Truth has been referred to as being many sided, as resembling a cube, something, therefore, which to different minds may present itself in different aspects. Until there has been ample discussion

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of all phases of any situation, it is well that judgment should be reserved as to what in the end may be best.

Full and open discussion of public questions is, moreover, of the very genius of our British political institutions. The opposition is as much a part of parliament as the government, and the public importance of an opposition under our parliamentary system has been recognized by giving to the office of the leader statutory recognition and authority.

This does not mean that it is the duty of an opposition or its leader to oppose everything that has been done by an administration or to offer a like measure of criticism of all proposals. Discrimination is as necessary on thepart of an opposition as in all else, but discrimination does not synonymous with either inaction or acquiescence. As I view its obligation, an opposition both in parliament and in the country is expected above all else to be vigilant in the preservation of established rights and liberties and to do all in its power to prevent the usurpation of any rights or powers ~~which do not properly belong~~ to those entrusted with government; to uphold and continually to espouse its own principles and policies; and, where it exists in appreciable degree, to give expression to critical opinion. If I am correct in this view, there is at the present time ample scope for an opposition in Canada.

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Having said this much, may I hasten to say that I share as altogether reasonable the attitude of those who believe that a new administration, especially where it has been emphatic in a statement of its policies and has been given by the electorate unmistakable support, should be given ample opportunity to inaugurate and test its policies, and should not be thwarted in an effort of the kind by tactics of mere obstruction on the part of an opposition. My own experience of the difficulties of government has been sufficiently long and comprehensive to cause me to believe that in much that it undertakes an administration, in carrying on the work of government of a great country like Canada and especially in times of difficulty, is entitled to expect a certain co-operation on the part of all parties in parliament.

There are, however, limits beyond which in this particular it is not in thepublic interest for any opposition or any party in parliament to go, and where anything in the nature of co-operation is rendered impossible or denied, there is, of course, a stronger reason why criticism should not be either withheld or delayed. There comes a time, too, when the country expects voice to be given to criticisms which have become general and the need of which has become increasingly apparent.

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This was never/more apparent than it has been by a very large part of the Conservative press in its attitude towards myself in the last few weeks. Having refrained since parliament prorogued from any immediate criticism of the administration, very largely in order that the government might continue to have that complete freedom in dealing with the country's problems which its members were claiming as a right, and having felt that matters of immediate concern to our own party were deserving of consideration among pressing before taking up the questions of the day in general, I was immediately criticised, after the speech recently delivered in London, for not having dealt more particularly with the questions of the day, especially those matters which relate to the existing depression in Canada and the remedies for the situation. If, after the period of comparative silence, I had ventured to deal, to the exclusion of ~~all else~~ one or two other topics and the present Government's record in reference thereto, with problems of trade and taxation, I am inclined to believe that my motives in this particular would have been ~~equally~~ misconstrued even more considerably, and the country would have been told that there were other subjects on which there was a right to expect/that I would not fail to speak. I hope it will now be realized that, in pursuing the course I did, I was seeking to clear the political horizon once and for all of discussions which have had too largely and too exclusively for their purpose, the obscuring of the real issues before our country at the present time.

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Present Government has had exceptionally free hand.

May I point out that the attitude of the Opposition towards the present Administration has been more than generous. I question if an Administration was ever accorded more in the way of freedom to do as it pleased. When the Government itself was formed no opposition was offered to the return of any of its Ministers. Indeed, the absence of opposition extended to permitting the return in another constituency of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who had been defeated in the general elections. When Parliament met in special session in September 1930, the Opposition, in taking issue with the Government on the extreme measures which it introduced at the time, did little more than state its position and the arguments by which it was supported, in order that the Prime Minister and his colleagues might be free to attend the Imperial Conference in London. Notwithstanding the amazing attitude taken by the Prime Minister at the Conference, and which, more than all else combined, accounted for the abortive character of the proceedings of the conference, nothing was said by any of my former colleagues or myself which could in any way affect the freedom of action of the Prime Minister in gaining the support, if that were possible, of the proposals which he put forth. On Mr. Bennett's return from the conference, we waited until Parliament assembled,

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which by the way was as late as March 12th, before we voiced our criticism of both the proposals put forth at the Imperial Conference and the manner of their presentation, or before beginning any criticism of the Government's policies and administration in other particulars. Throughout the session no factious opposition was offered at any time. There was definite and fearless statement of opposition and criticism, which action of the Government itself in more instances than one confirmed as justifiable, but there was nothing in the nature of obstruction and, indeed, more than one measure was permitted to pass without protracted debate, when anything but the desire to the Opposition from the charge of allowing the freest possible hand in coping with a situation, which it had largely helped to create for itself, would not have justified such a course.

Since Parliament prorogued, such criticism as there has been of the Administration was that voiced in the two federal by-elections and in the provincial election in the province of Quebec. In the latter case, the Government was responsible for bringing criticism upon itself, through the open support given Mr. Houde by the Prime Minister, and the

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Let me say that a free hand and freedom from criticism was not the attitude which our opponents extended towards the Liberal administration when it came into office in December 1921. That was a time of great depression, with overwhelming problems of debt, taxation, trade, railways, and the like. We were told that our policies were as "the whispers of death", and every possible obstruction that could be thrown in our path was made by the opposition in parliament and its press in the country. It is a singular thing that it is only when the Tory party is in office that patriotism seems to demand co-operation or silence on the part of political opponents.

However, our first duty is to consider what our attitude should be, and leave to our opponents to decide theirs for themselves. May I say quite frankly that I believe conditions in Canada at the present time are serious indeed. In Western Canada in particular a condition of depression exists that has not, I believe, been equalled in the period that the Western provinces have been in existence. We have hard times in all parts of Canada. Part of this ~~condition~~ is due to a world condition which has had its effect upon Canada. It has been aggravated, however, by policies which, in some particulars, have had the effect of accentuating, rather than of relieving it. This is not a time when any man or any party should attempt to "rock the boat," but it is a time at which every many and every party should do what it

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can to steady the ship; ~~and~~, ~~if we be pursuing~~ if a wrong course, it is a false sort of patriotism to preserve silence. The highest patriotism demands a very frank statement.

If, with the best of intentions, I venture this afternoon to point out two or three particulars in which I think there should be a change in the methods and policies of the present administration at Ottawa, I suppose I shall get little in the way of credit, even from the press that a few weeks ago was saying that I should be dealing constructively with present day problems. It will probably be said that I had waited until the Prime Minister had left the country before venturing the criticism which I am about to make. May I just say that my acceptance of the invitation of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association was given before I had any knowledge that Mr. Bennett intended to take a trip abroad, and may I say further that, if he had followed my advice given in parliament at the opening of the last session, and on repeated occasions, of not attempting to run the whole government himself, he might have found that a trip abroad for his health might not have been a necessity.

As one who knows something of the burdens which a Prime Minister has to bear and what the strain of office is in good times as well as bad, I wish to say that the Prime Minister has my deepest sympathy in having to contend with ill health in addition to the

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problems of state. In deepest sincereity I hope he may soon be completely restored in health and strength, but I must say that, in justice to the country, as well as to himself, if his health is to be restored and maintained, I believe he must cease attempting to monopolize the work of government to the extent that he does. The country is surely entitled to have the portfolio of the Minister of Finance held by someone other than an overburdened Prime Minister. There is always the danger of breakdowns on the part of those holding public office, and this becomes particularly serious when the two principal offices of state, that of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, are combined in the one person.

Parliament at the last session, at the instance of the ministry, enacted a bill which takes from the government all risk of losing a seat in the appointment of one of the members of the House to cabinet rank. In forcing this measure through parliament, the government has made clear its belief in the lack of confidence which the public generally had in its administration. However, it has removed the last vestige of an excuse, even in the eyes of its own followers, for not having some one of its supporters in the Commons or the present ministry given the portfolio of finance. Surely the great Conservative party in Canada has not become so bankrupt in personnel and ability that no Conservative in the country, either in the House of Commons or out of it, can be found who will take this all

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important portfolio. I my that, instead of appointing an acting minister before going abroad, Mr. Bennett should have appointed a minister of the crown who might at this very time be seeing to the preparation of the estimates and of the budget for the approaching session of parliament. He should, as a matter of fact, have appointed a Minister of Finance long before this, before the last session of parliament was opened; indeed, the appointment should have been made at the time his ministry was formed. We are now approaching the 3rd session of this parliament, and any further postponement of this important appointment, having regard to the condition of the country, as well as the condition of the Prime Minister's health, may be followed with very serious consequences.

Another series of appointments that should have been made long before this; indeed, that should have been made before any fiscal changes of far-reaching importance were made, is that of the Tariff Advisory Board. We have had more, and more extensive changes in the tariff under the present administration than were made in all the time between that at which the tariff was first introduced in Canada and the time the present administration came into office. Those changes have been pretty much exclusively the work of the Prime Minister himself. They certainly were not the result of consideration by any advisory board, and I doubt if they were known to members of the cabinet itself

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until about the moment of their introduction in parliament.

As a consequence of these changes and the numerous orders-in-council regulating valuations, dumping, and the like, the Department of National Revenue, including its Minister and chief officials have been driven almost to distraction. I am saying nothing of the distraction which wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers and consumers have experienced as well. The really serious effect is that, unless an end comes soon to the instability and uncertainty which has become the chief characteristic of our fiscal system, we may expect something in the nature of a crash in the Department of National Revenue itself.

There is a degree to which a free hand may well be accorded an administration, but where freedom is used to monopolize, rather than to distribute power, it may defeat its own ends, and we are at that point in the country to-day.

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intervention of the federal Conservative Ministers in the campaign. It is now over a year and a third since the Government took office, and notwithstanding the complete freedom of action which has been accorded them, and the absence of all opposition beyond what I have indicated, conditions in the country are going steadily from bad to worse. It is idle to say that the Government has not had ample opportunity to demonstrate its capacity and the effectiveness of its policies. That capacity, Mr. Bennett assured the electors, would be self-evident the moment he formed his Administration; the effectivness of the policies, the country was told, would become immediately apparent. What has become apparent, and all too apparent, in the time in which the present Administration has been in office, is that it is a one-man Administration, with powers already severely overtaxed, and that there is no such thing as stability or continuity of policy or administration, but uncertainty at every turn; and finally, that the policies which had been put into force, instead of increasing trade and revenues, at a time when trade and revenue more than all else is what is needed to improve conditions, have had the diametrical opposite effect. They have served to thwart and to destroy trade both foreign and domestic. In spite of

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vast increases in taxation, so as to cause the revenues of the country to shrivel out of all proportion to the expenditures for which they are intended to make provision..

Whether freedom permitted Administration has been wise?

It is altogether probable that in not offering aggressive opposition to the programme of the present Administration the Opposition has pursued a course which, speaking generally, the public desired. Some, there doubtless were, who believed that the Prime Minister could be taken at his word, that within a very short time he would end unemployment and that he would blast his way into the markets of the world. A much larger number, no doubt, were critical of the rashness of the promises made, but felt that at least an opportunity should be afforded the Prime Minister and his colleagues to put into force the policies which were to work such magic in so short a time. Had there been opposition of a formidable character, the failure which has dogged the Government's steps at every turn would have been put down, not to the impossible character of the promises themselves and to the mistaken nature of the remedies proposed, but to the Opposition which had strewn the path of the Government with difficulties.

I am not at all sure that the public is not now beginning to

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see that in permitting the Government so free a hand has been a mistake. Indeed, I believe that they already realizes the greatest mistake of all was the election of the present Administration to office. If conditions are not worse than they are, it is no fault of the Administration; it is because of the publicity there has been of exposure of many of the extreme and absurd actions of the Administration. I need only mention, by way of example, the changes made by the Administration itself in the tariffs and that they were as introduced in the proposals of the Budget, and in the orders in council required to modify the extremes of original orders in any number of instances.

May I point out I think the free hands which the Government has had, and the course which it has pursued as a consequence, has served to make matters worse rather than better. Let me speak first of the problem of unemployment. At the special session of over a year ago, Parliament was asked to appropriate, and did appropriate, the sum of twenty millions of dollars towards the relief of unemployment. In the expenditure of this amount the Government was unwilling to subject itself to the ordinary restraints and safeguards which the constitution

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imposed with respect to parliamentary appropriations generally, or to follow a course, which in dealings with emergency situations, have been generally followed. The amount appropriated was not based upon any carefully prepared estimate for what was really required, but was a matter of mere guesswork, and what was worse, of mere pretense, as must be apparent from what was expended in relation to the total amount. A statement of the expenditure, under this appropriation, placed before Parliament in its last session, totalled, not twenty millions, but $4,431,000. ~~millions~~. No one will say that undue economy was exercised in the expenditure of the monies voted for unemployment relief last winter, and yet the total for the Dominion, ~~while it had~~ been estimated at twenty millions of dollars, did not come to one-fifth of ~~that~~ amount.

Nor was there any substantial reason why the sum which Parliament was asked to appropriate should have totalled that large amount. Last year was not the first year when use was made of the Dominion treasury to provide unemployment relief. In the winter of 1919-20, when every effort was being made to re-establish in civil life the men who had returned from overseas, and when the number of unemployed was very great, the federal Administration, as a measure having to do with conditions

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arising out of the war, joined with municipal and provincial governments in meeting what was required for the relief of unemployment under the exceptional conditions then prevailing. The practice thus begun was continued for some years and was resorted to whenever the provincial governments had made the need known to the federal Administration. From the year 1920-21 up until the time the present Administration came into office, the amount did not exceed $ 1,849,020.33. This fact must have been known to the present Administration when it asked for twenty millions of dollars as the amount required for the relief of last winter. Wherein, therefore, was the justification for any appropriation of an amount such as that which the Ministry demanded?

Now observe what follows. Having asked for twenty millions at a special session, and having failed with this amount at his command to redeem his pledge to end unemployment, to see that every man who was willing to work would have work, the Prime Minister confronted with conditions infinitely worse than those he was called upon to face a year ago, saw the embarrassment which he would have in fixing an amount and demanded from Parliament, at this last session, not twenty millions, or twice or four times twenty millions, but the right to spend any sum no matter how large for the relief of unemployment. In

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other words, the Prime Minister, backed by his substantial majority in the Commons, was able to demand and receive from Parliament a blank cheque with authority to fill in whatever figures may please the Administration between now and the end of the present fiscal year. This action, I maintain, was in defiance of what is most fundamental in British parliamentary practice, under which, by long established usage, parliamentary grants are made of fixed amounts for definite purposes, so that the control by the people's representatives in Parliament over the Executive will always be preserved in all that pertains to public expenditure and taxation. That fundamental, that all wise precept in the practice of government has been set at naught, and what is the result? What has been the result of the Government's attempt to deal with the problem of unemployment solely by appropriations of sums of vast amount or an amount too vast to be named. It has had a two-fold consequence which has served to augment the very condition which it was intended to assuage. It has, first of all, begotten an alarm; it has raised fears with respect to the probable extent of unemployment and distress, which has caused many to withhold outlays which they otherwise would have been prepared to make, and thus contract the natural avenues of employment. On the

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other hand, equally, it has caused thousands to look beyond themselves to the state for aid and to create in their minds expectations of assistance by the state which will never be realized. Please observe that I am not taking exception to state assistance in the matter of relief for unemployment. That, I believe, to be an absolute necessity. What I am taking exception to is the method of dealing with a situation which, of itself, cannot but help to bring about in increasing measure the very thing which it is supposed to remedy. What man or woman living in a condition of need today, and knowing that the Prime Minister has asked and received from Parliament the right to spend whatever amount of money may be needed to provide every one with employment, is going to believe that he or she is not entitled to something from the public treasury and is not bound to be dissatisfied if that something is not forthcoming to the extent that may be desired.

(Follow up with reference to a commission to deal with unemployment).

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Unemployment Relief Commission

With respect to unemployment, in parliament I took the view that in dealing with an emergency condition which was nation wide, the administration of the funds necessary for that purpose should have been entrusted to a properly constituted relief commission appointed by the government and for the conduct of which the government would be responsible. Departments of government have their regular business which, supposedly, occupies the time and attention of all members of the staff. No department is so constituted as to take on as a matter of departmental duty the administration of matters pertaining to a wholly new and unforeseen situation. During the period of the war, it was found advisable to constitute a munitions board to see to the production of munitions, a food controller to arrange for a food control board, a purchasing commission, and other bodies to deal with the new activities occasioned by the exceptional conditions of the time.

Here in the city of Halifax at the time of the disaster, it was thought advisable to appoint a relief commission to administer the funds supplied by federal and provincial governments. That was a calamity. If the reasons for appointing a commission for that purpose were good and sufficient, how infinitely

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more applicable they are in dealing with a situation of unemployment which is nation-wide or a situation of distress in rural areas such as exists in the province of Saskatchewan and which the Prime Minister in parliament on July the 1st described as the worst which this country had ever been obliged to face.

A properly constituted relief commission might have been made representative of all parts of Canada and been composed of menand women qualified by knowledge and experience to give expert advice and control and their undivided time and attention to the problem in hand. On such a commission such bodies as the labour organizations of Canada, employers' organizations, women's organizations, the Red Cross, and charitable organizations, in addition to the provinces and munidpalities might well have found representation, and all efforts and activities might well have been corelated and unified.

Had provision been made at the time of the special session, as was advocated by the opposition, there would have been before parliament at the next ensuing session for its consideration and guidance the report of that body. The experience and information of that body with respect to industrial conditions in Canada and the handling of the great problem of unemployment relief would have been

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available for subsequent use. Instead of that, having left the administration wholly to the minister of the crown and departmental officers, little more was presented to parliament than a statement of the monies which were expended and the agreements entered into with provinces and municipalities in reference thereto.

When it became evident at the last session of parliament that larger expenditure on account of unemployment relief would be necessary this winter, the opposition renewed its advocacy of a relief commission to administer the funds that might be appropriated by the federal parliament for that purpose. The government resolutely declined to consider anything of the kind, with the result that, while millions will be spent this year on relief, at the end of the period of expenditure we will be with respect to the experience of this winter just where we were at the beginning of last session with respect to the experience of last winter. Nothing of permanent value in an understanding of the problem or in a co-ordination of effort will be available for the consideration and guidance of parliament in dealing with a similar situation next year or at any subsequent time. A great loan will be floated meanwhile, its proceeds all have been expended, and about all that the country will have to guide it in the matter

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of dealing with unemployment on a nation-wide scale hereafter will be the amount by which the public debt has been increased.

The failure of the government to appoint a commission of experts to deal with the question of unemployment where millions of dollars of public money are being expended is the more lamentable when it is recalled that parliament must face the great problem of providing some scheme of unemployment insurance to meet one of the inevitable and annually recurring risks of industry. What body could have been in a better position to advise the administration and parliament with respect to the many considerations of which account would have to be taken in a measure of that sort, than a body which for two years had been giving its whole attention to the problem of the means of providing employment and providing against further unemployment.

Not only was the method to which I have referred, namely, that of appointing a properly constituted commission to handle the question of unemployment, the one advocated by the opposition in parliament at the two sessions of the new parliament, but it was the plan which, before the elections of 1930, the Liberal administration put forth as the one which, if returned to office, it intended to adopt. In the supplementary estimates which were

1. voted prior to prorogation a sum of money was provided for bringing

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into being in connection with this body the kind of organization for dealing with the problem of unemployment relief to which I have referred and to obtain from parliament the amounts required for its work. Throughout the campaign it was made perfectly clear that provinces and municipalities might count upon the co-operation of the federal administration in unemployment relief upon conditions and in accordance with methods wholly similar to those which had prevailed in the administration of relief by the federal government in previous years. There was, however, in the plan which the Liberal administration had in mind something more than a mere continuance of grants in aid. There was the recognition that the problem was one which required expert investigation and study and that not only in reference to an exceptional condition existing at the time, but equally in reference to some permanent solution of the problem of unemployment by the co-ordination of employment, by employment insurance and in other ways.

A criticism not less strong which I have to bring against the present administration with respect to its method of dealing with the problem of unemployment is the deliberate manner in which, to the extent to which itswas possible, parliament has been ignored in a consideration of the problem. The special session was called ostensibly for the purpose of dealing with the question of unemployment.

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Parliament was presented instead with a revision of the tariff on a wholesale scale and the far-reaching amendments to the Customs Act. The causes of unemployment, the extent of unemployment, the methods best adapted to deal with the problem of unemployment, were scarcely as much as mentioned. The whole subject was disposed of by a demand for twenty millions of dollars to be available for purposes of relief. At best the legislation could be described as remedial in intent. There was nothing of a preventive character proposed. At the regular session of parliament the government waited until the month of July before bringing in any measure with respect to unemployment; and again nothing of a constructive character was proposed, only another remedial measure but one of unlimited instead of fixed amount. Throughout the session some rule of debate was again and again invoked to deny the House of Commons the full right of discussion on this all important question. The opposition brought the matter to the fore as was its duty in an amendment on the address. Not a minister of the crown made any reference to the subject. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, the Prime Minister himself was about the only member of the government who participated in the debate, and he was absent from the House during the greater part of the discussion. The same was more or less true of the debate on the budget, at which time some pronounce-

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ment of its policy on unemployment might have been expected from the ministry. From beginning to close of the session the Prime Minister and his colleagues dodged the issue. To make matters worse and still more embarrassing to the people's representatives in the Commons, the one minister of the administration with a seat in the Senate and not in the Commons was the Minister of Labour. At the time of forming his cabinet, the Prime Minister, recognizing the anomaly of this situation, intimated that the appointment of a senator as Minister of Labour was in the nature of a temporary and makeshift affair. But/one excuse or another, however, from that time to the present has continued to be filled by a member of the Senate. Having regard for the importance of industrial questions, to say nothing of the overshadowing importance of the whole problem of unemployment, the Prime Minister, I think, owed it to the nation to have the Minister of Labour on the floor of the Commons. Had he wished Senator Robertson to continue to occupy that position, he should have arranged to have him provided with a seat in that chamber. His neglect in this particular must be regarded as something more than mere indifference. It can be viewed only as deliberate and as one of many efforts to make impossible the effective questioning of the ministry with respect to its policies and administration of matters pertaining to labour.

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My own view is that it is not even yet too late for the government to establish a commission to administer unemployment relief during the present winter. It is now known that a loan of ~~125~~ millions of dollars is to be floated by the government, and we are told that in the main the proceeds are for the purpose of unemployment relief. To appreciate the magnitude of this expenditure it is worth while recalling that ~~it is somewhat~~ the total cost of the government of Canada, including the interest on the public debt and the regular services respecting immigration, railways, etc., in the years during which Sir John A. Macdonald and ~~Sir Wilfrid Laurier~~ held office as Prime Minister of this country. Neither Sir John nor Sir Wilfrid would have thought of leaving to one minister of the crown and a department of the government the expenditure of public funds to the amount of what in their day was equal to the total cost of government itself. The truth is that, with the vast expenditures to which we grew accustomed in the time of the war, we have lost our perspective, and have begun to regard millions as previous administrations looked upon hundreds and thousands of dollars. The nation is entitled to expect something more than the relief of unemployment from so vast an expenditure, something more than even the public works which may be constructed in part by grants in aid. It is

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entitled to have for the consideration of parliament the most comprehensive statement of the unemployment situation in Canada, the contributory causes and the most effective means of meeting the current situations of a similar kind which a body of experts can place at its disposal. Without something of the kind, with no responsible body to inform either parliament or a committee of parliament as to how so vast a sum of public money has been spent and with what result, and with the Minister of Labour still occupying a seat in the Senate, the Commons, when they reassemble, will be in no better position to discuss the problem of unemployment and the allied subject of unemployment insurance than it was when the special session was called to deal specially with this question of unemployment after the general elections.

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There are two factors which, more than any others, contribute to a country's development and prosperity. The one reacts upon the other, and do so in opposite ways. These factors are trade and taxation. The more a country's trade expands, the greater will be its development and prosperity, and the easier it will be to raise the revenues required to administer the affairs of government. The expansion of a nation's trade means an increase in its total income, which means an increase in its purchasing power, all of which means that an equivalent amount in revenues can be raised at lower rates of taxation. It is the rate of taxation, not the volume which may be raised in total taxation, that determines the extent of the burden. A low rate on a large income is much preferable to a high rate upon a small income. Similarly with respect to the sales tax. Where purchases are numerous they will bring in the equivalent of total taxation of a much higher rate where purchases are few. Plentiful trade makes possible the large incomes and the many purchases. Every falling off in trade restricts income and purchasing power and increases the burden which taxation places alike on individuals and on communities as a whole. Similarly

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increased taxation, whether it be direct or indirect, has its effect upon the volume of trade. By restricting purchasing power it to that extent lessens the demand for commodities and service and, by adding to the cost of production, as taxation invariably does, it places handicaps upon individuals, communities, and nations in the markets where trade is carried on.

Sometimes it is easier to see the effects of policies by their results than to forecast what the results of certain policies are likely to be. With respect to the policies of the present Administration, both as regards trade and taxation, the effect must be clear even to those who could not foresee the inevitable consequences of these policies. We have only to look at the figures of trade to ascertain the extent to which the total trade of the country has diminished under the prohibitive, or well-nigh prohibitive, tariffs and tariff rulings which the present Government has adopted. And we do not need to go beyond the budget of this year to know what the increase in the rate of taxation in all directions has been. The falling off of trade has caused the burden of taxation to be felt more heavily in every direction than it had previously been

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felt, and the increasing burden of taxation itself has placed handicaps upon the cost of production and trade which has reacted upon trade in a manner more unfavourably than ever.

From the days of Sir John Macdonald until the present time, Canada has had a tariff which has given a certain protection to industry and which has served to produce a certain amount of revenue. That tariff has been altered from time to time, but always within certain bounds. Under Conservative Administrations the tendency has been to raise the tariff; under Liberal Administrations the tendency has been in the opposite direction. The difference in aim has been described as that between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue. The present Government has not been content with either. Even its own most ardent supporters have claimed that the tariff which it has imposed is one of exclusion rather than protection. When I speak of tariff I, of course, include its effect as brought about by the orders in council and rulings of the Department of National Revenue. No better example could be cited than that of the recent rulings of that Department with respect to the pound sterling and the effect upon prices of commodities in

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Britain, occasioned by that country's temporary abandonment of the gold standard. Mr. Bennett, unlike his predecessors in office, has not be satisfied with any course which might help to harmonize the differences of economic interests which exist in this country and contract the margin between extremes. He seems deliberately to have sought out the extreme method in every possible direction. Beginning with Great Britain, he virtually wiped out the British preference before going to the Imperial Conference. Against nations in general he raised the tariffs with little or no regard, and certainly no study as to their effect upon industry or consumers, and this to heights hitherto unthought of and, in more instances than one, undreamt of. Precedent for total exclusion, by way of embargo, was established with respect to trade with Russia, by amendments to the National Revenue Act; indeed, the powers taken by the Government to regulate the tariff were so considerable as to pretty much do away with the necessity of Parliament having any voice in the matter at all. Even the semblance of any counsel or guidance with respect to tariff changes was done away with by the summary manner in which the Tariff Board was totally abolished and no Board substituted in its place. It is noticeable, with

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respect to his method of proceeding, that the present Prime Minister has little regard for opinions other than his own. It is well known that the Cabinet had little or nothing to do with the tariff changes which were introduced at the special session and at the general session. It is doubtful if its members knew what they were likely to be until they were announced. Parliament was given little or no opportunity to debate or discuss their merits. We were told that opportunity would be given to bodies affected to appear and be heard, but the hearing lasted about five minutes, the Prime Minister having taken this part of the proceedings all so completely into his own hands. Since the tariff was introduced, the changes made have been as numerous as the items themselves. It has been a hit and miss affair from beginning to end, with nothing in the nature of stability about the whole of it. One of the results of the way in which the tariff changes have operated has been to drive almost to distraction countless numbers of wholesalers, retailers, as well as not a few manufadurers, none of whom have been able to know just where they were at from day to day. Consumers have been restricted in their purchases because

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of the advances in prices. Middle men have been afraid to take any chances, not knowing what tomorrow's rulings might mean. Investors have been equally hesitant, not knowing what new risk they might be called upon to bear. On all sides there has been growing uncertainty, instead of restoration of confidence. Worst of all, perhaps, has been the gulf which has widened between those who have been made special beneficiaries of tariff favours and those to whom tariffs have meant increased burdens to be borne. Not only have fresh divisions and cleavages asserted themselves between the different interests that go to make up our Dominion, but (2) within the Empire itself the relationships between Canada and other parts are less happy than they have ever been, whilst (3) we have become increasingly isolated in world affairs.

Nothing in the whole tariff procedure has been more uncalled for or arbitary than the action of the Prime Minister with respect to an Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. (1) Never before in the history of Canada's tariff were changes made without some semblance of a hearing being given those most interested or likely to be most affected. In some instances the hearing has been conducted

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by Ministers of the Crown themselves; they have either received delegations at the Capital or have travelled from coast to coast holding hearings at convenient localities, or matters have been referred to a Tariff Advisory Board for its investigation and report. Usually, the changes proposed have been limited in range and amounts and have been made the subject of careful and full discussion in Parliament. Under the present regime all these very desirable safeguards have been wholly ignored or completely swept away. Almost the first act of the present Prime Minister was to abolish the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. If its personnel did not enjoy his confidence, it might well have been changed without the abolition of the Board itself. However, the purpose of abolition was only too self-evident when the amendments to the customs tariff were proposed. It was clear that the Prime Minister did not wish to have in existence any body to which these proposed changes could be referred before being actually made. At the last session of parliament a Bill to establish a Tariff Advisory Board was introduced and passed, but it was not brought down until after the customs tariff had been further amended, and though every provision has been made

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by parliament, the Board itself has not yet been established. Amongst other things, the Board was to have to do with such questions as those arising out of depreciated currencies. If there was any time at which such a Board might have rendered useful service, it would have been at the time of the ~~abolition~~ suspension of the gold standard by Britain. No Board, however, was in existence to deal with this matter. It is questionable, in the nature of the provisions of the Act, if, when the new Board is constituted, it will be of any real service to the public at large. There is nothing in the Act which requires that the Board shall do other than deal with such matters as may from time to time be referred to it and what references may be made it was wholly with the Prime Minister to determine. Not content with making provision for a Tariff Board that would thus serve its own convenient purposes, the Government, by providing that its personnel should hold office for ten years, has sought to bind subsequent Administrations with respect to those who shall advise them on tariff matters. To such lengths did the Administration go in this matter that it was necessary to make clear, at the time the legislation was before Parliament, thatna Liberal Administration, if subsequently

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returned to power, would hold itself free to determine its own attitude toward the Board that had been thus created and constituted.

Having regard to present conditions, the worst feature of the Government's policies is that they afford no solution for the problem of unemployment. Remedial measures may be necessary to meet distress, but they do not serve to remove its cause. Indeed, in many cases, they only serve to perpetuate a condition which they are intended to alleviate, if not remove. The only real solution of the problem of unemployment is the increase of employment, which can be brought about only with an increase of trade. Restrictive tariffs will never prove a means to this end. What we require in Canada today is a tariff so adjusted as to increase trade and to increase revenue. There never was a time when the wisdom of a tariff for revenue was more needed than is the case in Canada today. A tariff for revenue is not a tariff which goes to the extreme of prohibition of trade on the one hand or the extreme of free trade on the other. It recognizes that in a country of diversified industries, such as Canada is,

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the tariff must be so constructed as to have regard alike for the nature of our industries and the extent of their development, and to have regard as well for the necessities of revenue, which, with the obligations of government what they are today, are considerable. One thing is clear - the policies of the present Administration have wholly failed to produce either trade or revenue. In this they have made conditions in Canada, at a time of world depression, even more depressed than they would otherwise have been.

Subjecting Liberal policies to the same test as these which I have applied to the policies of our opponents, what is the result? When the Liberal Party came into office in Canada in 1896, this country was suffering from one of the worst depressions in its history. Trade had shrivelled into small proportions; revenues had fallen off in similar fashion. Under Liberal rule and Liberal policies trade and revenue gradually increased until Canada, under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, developed an era of prosperity such as she had not had in the whole of her preceding history.

When the late Liberal Administration came into office in 1921 conditions in Canada were about as bad as they had ever been. The country was in a veritable slough of despond. There was no end of unemployment; large numbers of

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persons were leaving the country altogether; trade and industry was paralyzed; the railroads were in a condition of bankruptcy and disorganization; national deficits had reached unparalleled proportions, and the public debt was mounting higher and higher year by year. It took a little time for our policies to get under way and to make themselves felt, but it was not long before debt and taxation began to diminish and, for the first time in the history of Canada, there were seven years in which not only was the budget balanced but in which there were surpluses rather than deficits in the public accounts, and all expenditures, capital and otherwise, were met out of current revenue. This was the condition to which Canada was brought under another Liberal Administration. What more is needed to demonstrate the difference between the two parties and their respective policies! What during the last half century has been effected by Liberal Administrations during their period of office - on both occasions raising our country from a condition of debt and depression - can be repeated by the application of the same policies on a future occasion. Already the nation has seen the difference in the effect of policies - a difference too little understood in the past; already the need and the desire for a

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change is apparent. As never before, the call to Liberals is being renewed today to prepare themselves for the task which has been theirs in year gone by, and which the record of history bears testimony they have been equal to - the task of bringing Canada out of the depression in which she has been suffering into the prosperity which has been hers under Liberal rule.

(Follow with "Balancing the Budget" - The recent events in Britain have a very special lesson for Canada.)

note for present - bend
enforcing to effecting a change
in policies
country dont want election
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need to change policies

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Saint John Liberal Organization Committee

Meeting

November 19th, 1932.

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St. John Telegraph-Journal
November 20, 1932.

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St. John Meeting
Nov. 19th.

Party Can Only Regain Power Through Individual Effort, Declares Mackenzie King

Veniot Charges Relief Monies Are Used for "Party Purposes"

SPEAKS TO 300

Dysart Criticizes N. B. Government's "Reign of Extravagance"

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, leader of the Federal Opposition, last night sounded a rallying call to Liberals in Canada. Taking as the keynote of his address "Government by the people, of the people and for the people," he stressed the duty of every man and woman toward responsible government, and urged upon the followers of his party a more comprehensive system of organization.

The Liberal leader was honor guest and chief speaker at a banquet in the Admiral Beatty Hotel sponsored by the Saint John Liberal Organization Committee.

Mr. King coupled with his appeal for organization a vigorous criticism of the present Government's handling of the unemployment situation, emphasizing in particular the menace which he claimed hung over the taxpayers of Canada as a result of the "blank check" which Premier R. B. Bennett's administration had obtained for unemployment relief.



Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

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Another speaker, Hon. Dr. Peter J. Veniot, New Brunswick's sole Liberal representative in the House of Commons and ex-Postmaster-General, charged that unemployment funds were being used throughout Canada as a campaigning fund for "the aggrandizement" of the Conservative Party.

"The Conservative Party today is making out of unemployment relief a political fund for their political aggrandizement throughout Canada," he declared.

A. A. Dysart

The third speaker of the evening was A. A. Dysart, House leader of the Provincial Opposition, who dealt with the political situation in New Brunswick, bitterly criticizing what he termed the "extravagance" of the Conservative administration. Mr. Dysart made the assertion that in the Department of Public Works items which should be charged to ordinary work were being charged to permanent work and that in this manner the provincial deficit was being made to appear smaller than it actually is.

Senator W. E. Foster presided at the banquet, which was attended by some 300 supporters of the Liberal Party, representing all sections of New Brunswick. Seated at the head table were Hon. Mr. King, Hon. Dr. Veniot, Hon. Mr. Dysart, Senator Foster, Senator A. B. Copp, of Sackville, Dr. W. P. Broderick, Allan G. McAvity, William M. Ryan, E. J. Henneberry, Percy J. Steel, Dr. G. G. Corbet, W. E. Scully and A. F. Bentley.

Every Purse Affected

Hon. Mr. King launched into his address with a declaration that the situation in Canada today is a very serious one "affecting practically every purse in the country."

"Here in the Maritimes," he said, "suffering as you are from the depression, you don't begin to have the trials of the people in some of the other parts of the Dominion." He made reference to the situation in Western Canada and said that perhaps at no time since Confederation had the country been faced with problems so grave as those at the present time.

The Liberal leader said he made his remarks, not with the aim of scoring a point against the Government but that the administration had "brought, in a large part, down on its own head the burden of the problems as it exists today."

He scored the election promises made by Premier Bennett. The Prime Minister, he said, seeking to influence the vote of the entire Dominion, promised to end unemployment and to pay out of federal funds old age pensions, to build a Trans-Canada Highway and "to do many other things."

"One thing I can never forgive him for as a public man," Hon. Mr. King declared, "is that he took an unfair advantage of the then administration by making these promises, when he knew it was impossible to carry them out and when he saw that the existing Government was carefully and considerately refraining from making them."

Had Planned Commission

Hon. Mr. King outlined the plans which his Government had had for unemployment relief. Immediately after the election, he said, a widely representative conference was to have been called at Ottawa, to decide what form of commission would be best to handle the situation.

"We told the people very honestly," he said, "we were face to face with a critical state of affairs owing to a world condition." He referred to the retrenchment policies of the Dunning budget. "We didn't promise to increase old age pensions at that particular time, or to build a Trans-Canada Highway at that particular time. We didn't make those promises because we knew they couldn't be carried out.

"We were perfectly honest with the electorate and I think today we have won the respect of the electors of this country."

Tariff Barriers

Mr. King expressed the opinion that tariff barriers raised around a country in such a manner that they "strangled" trade, helped make the problem of unemployment infinitely more difficult of solution.

He also declared that the Bennett administration, with a relief scheme under which province and municipalities had to contribute certain sums to get their apportionments, was responsible for the heavy obligations which were being placed on provinces and municipalities.

"I venture to say," he commented, "that before this winter is over we will hear a good deal of what was heard in England before the general elections as to the importance of governments that can balance their budgets."

The Liberal leader said that seven of the eight years his Government was in power there was a surplus. He referred to conditions when his administration took office, when, he claimed, deficits were being regularly returned and a post-war depression existed.

"We found that kind of thing coming about, due to the fact that a lot of commitments which could not be carried out had been made to provinces and to one thing and another," he said, referring to the deficits.

Mr. King said he was of the opinion that in times of distress, such as the present, emergency measures were necessary, but that he did not hold with unemployment relief being placed on a permament basis.

When Premier Bennett at the special session of Parliament had $20,000,000 voted for unemployment relief he was taking a gambler's chance that conditions would improve, the speaker declared. Then, when conditions instead grew worse, and the regular session of Parliament came around, Hon. Mr. Bennett found himself in an embarrassing position, not knowing quite what to do about unemployment relief monies.

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To ease himself out of this, Mr. King said, "he brought in a bill to give him authority to take out of the public treasury any amount he desired, providing he could connect it with unemployment.

"We asked him to name any definite amount and take the responsibility for it," Mr. King added, "but he would not, and so he got from Parliament a 'blank check.'"

Loan Required

Continuing, the speaker said to meet this "blank check" the country was now being forced to issue a loan of $150,000,000 which must come out of the pockets of the people, and which was going to affect "the credit of the Dominion."

"I want to bring home," he declared, "how serious the situation is and that if we are going to have government by the people, then the people themselves have to grapple with the problems."

Here Mr. King referred to the principles of responsible government and said that every man had to make his voice and influence felt during the months between one election and another.

In the chain of responsible government, he said, the first link was party organization, because it was an anomaly that the multitude could not control itself. Political organization, he declared, was essential.

Redistribution

"Before another general election you will probably have a redistribution of seats," he said. "Do you trust the Government at Ottawa to see to it that this redistribution is fairly accomplished?"

There were shouts of "no, no," from the audience.

"If you don't," Mr. King continued, "you've got to organize. If you're going to have the boundaries of your constituency what they should be when the next election comes then you've got to get together and work night and day to see that public opinion is so aroused that no government would dare make a false line respecting any constituency."

He also said that before the next election there would probably be changes in the Elections Act and that public opinion must be aroused to protect the electors with regard to this.

"Trade cannot be developed by legislation which restricts trade, but only by something which will set up free channels so that goods may flow in one direction and another," Mr. King declared, branching off into another vein.

"Liberalism has been fighting through the years to keep these channels clear."

Here he spoke of the need of educating young men and women to the doctrines of Liberalism and made the assertion that the whole viewpoint which had grown up in Canada with regard to the spreading of these doctrines was a wrong one.

"To whom have you looked—how much have you given in money and time—to educate young men and women in the great principles of Liberalism in which you believe and your forefathers believed?" he asked.

"The whole viewpoint with respect to organization is wrong," the speaker said, pointing out that this had usually been left entirely to those who were running for office, whereas it was really the duty of the people themselves.

Time For Education

He expressed the opinion that information regarding Liberalism should be distributed not, as it had been, in the heat of an election campaign, but at other times, also.

"If I had to choose between a certain amount of information being sent out between elections and just prior to the elections, I would infinitely rather have that between the elections and nothing at the time of the elections," he declared.

Continuing on matters of organization, he asked how far the churches would get "with their great mission" if nobody subscribed a single dollar to their work. The churches required organization, he said.

He cited as an example of the result of organization the Salvation Army. "Many of us remember," Mr. King said, "the first efforts of that little group of men and women headed by General Booth.

"And where is the Army today? All over the world, doing a mighty work for mankind. Are you going to say we can't do in our politics what that little army has done throughout the world?"

He declared that the Liberal Party could make an appeal today as never before in the past, "because there is not a home in the country that is not feeling the effects of misled policies."

Hon. Dr. Veniot

"If ever there was a time when the Liberals needed to be banded together, that time is today," Hon. Dr. Veniot declared at the outset of his address. He referred to the fact that organization had shown its value in the past. Three years' intensive organization prior to the provincial election of 1917 had jumped the Liberal representation from two out of 46 to 28 out of 46, he said.

The last election, Dr. Veniot stated, clearly showed lack of organization on the part of the party, and now in many constituencies there was no Liberal organization at all.

"We wait," he said, "until the last moment—until an election is sprung upon us. The Liberal Party cannot hope to win out in New Brunswick if it is only going to organize on the eve of an election."

Dr. Veniot expressed the opinion that there would be a Dominion election within the next two years. Premier Bennett, he said, would appeal to the people, not on his policies but in the hope of getting a snap verdict.

"Mr. Bennett," he declared, "is sufficiently autocratic to believe that anything which comes into his little [illegible] the only thing for Canada."

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Harbor Bridge

He referred to the election campaign carried on by the Prime Minister last year. "No part of New Brunswick or the Martimes was hoodwinked to a greater degree than Saint John in the last general election," he declared.

"Mr. Bennett promised that if the Conservative Party was returned to power he would see that authority was enacted for the construction of a bridge across the Saint John harbor. Two sessions have gone by and Mr. Bennett has not kept his promise.

"Local members pledged that if the bridge wasn't built they would resign. They haven't resigned. They're not the resigning kind."

Dr. Veniot said when a delegation went to Ottawa regarding the harbor bridge last winter and told him the Saint John members were pledged to resign if the bridge were not built, he replied: "Let them resign and send up two Liberals, I don't care."

The speaker stated that the Prime Minister had further said there was not a word on record at Ottawa to show there was an agreement to build a bridge, although he knew of the existence of such an agreement.

Under this agreement, he continued, the city, the N. B. Power Company, the Harbor Commission and the C. N. R. were to contribute to the cost of the bridge, estimates for which, he charged, would have been passed in 1930 had it not been for a "disagreement after your Mayor got into politics and began playing politics in harbor and bridge matters."

He said there was a disagreement as to who would get the bridge contract and when this was straightened out it was too late in the session to pass the estimate.

"Because of the delay caused here by the disagreement between your Mayor and the street railway, it had to be delayed," he declared.

Waterway Project

Dr. Veniot referred to the negotiations which the Dominion had entered into regarding the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways project which, he said, "would cost millions and aim a blow at the Port of Saint John." While entering these negotiations, he declared, the Government could not find a cent to complete the reconstruction of the Saint John harbor facilities.

The administration was prepared, Dr. Veniot charged, to make the money expended on the waterways scheme a campaign fund in some sections of Canada.

"They import from England," he said scoring the treatment that had been meted out to Saint John, "a gentleman who examines the port facilities at Halifax, Saint John and Montreal and then tells the people the port here can become an auxiliary port to Montreal."

He added that when an estimate for the harbor reconstruction was being voted at Ottawa "your weak-kneed, spineless local representatives hadn't a word to say."

"The Conservative Party today," he charged, "is making out of unemployment relief money a political fund for their political aggrandizement throughout Canada."

In Gloucester

He declared that the recent Gloucester County by-election was won by unemployment relief money. Five days before the by-election, 2,500 men had been placed on the roads and told they need look for no more work if they didn't vote for the Government candidate, he charged.

"The day after the election men who were suspected of voting Liberal were put off the work," he asserted. "In one constituency five returned soldiers with families were told they belonged to the wrong party and could get no more work."

Dr. Veniot made the allegation that men who did not need work were being given employment under the unemployment relief plan.

At a place six miles from his home, he said, 12 men with money in the bank were employed under the unemployment relief scheme, and riding back and forth to work in cars "not one of which cost less than $1,200."

"Political hirelings, not the laborers, are getting the advantages of this relief money," he declared. "Is it any wonder we demanded of Bennett what he was going to do and how he was going to get it done?"

A. A. Dysart

Mr. Dysart, in his address, first referred briefly to the political record of Hon. Mr. King. During his time in office, he said, the Liberal leader had given the Dominion a measure of prosperity she had not known before. He then dealt with matters of organization.

"In order that we may achieve the success for which we hope the matter of organization is an important one," Mr. Dysart said. "We are not now organized as we should be."

Little or no organization had emanated from Ottawa in the last eight or nine years, he said, adding that the election matter which had come from the Dominion capital in the heat of the campaign was of very little use except to speakers.

"We're the poor party, so to speak," he observed, expressing the opinion that "the money expended on those pamphlets and bulletins would be better expended in crisp form through the press and other media to feed the electors of the country."

"It is necessary," he continued, "that we get down to a definite form of organization."

Dealing with provincial matters, Mr. Dysart said the situation in New Brunswick was one which arrested attention.

It was acute, and, in a large measure, he charged, due to the present administration. Mr. Dysart referred to the increase in the total debt of the province since the Conservatives came into power in 1925. When the Liberals stepped out, the debt was estimated at $34,000,000. Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, last year brought the debt out as $56,000,000.

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However, Mr. Dysart continued, in the statement of the province's financial standing in 1925, the Valley Railway bonds were included. That amount of $6,000,000 had to be added to the $56,000,000 to show the true amount by which the Conservative administration increased the debt.

The House leader of the Provincial Opposition declared that Mr. Leger's financial "gyrations" were not worthy of a man occupying his position in any part of the British Empire.

"Today," he said, "one-third of our revenue is required for interest and sinking funds."

Mr. Dysart spoke of charges of extravagance that had been made against the Liberal administration in the 1925 election campaign and particularly against Hon. Dr. Veniot when he was Provincial Minister of Public Works.

The Conservative Government, he said, was to have been an economy administration. However, the revenues had been doubled, and the debt, rather than being decreased, had been almost doubled too. "The benefits of the Duncan Report were handed over unstintingly to a Conservative Government, and the gas tax and Mr. Fulton did the rest," Mr. Dysart said, accounting for the increased revenues.

"In the matter of the great spending department, the Department of Public Works, my friend Veniot merited perhaps some of the criticism against him—but if he were a sinner what on earth would you call Davy Stewart!"

He declared that although the Conservative administration had expended $18,000,000 on road work, there was only a mile and a quarter of hard-surfaced road to show for it.

Challenges Statement

Dealing with another phase, Mr. Dysart said that the financial statement presented by Mr. Leger showing a deficit of $645,000 for the operations of the last fiscal year was not correst. Eight million dollars had been spent on road work. The accounts brought into the Department of Public Works for this work were classified as permanent and ordinary.

"I have examined accounts in there and found work of a purely ordinary character, patrolling roads and cutting bushes and so on, charged to permanent accounts, and bonds issued for them," he declared.

"Instead of $635,000 the deficit would have been nearer $2,000,000 if that work had been properly classified."

He dealt with the falling off of revenues during the last few months and predicted a large deficit on the fiscal year.

"Mr. Fulton," he said, "stepped into the press a few days ago as a buffer for Mr. Leger and said the revenues for liquor were not as great as they used to be because the Americans didn't come over this year in such numbers and patronize us."

Hard-Surfaced Roads

Mr. Dysart then referred to the hard-surfaced road program which had been announced before the last provincial election by the then Premier, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter. It had been announced that the Government would spend $10,000,000 on hard roads over a period of five years.

"We all want good roads and the dust menace is a particular nuisance —but the motorists fell into the dust when they returned the Government," he said.

He said when the hard-surfaced road announcement was made the Government had no written data on the program. "Mr. Stewart," he said, "had just gone to Ontario and jotted down a few notes in his memory book."

Mr. Dysart dealt with further details of the program and observed, "months passed by and when the curtain rang down we found the Government had decided to abandon the project. The motorists had been deceived and there was no prospect of hard-surfaced roads."

In his chairman's remarks, Hon. Dr. Foster heartily welcomed Rt. Hon. Mr. King to the city. He welcomed Mr. King, he said, not only as leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, but as a man whose aim it had always been to solidify this country and make Confederation what it was intended to be.

Senator Foster said he was satisfied that the people of the Maritimes appreciated the things Mr. King's administration did for them. Through the efforts of the King G ...ment the Maritime Freight Rates Act had been brought into affect with a saving to the Maritimes of $3,00,000 per annum, and through Mr. King the Duncan Commission was appointed to go into the matter of Maritime rights.

That Commission brought in certain recommendations and these were, to a large degree, implemented. Before the last election, Senator Foster said, there was a lot said about the recommendations not being fully implemented, but since Mr. Bennett had come into power there had not been so much said, nor anything done.

Many Complaints

He had no doubt that since Mr. King had come to the Maritimes he had heard many complaints about promises Mr. Bennett had failed to carry out. Nobody was receiving old age pensions, for one thing, and the bridge across the Saint John harbor had not been built, for another.

If Rt. Hon. Mr. King drove around Saint John while here he would see one of the largest industries, a textile industry, with no smoke coming from the chimney, although Mr. Bennett's high tariff was to give impetus to the textile industry, Senator Foster said.

"We all know the policies of the Liberal party are the right policies for the good of the country, but the leader of the party can't do everything. He must depend to a large extent on his supporters," Mr. Foster declared, stressing the need of organization.

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Montreal Reform Club

Luncheon

November 21st,

1931

Note: Only typewritten copy removed by Mr. King, Feb. 1, 32, to be clipped in connection with Speech on Soldiers. W.L.M.K.

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The Montreal Gazette
November 23/31

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KING FORESEES DISASTER FROM BENNETT PLANS

Pictures Nation Plunging in Welter of Debt

CRITICIZES FERGUSON

Charges High Commissioner With Political Interference in British Affairs

The inability of the Bennett Government to balance its budget, coupled with the fact that the Conservative premier is forced to go out after a $150,000,000 loan, heralds, according to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader and former Canadian Prime Minister, Canada's danger of descending to the realm of bad credits and tottering trade which characterized England in Labor Government days.

With the warning that "false hopes destroy confidence," the Liberal chieftain, speaking at a luncheon in the Reform Club on Saturday, charged that Canada was "drifting out upon a sea of increased debt and borrowing," and urged the people to reap a lesson from Great Britain's past "ere it is too late." Cant and hyprocrisy, he claimed, is "getting too characteristic of the gentlemen in the present Federal administration," and he flayed Premier Bennett for calling the present loan a National Service one when it was "a loan to meet deficits."

In a lengthy address, Mr. King struck out at many phases of present-day doings in the political realm. First, the Hon. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner at London, along with the Premier, were charged with injecting political partisanship into Empire affairs. Then, the ex-Premier drew a moral from England's political past, claiming that the Dominion would suffer economic chaos, as had Great Britain, if Governmental borrowing was not stopped. As a remedy, Mr. King urged the Government to meet expenditures out of current revenue. Regarding Federal grants to the provinces, the ex-Premier held that Premier Bennett used the Old-Age Pension, as well as grants for technical education, unemployment relief, etc., as bribes to the provinces in the general elections of 1930. The Canadian Bankers' Association was then chided, Mr. King recalling that it had recently warned provinces and municipalities against heavy expenditures, and urging it to give the same advice to the Dominion Government which, he asserted, was in dire need of it.

CANNOT GO ON.

Government borrowing, he affirmed, cannot go on in Canada any more than it could in Great Britain "without the credit of the nation being irreparably injured."

"What are men saying in Britain today?" he asked. "Humble workers, men of all classes, led to expect all they are in want of from the public treasury, find it a myth. Why are we attempting this same sort of thing? In the breasts of men and women have been raised false hopes that will never be fulfilled. Such things lead to resentment, to Communism, to social unrest. Mr. Bankers, will you take note of that?"

A hearty welcome was accorded Mr. King, and the event gathered within the Reform Club all the leading Liberal stalwarts of the district. The chairman was F. A. Monk, president of the Reform Club, while those seated at the head table included: Senator Raoul Dandurand, the Hon. Fernand Rinfret, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, the Hon. J. L. Ralston, the Hon. Fred. Kay, the Hon. Cyrus McMillan, the Hon. P. B. R. Du Tremblay, M.L.C.; the Hon. Raoul Grothe, M.L.C.; Joseph Mercier, M.P.; Pierre Casgrain, M. P.; Dr. Arthur Denis, M.P.; E. C. St. Pere, M.P., and Clement Robitaille, M.P.

Jean Martineau, young Liberal, formally tendered the Hon. Mr. King the greetings of Liberal Montreal, assuring him that "the Liberal cause is gaining in popularity every day." The metropolis, he assured the ex-Premier, would ever remain grateful to the Liberal Party for what it had done for the city's progress as a whole. He recalled the voting by the King Government of monies for the C.N.R. terminal here, for the development of the harbor, for the new South Shore bridge, and expressed regrets that "Premier Bennett has cancelled the appropriation for our harbor and for the C.N.R. terminals, thus throwing thousands out of work."

"If general elections were held today," he said, amid cheers, "you, Mr. King, and the great Liberal party would be swept into power, for the people would tell Mr. Bennett in unmistakable terms that he cannot continue to mislead us."

ATTACKS FERGUSON.

The ex-premier was cheered lustily as he rose to speak, and strains of "Il a gagne ses epaulettes," echoed throughout the club. Mr. King first extended, on behalf of the Liberal Party throughout Canada, the warmest of congratulations to the Quebec Government for its recent victory, noting that it was indicative of the tide of Liberalism which was "coming in again."

Recalling the recent general elections in Great Britain, Mr. King emphasized that "the last thing I should wish to do, or to be considered either in Great Britain or

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in Canada as being guilty of, is anything in the nature of interference with, or taking sides in the domestic politics of any other of the self-governing parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations or of any other country." He was directly opposed to the school of politicians "of which Canada's High Commissioner in Great Britain appears at the moment to be the chief exponent, and who, on the day on which the results of the elections were made known, sent broadcast to his brother politician in the office of premier of one of the Canadian provinces the word: "When we Britishers have a job to do, we do it." Politically, this message had only one meaning, and that is "that Canada's representative in Great Britain regards himself as the representative of one of the political parties in Great Britain, the party that, under the name of a National Government, has seventy-five per cent., of its following known to be Conservative."

Said he: "When it is recalled that the cable was sent to a Conservative premier in Ontario, the successor of the present High Commissioner in Great Britain, it further means that, in the mind of Canada's High Commissioner in London, the Conservative parties of the two countries are allied, and that they alone are entitled to a monopoly of the term 'Britisher.' This may be the essence of Toryism, but it is not the basis on which the British Empire is founded or can be maintained."

BENNETT SILENT.

He had awaited, he confessed, to see what action Premier Bennett would take with this utterance, "obviously of a political partisan nature," made by the representative of the Government of Canada in London. He even recalled the premier's definition of the status of Canada's High Commissioner as that of a civil servant who, above all else, is expected to refrain from political partisanship in the discharge of his duties. "Silence on the part of the Prime Minister," he said, "can imply one of two things: either acquiescence and approval of Mr. Ferguson's utterance, or a timidity of attitude towards anything which Mr. Ferguson may do or say.

"I care not what the reason may be, I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Ferguson should have been recalled immediately there was no longer any doubt that the cable to which I have referred was sent by him to Premier Henry of Ontario; and I may say that that step should still be taken; that it is good and sufficient evidence of an attitude of mind which denotes a total lack of appreciation of the first qualifications of one who is acting in a representative capacity, and who is delegated by one country to represent its interests, not the interests of any political party, in another."

The speaker recalled that in England in 1928, he had publicly stated that he did not believe friendly relations could be maintained between different parts of the Empire if public men from Britain and other parts of the Empire ever come to regard themselves free to interfere in the domestic affairs of another part. Previously, at the Imperial Conference in 1923, when strong pressure was brought to bear to have the Dominions declare in favor of a limited change in the fiscal system of Britain, whereby the British Government would be obliged to give preference to certain commodities coming from the Dominions, the ex-premier, along with the late Sir Lomer Gouin and the Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, then expressed the view—one adhered to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and by all previous administrations in Canada—that it was for each part of the Empire to decide for itself what its own fiscal policy should be.

JINGO-IMPERIALISM.

"It was the adoption of a different attitude to this by the present Prime Minister which made of the Conference of 1930 the failure and disaster it was," Mr. King said. "It is an attitude which, despite the efforts to conceal it, is only too apparent. It is not an attitude of 'Canada First,' except in the blatant significance of that phrase, but an attitude of 'Empire over all,' which is what a certain school of Tories have been working on for a generation or more. It is the recrudescence of a Jingo-Imperialism, which time and again has received its quietus, but which never ceases to thrust its head forth once the wave of opposition which caused it to disappear has for the moment subsided."

This Jingo-Imperialism, the Liberal leader said, was a discrediting influence in politics, one that was prevalent in Mr. Ferguson, Premier Tolmie, of British Columbia, Mr. Stevens, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. It was a dangerous school of thought, a danger to Empire. "If the day should ever dawn when the term 'We Britishers,' becomes synonymous with an alliance between the Tories in all parts of the Empire in the furtherance of Imperialistic ideals," the speaker stressed, "then we will witness not the dawn of a new Empire but the demise of the Empire. The foundations of the British Empire were never so sure as at the moment when the Imperial Conference of 1926 declared its characteristics to be those of autonomous communities, enjoying equality of status, in no way subordinate one to the other in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs Only on the basis of non-interference in the politics of one part of the Empire by those who belong to other parts will the rights and privileges of those who compose the various parts be secure, and the solidarity of the whole be maintained. As Liberals, the maintenance of that autonomous freedom has been the essence of all our political struggles."

PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

Here, Mr. King touched on the matter of Federal grants to the provinces. It was the belief of the Liberal Government then that when the period for which these grants had been fixed by statute had expired, they should be discontinued, the fundamental reason being that no such grants in aid were contemplated by the constitution. The position that the provinces were not entitled to such grants was never taken; rather, it was held that the grants, being conditional, imposed obligations upon the provinces; also, some provinces were

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passing on to municipalities the obligation of raising part of the monies required to equalize the Federal grant, and that provinces and municipalities alike were increasing their burdens in a manner which they were finding difficult to meet. In many cases, the need for these grants had passed, and the provinces were able to carry on without Federal aid. And the Feedral Government of the time had realized that "the only sound basis of public finance was that the body which had to do with the spending of public monies should be the one charged with raising the taxes necessary for the purpose."

For "political reasons," said Mr. King, the then Conservative Opposition set up an outcry against this. But the government held that the Dominion had fulfilled to the letter the obligation it had entered into at the time the grants were made, and that it was never intended that a grant for a term of years should become a grant in perpetuity.

When the general elections of 1930 rolled around, "the renewal of these grants in aid became a large part of the unlimited promises made by the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues.

"Jobs to all, and the promise to blast his way to the markets of the world," said Mr. King of Premier Bennett's promises. He added: "Of the provincial grants—well, Mr. Bennett made them a bribe to the provinces! He got into power with some of these promises and pledges but I imagine he's finding out today the sad significance of some of them. Elected, he renewed some of these grants, even increasing that of old-age pensions to 75 per cent., from the Federal Government. And of this grant, it is said that it was originally enacted by a Liberal Government. But it was not enacted during a political campaign as a bribe to the provinces! It was done within the four corners of a balanced budget. We raised all revenue to make our expenditures, and we met all expenditures out of current revenue."

DOMINION LOAN.

Of the Conservative Government's $150,000,000 loan, Mr. King took particular pains to answer an editorial in The Montreal Star accusing him of having condemned the loan. This he denied, stating that he realized the necessity of such a measure and, furthermore, hoped that it would be over-subscribed. He recalled that, in the days of Liberalism, loans had been put through, but they were conversion loans "not for meeting deficits, but to lessen the burdens carried by the people."

"The present one is called a National Service Loan," he remarked. "Why not give it it's real name? Cant, hypocrisy is getting too characteristic of the gentlemen in the present Federal administration. This is shown by the name they have given to this loan. Do we not know that all a government does is service? Why not call it, plain and true, a Dominion of Canada 1931 loan? There is no need to bring into this matter all this 'By Grace of God,' and 'National Service Loan.' Would it not be more loyal, more patriotic, to act thus? You remember, when the Liberal Government of 1921 was confronted with hard-times, which were a legacy from the Conservative Government of the past, how did the Montreal Star show its loyalty to Canada? By its famous 'Whispers of Death!' Is that loyalty? Give the loan its real name. A loan to meet deficits. But no! That is not done. Remember, we may call it a National Service Loan this year, but we cannot go on throughout the years like this, borrowing, borrowing! Mr. Bennett must cut his garments to meet the cloth. He must meet his expenditures."

Prominent Liberals present included: S. W. Jacobs, K.C., M.P.; Col. Thomas Vien, K.C.; Victor Dore, Aime Lafontaine, K.C.; Ald. Alfred Legault, Ald. Leon Trepanier, Ald. Bernard Schwartz, Ralph Stockwell, M.L.A., Jean Tellier, president of the Young Liberals' Association; Jean Martineau, Jean Gagnon, Jacques Geoffrion, J. A. A. Leclaire, Jules Desmarais, K.C., Paul Mercier, M.P., J. J. Guerin, ex-M.P.; J. A. Paulhus, Alec Gour, Aime Langlois, M.L.A., Omer Legrand, K.C., Armand Daigle, Avila Farand, M.L.A., Jean Perrault, G. E. Plamondon, W. C. Munn, C. A. Goyette, K.C.

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Ottawa University Luncheon

December 8, 1931

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Ottawa University Luncheon, Dec. 8, 1931

Congratulations on completion of wing.
" " building -
- fine piece of architecture;
- classic proportions;
-ornament to city * capital;
Pleasing to a cultivated and artistic taste.
Gratifying the feeling of the beautiful -
- a thing of beauty.

Importance of Architecture:

(1) In Life of Individual:
architecture = art or science of building or construction;
workmanship - construction;
university * character building;
(a) reciprocal effect on character;
(b) association of ideas in after life;

(2) In Life of Country or City:
an inspiration to others - e.g. self in walks to and fro;
Parlt. buildings in effect on persons entering public life;
e.g. Westminster;
Confederation, Research Bldgs; Chateau L.;
a possession of all;

(3) In Life of Nation:
other countries and ages judge by - Ancient Greece and Rome;
the capitals of countries;

(4) An expression of the self or institution:
e.g. thro the ages.

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December 8, 1931

Mr. King:

In connection with the luncheon to-day, I written down a few jottings dealing with the rdation of the university to citizenship:

(1) The university - or any intra-mural body of education - is really a state in miniature. It has its citizens - the student body; its form of government - whatever student governing organizations there may be, the faculty, etc.; and its laws and regulations. As a young man learns to take his part in the life of this miniature state, to obey its laws, work for its improvement, and give to its leadership his own ideas and personality, he is training himself for the larger citizenship of which we are all members.

(2) Perhaps the greatest aim of a university training is to instil a love of truth. If that aim is successfully instilled in the minds of students so that they instinctively seek to find out the facts of a situation before they reach their conclusions on it, they will be better equiped to sift the truth from half-truths and falsehoods in the infinitely more complicated and prejudiced affairs of the outside world. In this way the university plays a real part

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in lifting the politics of the country out of the realm of mere prejudice and passion.

(3) The study of history, of economics, of science, gives to a student some idea of the fact that the great truths of learning are not confined to any one area, his own city, his own province, nor to his own country, but belong to the world, and that they are universal in their nature. This universality of learning in its turn has a tendency to break down the barriers of narrow sectional and national concern, and to instil some conception of the international nature of most of the world's great achievements and its most baffling problems. In this way the university renders no small service towards the solution of those problems of citizenship which are international in scope.

E. A. P.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Re: University of Ottawa Luncheon, 1.00 p.m.
December 8, 1931

The Rector, Reverend Father ~~Marcotte~~ Lonchaud, will preside.

The following will also be present:

His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate
His Grace Archbishop Forbes (of Ottawa)
Honourable Mr. Sauvé
Hon. Dr. Manion
Hon. Mr. Dunlop (representing Ontario)
Also a representative of the Province of Quebec
Mr. Justice Cannon
Mr. Justice Rinfret
etc., etc.

The event is to celebrate the opening of the new wing of the University which was erected in 1930 between the months of May and September. The wing contains the gymnasium, the chapel and living rooms for students.

The University was destroyed by fire in 1903, and construction of the new University began in 1904, the centre block being completed in 1905, the Laurier Avenue wing in 1913, the Waller Street wing in 1922 and the present wing on Wilbrod Street in 1930. There remains only the dome to be erected.

There will be a special ceremony at 10.00 a.m. for the students and their families, when a mass will be chanted, followed by the ceremony of the blessing of the new wing.

In connection with the ceremonies on December 8 the University is celebrating the 60th anniversary of the admission to the Bar in 1871 of Mr. T. P. Foran, K.C. Mr. Foran was the first graduate of the University and received the degree of B.A. in 1867, a few days before Confederation.

Also is being celebrated the fact that Father Nillès has been for fifty years a priest, and for forty-four years a teacher at the University.

The following will appear on the programme as the speakers of the day:

The Rector
Mr. T.P.Foran
Father Nillès

HRLH.

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Dec 9/31
Ottawa Journal

T. P. Foran, K.C. Rev. Father Nilles Are Given Ovation

Distinguished Figures in Life of University of Ottawa Guests at Luncheon.

Alumni of University of Ottawa accorded a sincere and striking ovation to two distinguished fellow-graduates yesterday on the occasion of a luncheon held in the University refectory in honor of T. P. Foran, K.C., and Rev. Father N. Nilles, O.M.I. Graduates in many walks of professional, religious and cultural life of Eastern Canada united in celebrating the 60th anniversary of Mr. Foran's entering the practice of law, and the 50th year of inspiring service to the University of Father Nilles.

Very Rev. Father G. Marchand, O.M.I. and rector of the University, occupied the chair, while among the distinguished guests were Archbishop Guillaume Forbes who acted as honorary chairman, Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate from the Vatican to Canada and Newfoundland, Mgr. J. Charbonneau, Bishop of Grouard, Sask., and Mgr. J. Lebeau, Chancellor of the Ottawa diocese.

Influence Extended.

Interesting reminiscenses of the early days of the University of Ottawa marked the address of T. P. Foran, K.C., the first student to graduate there with the degree of B.A. Mr. Foran who was a student in the days of Confederation, reviewed some of the highlights of the history and growth of his Alma Mater, enlivened with incident and anecdote of student life in the Capital two generations ago. He spoke of his cordial relationship with the professorial staff of the university extending over a period of 60 years, during which Ottawa's academic centre had steadily widened its sphere of influence.

In conclusion, Mr. Foran paid a tribute to the work of Father Nilles of the university staff on the occasion of the latter's golden jubilee as a priest, and expressed his thanks to the many alumni present for the cordiality of their greetings to him.

The progress of the University and the many important changes which have transpired there during his 50 years of academic service were touched on by Father Nilles in his Jubilee address. He expressed renewed pleasure at meeting again, so many of the alumni whom he had known in their student days. Father Nilles emphasized the close relations which have always existed between the Faculty and the student body, and referred to the high type of influence which the University of Ottawa exerts in the community.

Words of Greeting

A special greeting to Father Nilles and Mr. Foran was expressed by Dr. J. Sabourin of St. Johns, Quebec, on behalf of the French-speaking alumni. Tributes to the two outstanding graduates were also voiced by Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, representing the Dominion Government, Hon. E. A. Dunlop, Ontario Provincial Treasurer on the part of the Government of Ontario, and Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition.

Brief addresses of congratulation to Mr. Foran and Father Nilles were also given at the luncheon by Mgr. J. Lebeau, chancellor of Ottawa diocese, and Mgr. J. Charbonneau, missionary bishop of Grouard, Saskatchewan.

A pleasingly varied evening's entertainment was offered the visiting alumni last evening on the conclusion of the two-day celebration of the inauguration of the new chapel of the University, and of the anniversaries of two of her most prominent sons. Prior to the evening's program the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was solemnized by Archbishop Forbes in the new chapel. The ceremony was accompanied by chants sung by the Cecilian singers under the direction of Rev. Father M. J. Beaulieu.

In the academic hall, the program opened with orchestral selections followed by a clever recitation given by J. Bonneau.

Songs by the Cecilian singers were followed by an amusing dialogue between L. E. Beaulne and J. C. Daoust, and an address by P. E. Morvan. Emile Boucher rendered fine vocal solos, accompanied by W. Charette, and a comic monologue by Raoul Mercier met with roars of applause. The evening's program closed with a quartet selection under the direction of Rev. Father P. A. Paquette.

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Ottawa Citizen Dec 9/31

D9862

Blessing Bestowed On New Chapel at Ottawa University

Archbishop Forbes and Three Other Dignitaries Take Part in Ceremony.

In the presence of His Excellency Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, apostolic delegate and representative in Canada of His Holiness the Pope, and with the Metropolitan of the Archdiocese of Ottawa, His Excellency Mgr. J. G. Forbes, officiating, and with two bishops, alumni of Ottawa University, and scores of Catholic clergy and laity assisting, a threefold celebration took place yesterday at Ottawa University, marking the solemn benediction of the new chapel of the institution the diamond jubilee in the practice of law of Dr. T. P. Foran, K.C., dean of the Hull Bar and first graduate (B.A.) of Ottawa University, and the golden jubilee of the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. Father Nicholas Nilles, O.M.I., dean of the Oblate clergy of Ottawa. The occasion also marked the reunion of many alumni of the university who had been invited to participate in the ceremony.

His Excellency the Archbishop officiated at the benediction of the chapel at 10 o'clock and following this celebrated pontifical high mass in the new chapel. He was assisted by Rev. Canon J. E. Myrand and Rev. Father B. J. McKenna, O.M.I., as deacons of honor, both for the benediction and the mass. The assistant priest at the mass was Rev. Father Desnoyers, O.M.I., superior of the Oblate Scholasticate. Two seminarians were deacon and subdeacon of the mass, while Rev. Rene Martin was master of ceremonies.

The apostolic delegate was attended by Rev. Mgr. Joseph Charbonneau, V.G., and Rev. Mgr. Joseph Lebeau, chancellor of Ottawa archdiocese. The two bishops, Mgr Joseph Guy, O.M.I., bishop of Grouard, Sask., and Mgr. Limoges, bishop of Mont Laurier, also were in the sanctuary, while Father Nilles and Mr. Foran occupied places of honor in the main body of the chapel.

In French and English

Sermons in French and English were delivered by Rev. Dean J. A. Carriere of Hull and Rev. Mgr. George E. Fitzgerald of St. Patrick's church. Hon. C. A. Henry French minister to Canada, also was present at the ceremony, as were representatives of all religious communities of Ottawa, members of the secular clergy, seminarians, reverend sisters of all communities and many prominent members of the Catholic laity of the Capital. The choir of the Oblate Scholasticate, directed by Rev. Father Conrad Latour, O.M.I., sang the mass.

Banquet For Guests

Following the mass a banquet was served in the main dining room of the university, at which Father Nilles and Mr. Foran were guests of honor. Rev. Father Gilles Marchand, O.M.I., rector of the university, was chairman, with His Excellency Archbishop Forbes, chancellor of the university, as honorary chairman. Mgr. Cassulo, Bishop Guy, Bishop Limoges and many members of the clergy and laity attended the banquet, which was featured by addresses by the guests of honor, Father Nilles and Mr. Foran, Dr. J. Sabourin, of St. John's, Que., president of the French Alumni of the university; Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Leader of the opposition; Hon. R. J. Manion, representing federal government, and Hon. A. E. Dunlop, M.L.A., representing the Ontario legislature, all of whom brought greetings and congratulations to the university.

New Chapel Dedicated

The new chapel which was dedicated yesterday morning is situated in the new wing of Ottawa University which was completed only a few weeks ago. The new wing was erected at a cost of approximately $300,000, Henri Dagenais being the contractor.

Mr. Foran, whose diamond jubilee as a lawyer was celebrated yesterday, was born at Aylmer on March 14, 1849. He entered Ottawa University in 1859 and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1867. Mr. Foran studied law at McGill University, graduating in 1870. In 1871 he was admitted to the Bar.

Father Nilles was born in France and was ordained at Dublin, Ireland, on July 3, 1881. In 1884 he came to Ottawa University, where he has been a member of the teaching staff since that time with the exception of three years when he was superior of the Oblate House at Mattawa, Ont.

The celebration concluded last night with a concert in the academic hall under the auspices of the French Debating Society of the University.

The program consisted of solos by Emile Boucher, accompanied by Wilfrid Charette; selections by a quartet directed by Rev. Father A. Paquette, O.M.I., and by the Cecelian Singers, directed by J. Beaulieu, monologues by Raoul Mercier and J. Bonneau, a dialogue by L. E. Beaulne and J. C. Daoust, an address by P. E. Morvan, and selections by the university orchestra.

On Monday the actual celebration began with the dedication of the main altar in the chapel to the Blessed Virgin. There also was a ceremony at which the students of the university paid their respects to Father Nilles, while in the evening a concert was held in the hall at Sacred Heart Juniorate. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock Father Nilles celebrated mass in the chapel, the service being attended by the students and members of the staff of the university.

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C 9863

Notes of Speeches
by
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Leader of the Opposition
1932

	Occasion	Date.
1.	Manitoba Liberal Association - Winnipeg Meeting.	Jan. 12.
2.	Board of Trade - Winnipeg - "Some Thoughts on the Changing Social Order".	Jan. 12.
3.	Inauguration of Laurier Club - Three Rivers, P.Q.	Jan. 21.
4.	Tributes to Deceased Members of Parliament (Buckley, Robitaille).	Feb. 5.
5.	Speech on the Address - House of Commons.	Feb. 8.
6.	Budget Speech - House of Commons.	Apr. 26.
7.	Royal Society of Canada - Luncheon. Toast - Learned Societies of U.S.	May 27.
8.	Royal By-election - Sussex, N.B.	June 23.
9.	South Huron By-election - Exeter and Seaforth, Ontario.	Sept.28.
10.	Tribute to Deceased Member of Parliament - (Thomas McMillan).	Oct. 7.
11.	Montreal Reform Club - Dinner.	Oct. 29.
12.	No notes for Prov. Federal meeting - Ottawa Provincial Committee Federation of Liberal Women's Clubs - Montreal. "Why Women Should take Interest in Politics".	Nov. 18-19 Dec. 10.

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Notes of Speeches

1932

D9864

	Occasion	Date
13.	Toronto Men's Liberal Association - Dinner.	Dec. 15th.
14.	Commercial Travellers Association - Annual Banquet.	Dec. 16th.

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D 9865

Manitoba Liberal Association

Winnipeg Meeting

January 12, 1932

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Annual Meeting Manitoba Lib. Ass'n.
Winnipeg, January 12,
1932

D0866

Introductory

I - Visit of November 1, 1929.

II - Liberal Attitude (Exhibit A)

III- Election of 1930 - Conservative Attitude - Promises and Protection. (Exhibits B & C)

IV - Bearing on Past and Present

V - Economic Nationalism, Economic Imperialism - Both Wrong.

VI - Liberal Motto - "Canada a Country Among the Countries of the World".

VII- Forthcoming Economic Conference.

Exhibit "I"

VIII- Appeal to Members of Parliament.

IX - Need of Ministers of Crown with Voice in Government.

X - Railways Problem.

XI - National Liberal Association.

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Annual Meeting Manitoba Liberal Assn. D 9867

Winnipeg, January 12, 1932

Mayors Wells welcome
Resolution [illegible]

Introductory

First address New Year;

Manitoba strategic centre, geographically and economically;
primary and secondary industries;
problems of trade, etc., concentrated;
Liberal policies essential;

Midsummer 1930 - general elections - Diamond Jubilee (July 15) - cheque 4½ millions.

I

Visit of November first, 1929

End of third session of parliament;

Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill;

Attitude of Opposition made plain -
(1) As to point view; trade - war, not exchange.
(2) As to method; red-blooded, not cool-headed.
(3) As to policies; protection cure for all ills.

Review of Liberal administration -
re finances, railways, provinces, imperial affairs, trade - tariff out of political discussion.

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 D9868

Liberal and Conservative policies outlined -
(two statements)
(1) Prosperity dependent on trade - would alter tariff if need be;
(2) Real object of opponents - protection.

Promise and Prediction Fulfilled -
(1) Dunning Budget - framed to divert trade; believe would have secured market in Britain.
(2) No conjecture as to what did happen - action taken not retaliation, but blockade.

Difference between Old Political Parties = Letter Y

II
Liberal Attitude

1930 Budget -
How it met Hawley-Smoot Tariff;
Transfer $200,000,000 purchasing power - unfair misrepresentation re lowering of preference - "Canada First" Cry;
Bearing on consumers and producers in Canada;
Bearing on Imperial Conference 1930 -
Stressed Canada's representation;
Was decision wise?
Approach and attitude of Bennett;
"Humbug" and fiasco.

Forthcoming Economic Imperial Conference -
If quota wise, why not secured in 1932?
Answer by Bennett - Exhibit A
What is to be position of Canada this year?

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 D 9869

III

Election of 1930 - Conservative Attitude - Promises and Protection

Changed Conditions - Approach of Depression;

Liberal party gives warning no time for protection or expenditures -
- Need to develop trade;
- Need for balanced budget;
- Need to economize save regarding unemployment.

Liberal Attitude met by extravagant Promises -
(1) Markets to farmers; Exhibit B
(2) End unemployment to labour. Exhibit C

Methods to be High Protection, Lavish Expenditures-
Both methods wrong; results adoption Bennett policies to make matters worse - strangling trade, ruination business, impairment credit;
Fulfillment of policies not fulfillment of promises = "humbug".

Contrast in Methods -
Liberal attitude regarding cancellation grants-in-aid;
Tory attitude regarding same.

IV

Bearing of Past on Present

Past explains causes of present plight -
Reveals value to be attached to representation

No mistaking positions of two parties -
Points of view, methods or policies known; public able to judge of results.

Administration has had free hand -
Reasons for latitude given by Opposition;
Time come to speak out.

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 D 3870

Evidence unmistakable that policies wrong:
(1) Point of view has not changed;
No renunciation view trade is war;
(2) Methods have not changed;
Methods of courtesy, etc. unknown to present Prime Minister;
Economic War - fight, blast - his methods.
(3) Policies remain same -
Where trade trickles through, plug aperture, wall raised higher;
This policy given name "Canada First" - extreme of Economic Nationalism;
Economic Imperialism under name of "Empire First" emerging as cloak or shroud.

V Canada First

Economic Nationalism, Economic Imperialism Both Wrong

Economic Nationalism = end of world trade; enmity of other countries.

Economic Imperialism = more strife and discord; contending economic units.

Neither a path to peace - both a path to destruction and war.

Need of Country to be rid of War Mentality - Other methods, words, motives.

Have been deceived by "CanadaFirst" - Must not be deceived by "Empire First"

Careful consideration of Economic Imperialism.

Tory party has seen fallacy of "Canada First" -
President & Council Manufacturers Ass'n;
Statement = Dunning Budget;
True significance = trade with all parts of world.

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 D9871

Dangers of "Empire First" Appeal - joingoism, etc.

Economic Imperialism - Empire Zollverein;
counter combinations Europe;
adverse effect - sale wheat,
lumber, fish, etc.

Must decline become subsidiary unit of Empire Holdin
Company ;
Maintain position exporting country on
world scale;
Self-governing political entity;
Insist on wider implications national status
in trade and policies.

International Interdependence - Inescapable Fact ;
Dynamic character of post-war world;
Liberal party fight translation policy of
exclusiveness to larger area of Br. Empire.

VI

Liberal Motto

"A Country Among the Countries of the World"

No vain boasting in guiding principle; none of
arrogance supreme egotism; none of manners
methods of bully; nothing nature deception.

Simple statement of thought and feeling;
Can be expressed without shame or confusion.

"Canada First" species Political Counterfeiting
When superscription stamped on policy in
interests of class and section;
Makes for discord and privilege;
Defeats its own ends.

For bread, manufacturers given Xmas puddings;
Farmers - moral admonitions, promises, de
luxe edition Canada First Creed.

Fallacy of "Canada First".

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 D9872

Bennett's justification for protection -
Fair competition and equal opportunity for Canadian producer against foreign competitor in Canadian market;
Thus far only applies to manufacturers;
Fair competition implies knowledge of foreign costs - no expert study made;
Manufacturers given monopoly home market;
Fair competition and equal opportunity should be applied to other industries;
Bennett cannot control prices abroad - can control cost of production at home.

Tariff, as instrument of National Policy, if raised to help Canadian manufacturers, may be lowered to help wheat growers, e.g. implements of production, motors, etc.

High Protection put on in name of National Emergency; advise Bennett next session to lower tariff to help wheat growers; if not Liberal party will take first opportunity - This is its policy.

Trade

Liberal party intends expand trade -
Reopen avenues closed by Mr. Bennett as basis of prosperity, and to help labour.

International trade most necessary to Canada -
100 years opening up resources;
Wit of man devising means of intercourse;
One-fifth population dependent external trade.

Would restore former Tariff Levels -
Canada needs policy encouraging exports, not keeping out imports;
Removing unjustifiable trade restrictions, Corner-stone of Liberal policy;
Soft-peddlers of tariff excesses better join Tory following;

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D 9873

Restore Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation -
Arbitrary, arrogant and unjustifiable methods adopted in tariff changes 1930, 31;
No stability or certainty; all classes revolt;
Tory Tariff Board not yet appointed-
Much needed; currencies depreciated, etc.
Blow struck at Britain;
Bennett a man of formuals.

VII

Forthcoming Economic Conference

Fiasco unless policy of Canada First abandonned:
"Canada First" offer = humbug. Exhibit C

Changes in British tariff temporary-
On which basis reciprocal tariffs to be arranged? horns of dilemma; cleft-stick;

Serious aspects bargaining methods:
Endless friction;
Only method that of Fielding and Laurier -
Voluntary preference;
Laurier preference for good of Canada - good business.

Liberals anxious to see Conference a Success:
No need for Liberals to emphasize desire for inter-imperial trade.

VIII

Appeal to Members of Parliament

Give thought to change of policies - Help Conference

Constituencies to press members.

Not demand change of govt. but change of policies.

Need for retrenchment in expenditure:
Grants in aid last session;
Wanton waste in unemployment relief-
Appropriations made;
Failure to appoint commission;
Minister broken down;
Nothing to show;
Need for unemploymeny insurance.

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 D9874

Failure to hold financial conference with provinces;
Necessity balanced budget; object lesson of Britain.

IX

Need of Ministers of Crown with voice in government.

Minister of Finance -
Prime Minister indisposed;
Can't run country by acting ministers.

Cabinet Council devised to prevent monopoly:
"In multitude of counsellors, there is safety"
"Where no counsel is, the people fall;
But in the multitude of counsellors, there is safety".
Direct attention of Bennett and country to same

Reflection on P. M. and party no Minister of Finance.

X

Railway Problem

Also affected by problems affecting trade;

Royal Commission - will await report and findings;
Condemn unmeasured terms secret hearings;
wholly indefensible;
Star Chamber methods like tariff;
giving rise to suspicions re National Govt.

If P. M. making Can. Nat. system scapegoat for effect of his policies, or to serve ends of transportation monopoly, will regret.

Two systems a pride - might do more to co-operate

Publicly owned system only guarantee against combined industrial and political control to serve private ends.

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D 875

Will not suffer system to lose identity or prestige

Liberal party like rock against attempt destroy independence, integrity National system;

Country will not suffer railway monopoly or removal statutory protection given Western rates;

Suggest develop workable scheme for preserving C.N.R. as public institution;

Liberal policy - self-denying ordinance;
Tory " - all things serve party ends.

XI

National Liberal Association.

Intricacy and magnitude of problems:
Co-operation best minds of party;
Need for political discussion, propaganda.

National Association being formed:
Study groups bring fruits of experience, etc. interchange of thought;
Banking, credit, social insurance, electoral reform, limitation and publication campaign funds;

Political party - those who share ideas & ideals;
- means to an end
- ardent spirits - fire of their enthusiasm;
-ideas conquer in the end;

Invitation to join Association-
- nation-wide effort;
- future of Canada.

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D9876

Exhibit A

"Projects, other than the one I propose have been placed before you." Please note the I. "They have been carefully canvassed by our delegation, and, while we would avoid anything which might savour of premature condemnation, we are constrained to state that none of them can be accepted by Canada as alternatives at all likely to achieve the purpose we have in mind."

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Exhibit B - Cont'd. D 9877

"For that I will do. If he thinks I will not establish new markets for these products, strive with all my heart to retain them, drive our products with all my power into new markets, into old markets, into reluctant markets, he is wrong. For that I will do."

And later:

"So will I, when the government is mine, continue to blast a way through all our troubles and difficulties."

I wonder
- Nothing about "grace of God" in these speeches, etc.

See C.

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Exhibit B D 9878

Need I repeat the words of the present Prime Minister as he concluded here in this very city of Winnipeg the opening speech of his campaign. They will be readily recalled:

"Listen, you agriculturists from the west and all the other parts of Canada, you have been taught to mock at tariffs and applaud free trade. Tell me, when did free trade fight for you? Tell me, when did free trade fight for you? You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

What did he say elsewhere? At Victoria:

"It is true we must have foreign markets, and as I said the other evening we will blast a way to those markets on a world-wide basis with any exportable surpluses. We do not have to worry about that".

At Calgary, referring again to access to the markets of the world:

"These things we must do. Aye, these things I propose to do. That is the answer. These things, I propose to do."

And at Vancouver:

"If Mr. Mackenzie King thinks I will not so build up our agricultural and industrial life that its strength will drive our products into the markets of the world, then he is wrong.

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Exhibit C.

D 9879

"This", he said, "is a new country, and there is no excuse for unemployment in Canada if a government does its duty."

That was what he said at Calgary. He undertook to "provide at once the remedy, employment for all who can and will work".

At Moncton, he said:

"Mr. King promises consideration of the problem of unemployment. I promise to end unemployment. Which plan do you like best?"

At Victoria, he said:

"Is there any excuse for Canada to have hard times, if the government is discharging its duties as it should?"

- What about Mr. Bennett's criterion to-day?

High Protest Promises bottleneck

Promises not = methods

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Exhibit V. 9880

"I offer to the Mother Country, and to all the other parts of Empire, a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in theirs, based upon the addition of a ten percentum increase in prevailing general tariffs, or upon tariffs yet to be created."

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D 988

Board of Trade Dinner

Winnipeg

January 13, 1932

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1932 Book of Notes and Speeches

D 988

Board of Trade Dinner
January 13, 1932

Some Thoughts on the Changing Social Order

Thought No. 1

The Social Order is founded on the Industrial Order.

What is Industry? Begin with bounty of Creator;
Resources - natural and human;
Manitoba.

Thought No. 2

The Parties to Industry.

Contribution of each.

Thought No. 3

How is Industry to be viewed? - The Two Motives.

1. Mercenary - profit, wages, salaries.
2. Social Service.

Thought No. 4

Mercenary Motive leads to Monopoly of Control, inevitable Conflict and Confusion.

- single control and organization;

Capitalistic system - interlocking directorates; international money power.
" " - doomed.
Socialistic " - state, Germany, war - doomed.
Communistic " - Russia - doomed.

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Thought No. 5

Social Service leads to Co-operation, Justice and Progress.

Single Control - unfair to each of parties
Joint Control - get rid monopoly altogether

Thought No.6

Transition from Single to Joint Control effected in Industry as in Government.

1. Autocratic single control - John and the barons, Magna Carta;
2. Representative Government - Simon de Montfort 1265;
   (trade agreements)
3. Responsible self-government - executive responsible to all parties.

Thought No. 7

Industrial Constitution brought about by Application of principles.

1. Conference - problems of industry = human problems;
2. Investigation - " = economic ";
   (League of Nations)
3. Organization - " = world problems
   (collective action)
4. Represenation = problem of government;
5. Opinion - problem of industry = ~~world problems~~;
   (a new spirit - social service)

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D 9884

Thought No. 8

Struggle will go on until Industry Serves Humanity; not Humanity Industry.

Two contrary laws -
A conflict of material and spiritual forces-
- emphasis on property vs. life and personality.
Evolution and Revolution -
- Privilege never yields without a struggle;
- Forces of freedom, continually at work;
- Justice, common concern of mankind.

Thought No. 9

Principles underlying Peace, Work & Health

A National and an International Mimimum of standards.

Thought No. 10

Social Insurance

A means employed in most industrial countries to bring about a wider measure of social justice.
Looks on Industry in nature of social service.
Means of meeting Inevitable Risks:
1. Accident.
2. Old Age.
3. Unemployment.
4. Disease - State Medicine.-

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D 9885

Thought No. 11

A National Minimum — Maintained by a Balanced Budget.

Thought No. 12

Science will have tried by obeying the Laws of Humanity to extend the Frontiers of Life.

End with the purpose of the Creator.
More abundant life.

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D9886

Inauguration of Laurier Club

Three Rivers Visit

January 21st, 1932

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Three Rivers Visit
January 21, 1932

D 9887

Pleasure of visit - reception
30 years since first visit.
Senator Bureau colleague in Cabinet.

Congratulations on Club -
Political party like a family -
live together and work together - or lose inheritance.

Revival of interest in Laurier -
A new generation growing up.

Reasons for revival -
A great man - a great French Canadian -
a great Canadian - one of the world's greatest statesmen.

(1) Outline of Career - is to know Canadian history.
A great Canadian - distinctly Canadian personality.
Background and frame of the picture embodied past and present.

Settlement 1641 - Sieur de Maisonneuve

1841 - 25 years before Confederation.

77 years

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D 9888

Colonies to a Nation
place among nations of world.

Characteristics - Nature's endowments & qualities-
heart and mind.

A great gentleman - great democrat - love
of people.
French chivalry - tolerant -
a leader sans peur and sans raproche.

Influence of British history and politics
re Crown and Empire - autonomy
Tercentenary - Diamond Jubilee -
galaxy of nations.

A great Liberal -
minorities - cross

Guiding principles -
unity and liberty -
moderation and toleration -
Bonne entente vs Coercion.

Empire - galaxy of nations.

His heart in Canada and homes of people.
With firmness in right as God gives to see
in right.

Statue on Parliament Hill - Brunet

National unity - Ottawa Capital.

His policies -
trade - economy - national unity -
Ottawa beautification.

West - wheat)) Home vs foreign
Three Rivers - paper) market.

Buy and sell - Exchange.

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D 9889

Pleasure of visit – reception.
30 years since first visit
Senator Bureau – colleague Cabinet

Congratulation on Club –
Political party like a family
but together [illegible] mark together – or lose inheritance

Revival of interest in Laurier –
a new generation growing up

Reasons for revival –
~~One of the~~ a great man, a great French Canadian
a great Canadian – one of the world's
greatest Statesman.

(1) Outline of career. – is to know Canadian history
a great Canadian – distinctly Canadian personality
Back ground – frame of the picture
embodied past – present
Settlement 1841 – Scene de Massonnerie
French British
77 years 1841 – 25 years before Confederation
Canadian that do

Colonies to a Nation
place among nations of world

(2) Characteristics: – Nature's endowments
heart – mind
Greatness – love of people
a great gentleman
French Chivalry – tolerant
a great gentleman
a leader sans peur – sans reproche

a great parliamentarian – law journalism – oratory
poor – sickly – speaking
mind – heart –
influence of British history – politics
in Crown – Empire – autonomy
Tercentenary –
Diamond Jubilee – Galaxy of nations
a great friend – liberty – cross.
influence on Africa – [illegible]
Guiding principles – unity – Liberty – Nat. – [illegible]
Moderate – Tolerance
Conciliation – Coercion

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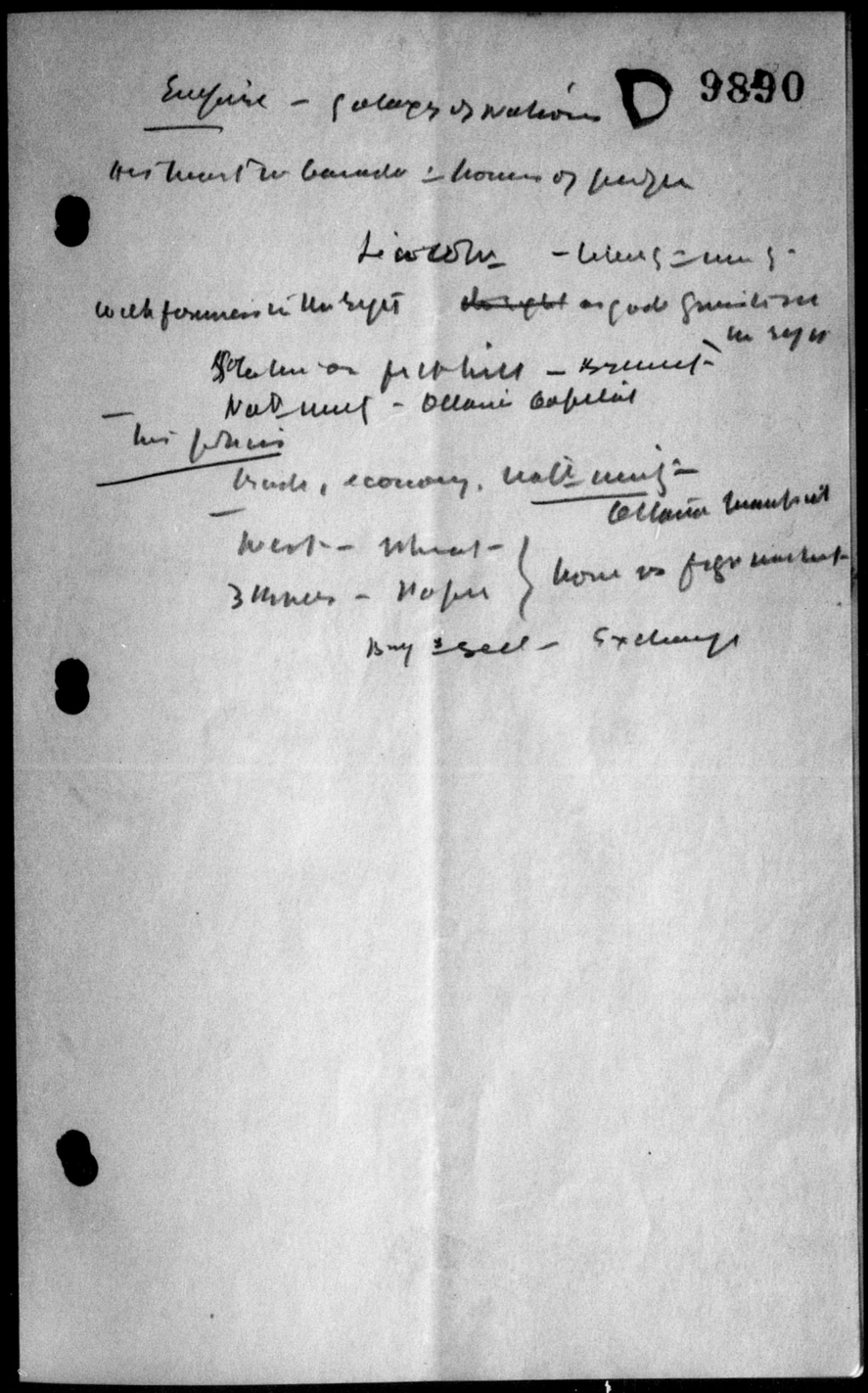

Empire – galaxy of nations

D 9890

His heart in Canada – homes of people

Lincoln – [illegible]

with firmness in the right ~~[illegible]~~ as good [illegible] in right

Statue on fire hill – [illegible]

Nat'l mnt – Ottawa capital

his [illegible]

trade, economy, nat'l mnt – Ottawa [illegible]

West – wheat – } home vs [illegible]

3 [illegible] – paper }

Buy & sell – Exchange

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D 9891

Tributes to Deceased Members

Mr. J. F. Buckley, M.P.
Mr. Clement Robitaille, M.P.

Opening of Parliament
February 5, 1932

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D 9892

Tributes to Deceased Members
Opening of Parliament

I

Introductory

Thanks for sympathy - self & party;
tribute - to memory of members.
Lives lived quietly and unobtrusively -
meaning of place in communities;
" " presence accumstomed environment;
ended with tragic suddenness.

II - Mr. Buckley -

Just entered parliament - Athabaska 1930.
Just completed 40th year - Youth on side.
Joined Princess Patricia's - war -
Hazards and chances of life -
Survive war - instantaneous death at home;
Marriage less than year ago.
Everything before him -
1. Born in U.S.; educated Gt. Britain & Wales;
2. Pioneered - adopted home;
3. Risked life in service of country;
4. ~~Eminent~~ place in profession;
5. Seat in parliament;
6. Entered happiness of home;
7. Ever-widening circle friends, acquaintances.

Two sessions in parliament revealed strong and manly character;
" future prominence -
(1) in profession;
(2) in public life.
Death loss to province and parliament.
Hard to understand decrees of fate -
hope - "that force,
"Surely, has not been left vain!
Somewhere, surely, afar,
In the sounding labour-house vast
Of being, is practiced that strength,
Zealous, beneficent, firm!"

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D 9893

III - Mr. Robitaille -

Same profession as Buckley.
Senior in years - in 59th year.
At Bar.
In House of Commons.
Death scarcely less tragic - sudden; wife, 11 children

Robitaille's death greatly felt by Liberals in H of C and self

Close relationship of M.P's; entered parliament 1900; close personal friend; essence of loyalty; devotion to those he supported; principles and policies ably espoused.

Representative of constituency -
representative populous constituency;
majorities = confidence and affection.

Part in parliament -
retiring and modest - not much part in debate;
faithful in attendance and duties of constituency.

Memory cherished -
name remembered among sons of Old Canada;
done her honour and honour to race.

- IV -

Join with Prime Minister in saying members grateful to Speaker convey sympathy Mrs. Buckley and Mrs. Robitaille.

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D 9894

House of Commons

Speech on the Address

February 8, 1932.

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Notes
Speech on the Address D 9895
February 8, 1932

Nature of Speech from Throne and purpose of.

Introduction to the work of the session -
Subjects: measures and policies to receive attention.

Guide to the work of the session.

Background of conditions in the country at time of reconvening.

The Motion is to thank His Excellency for the Address -

Does not imply agreement with what is said.

"The King can do no wrong" - that rests with P.M.

Mover and Seconder opportunity to be heard -

honor appropriately given to new M.P. for Three Rivers; discharged duties in a measure befitting reputation he has in his profession.

2nd by M.P. for Selkirk - has spoken before in House, but among the new Members; made the most of a poor bill of fare.

Amendment sometime customary -

Failure to propose an amendment at this stage does not imply agreement - but anxiety to get down to business of session, so no excuse given to government for not bringing forward its legislation at earliest possible moment.

Bennett's action last session - delay in bringing down - then say we obstructed.

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D 9896

Will set example - not only in not moving amendment, but in being brief; more so than on previous occasions.

Speech - one commendable feature - it is brief.

Divisible broadly into three parts:

(1) Introductory paragraph - more or less personal to His Excellency.

(2) What pertains to the business of the session:

the legislative programme;

subjects for discussion, which may or may not result in legislation.

(3) Generalizations - assertions and affirmations:

some of which are true;

some very far from true.

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D 9897

I Introductory Paragraph -

Will be warmly welcomed;

Its sentiments cordially reciprocated on part of all parties.

II What Pertains to the Session -

1. Legislative programme - brief - this too a blessing;

if like other legislation on tariff, unemployment relief, etc., country may be thankful being spared anything more.

All that is specific in three paragraphs.

What remains may mean very much or very little - we will have to wait and see.

2. Divisble into two parts:

(a) References to Conferences - one taking place - Disarmament;

Imperial Economic Conference - one to take place on July 18.

(b) Other subjects of interest which may or may not be discussed:

(i) The St. Lawrence Waterway.

(ii) Problem of Transportation - inquiry by Commission.

(iii) Commercial Treaty with New Zealand.

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D 9898

Legislative - refer to each in turn:

Conventions - might be taken as ready - formal procedure.

Bills re Insurance
" " Patents and Trade Marks - Likely to be referred to Special Committe of House; former may involve question of jurisdiction and whether Government has not exceeded its authority by Order-in-Council.

Hope latter won't be more in way of what is prohibitiv or restrictive - unless patent or trade mark not stamped "Canada First" its use will not be permitted in Canada.

Canada Shipping Act - Wait and see what amendments are.

Re: Conferences -

Disarmament Conference:
something ironical about League of Nations holding a meeting for disarmament at a time when the League's authority - Briand Kellogg Pact - would appear to be flouted, and when what we are witnessing in the world today would indicate that more rather than less in the way of armaments was necessary if we were to experience a sense of security.

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C9899

(1) Cannot judge ultimate effect of League in a year or in a decade; it may take decades; forces are rapidly making for world opinion.

Recall Canada's experience under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed 1907 -

Miners ignored provisions of Act - did not understand its significance- what was to be gained, what lost, by public opinion for or against. They thought it an instrument of restriction.

If a nation loses confidence of other nations - what then?

(2) What is going on is evidence not of need for more in way of armaments, but less - because they have armaments: war ships, air craft, artillery, infantry, etc. - using them.

If position similar to that between Canada and U.S. reason rather than force would be most in evidence.

Glad Canada sent a delegation - the delegation will have the country behind them.

Comparisons are odious and this is not a time for comparisons - the delegates will do their best and acquit themselves credibly - but I think the country feels that the personnel of the delegation might have been stronger, more truly representative than it is. Indeed the occasion demanded the strongest and most representative delegation that might have been brought together - might have followed example of previous Liberal Administration in appointing Sir George Foster and Miss Macphail.

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D 9900

As constituted, is purely partisan, and scarcely representative of best-informed and most outstanding advocates of disarmament in the Dominion.

The Economic Conference -

Liberal position clear - review what it was when we introduced Budget of 1930.

Necessary to change (1) conception of trade;
(2) method of approach;
(3) policies.

Appeal to Members -
Br. method and Liberal method.

Fact and Fiction

Statements in the nature of assertions or affirmations

Some not true as truth;
not always so apparent;
partly true - partly untrue.

Nothing could be truer than existing distress.

"World Conditions are beyond the control of the Canadian people" -

Implication is that world conditions responsible for present conditions and problems of industry.

Prime Minister responsible in very large part for the troubles of today - he has brought most of them on his own head - etc., etc.

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D9901

Policies have minimized the adverse influence of external economic forces -

Not true - truth is policies have intensified, augmented.

(1) Policy of raising tariff - instability of tariff.

(2) Policy of lavish expenditure of public monies.

Canada's Situation Fundamentally Sound -

True - but no thanks to the Government;

Thanks to long suffering people;
" " previous Administration.

Canada Still Maintains its High Place in World Commerce -

Thank God for that.

Will soon lose it unless present Government changes its policies.

Within the last few months a favourable balance of trade has been established - implication that this is a sign of improvement - may or may not be true.

Provisions made at last session of parliament for unemployment and farm relief are proving effective -

Not true - if meaning is situation has been effectively dealt with.

No mention for any legislation this session re unemployment relief or for unemployment insurance.

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D 9002

Conditions are gradually improving -

Questionable - wish father to the thought -

Rainbow colums vs. Realities.

Prosperity in full measure must await the satisfactory adjustment of accounts -

Government seeking to save its face; may wait till the day of judgment.

Not what Prime Minister said when appealing to electorate.

Express surprise that attaching importance speech does to monetary standards, etc.

No mention in the speech of any consideration by the Government of currency problems or of the allied problems of banking and credit, or of introduction of any measures with respect thereto.

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D9903

House of Commons

Budget Speech

April 26, 1932

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D9904

Introductory - Rhodes - Ralston.

Budget - Gloomiest picture ever depicted by Minister of Finance in Canada.

Nothing encouraging re past, present, or future.

Increases where we would wish decreases, vice versa:

Debt - higher than ever;

Borrowing - larger than before or since war;

Taxation - higher than ever: direct, indirect, and nuisance;

Unemployment - greater than ever;

Trade - lower than ever;

Revenue - decreased;

Purchasing power - decreased.

Not attributable to world conditions, but to Government policies - particularly as affecting Trade -

Failure of Imperial Conference of 1930;

Increases in tariff - 1930 - 1931;

Tariff changes by orders-in-council;

also re Conference with Provinces on financial arrangements;

Unemployment Relief Commission.

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D 9905

This Condition Foretold by Opposition -

At session 1931 - reference policies of 1930;
" " 1931 - " " " 1931.

Exhibit 1.

Country's Trade Fundamental - It determines:

Revenues;
Taxation;
Debt;
Unemployment;
Cost of Living;
Balanced Budget;
Significance of Favourable Balance;
Forthcoming Economic Conference;
Prosperity or Depression.

Trade undoubtedly affected by Tariffs and their administration.

Extent of Trade - Cut in Half in Two Years.

Exhibit 2.

Leaders in Finance, Commerce, Economics - all agree 3 Clear and Definite Reasons for Dislocation of Trade and Industry:

1. Special international indebtedness, which is legacy of world war - war debts and reparations;

2. Mishandling and faulty distribution of the world's gold supply; —

3. High tariff barriers to international commerce.

These three inter-related; solution requires international and national action.

National action can do more in case of tariffs than in case of finance or debts -
Can help to solve both these and tariff problem itself.

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D 9906

Effect of Decline in Trade upon Revenues.

Tariff no longer a revenue tariff - Exhibit 3.

Falling off Customs Revenues Necessitates:

Increased Income Tax;
" Sales Tax;
" Nuisance Taxes.

Falling off Revenues from Customs led to:

Increase of Total Debt;
" in Borrowing.

Decline in Export of Agricultural and Vegetable Products -
between Nov. 1930 and Nov. 1931 =$111,300,000

Total Decline in Exports =$288,000,000

Domestic market falls off when Export market destroyed.

Effect of Decline of Trade upon Manufacturers:

Since 1929 a decline of approximately $1,400,000,000 in total consumption of manufactured goods in Canada.

Effect of this on Unemployment - obvious.

some statements [illegible]

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D 9907

Some Statements in Budget Inaccurate and Misleading:

1. Balanced budget not true -
should include amounts paid out on account of unemployment and farm relief; ~~also railways.~~ -

See Rhodes statement - Exhibit 4 and 5

See Snowden " - Exhibit 6

Capital charges should not be added to debt - should be paid out of current revenues.

2. Alleged Favourable Balance of Trade -
no significance of total trade taken into consideration.

All countries cannot have favourable balance;

Whether favourable balance of advantage depends on - if borrowing for development = expansion, or strangulation of trade = contraction.

Stevens view of trade -
e.g. Canada, Cuba and rubber;

overlooks nature of international trade - see Taussig - Exhibit 7.

old mercantilist theory.

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D 9908

3. Alleged No Tariff Increases -

2% Excise = tariff increase;

larger than appears as pyramided;
is on raw material;
tax levied on duty paid value;
average rate on dutiable goods 30%;
tariff, therefore, not 3%, but 3.9%;

This increase on top of increases Special Session and Session of 1931;
also legislation by order-in-council, fixing valuations, specific duties, dumping.

Instability of tariffs.

Tariff = a tax, therefore unconstitutional -

B.N.A. Act.

Tax should be known and certain -

Effect of uncertainty -
see Statement by Burton,
Robert Simpson Company - Exhibit 8

Canadian tariffs prohibitive - not protectionist.

Nothing comparable before.

Had Reason to Expect Reduction this Year's Budget:

1. To meet domestic needs;
2. To help in world movement for lower tariffs;
3. To prepare for Conference.

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D 9909

The Progressive Amendment - Exhibit 9

The preamble - statement of facts.

Fundamental defects in present economic system not due to Canada alone - general breakdown.

Parliament to take initiative -

If action of parliament could do this, House would support;

Governments and Parliaments cannot change social order -

Psychology a factor - see Stamp - Exhibit 10

Motive - social service - golden rule;

Limits to legislative action.

State action within restricted sphere, supplemented by voluntary action, might do much.

e.g. joint control vs single control - capitalistic system.

railways example to other industries and other countries.

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D 9910

Financial System should be National -

International co-operation needed.

Much to support control of credit and currency by a central bank -
amendment to Bank Act.

Specific Terms of Amendment = Definite Policy of Inflation.

Will not increase purchasing power of other countries.

May raise total claims of Rentier class -
see Exhibit 10.

Artificial inflation cannot be scientifically applied and controlled -

Accelerator and brakes.

Who can say what sufficient inflation will be?

Velocity of circulation and rapidity of turn-over.

What Board of financial experts entrust?

Serious repercussions on our financial relations with other countries.

Managed currency may come;
Experiment in England - no inflation.

Method of application bad - immediate, sufficient, speedy.

Dislocation of business;
hardship to wage earners and fixed incomes.

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D 9911

Success of injections of stimulant vs. one dose.

Canadian dollar would suffer greater depreciation.

After application of inflation - question would still remain.

Purchasing power depends on employment; Employment on trade.

What is Government's Policy?

Stevens says - go before Conference;
6 per cent. interest.

Progressive Amendment asks:

1. Swallow Progressive amendment as whole.
2. Liberals to vote against their own amendment, which is strictly relevant to the budget.

Just because we cannot have panacea, no reason to reject everything else.

Liberal amendment most important at this juncture.

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D 9912

The Liberal Amendment - Exhibit 11

Terms of amendment no one can question - Exhibit 12

Exception taken to Liberal amendment on score:

1. Amendment not sufficiently comprehensive - e.g. does not include monetary reform.

Equally true of Progressive amendment; object if too comprehensive.

2. Tariff discussion old and outworn - orthodox.

No criticism - all important questions old.

e.g. Plato and Aristotle.

Would agree discussion needless if tariff remained at 1930.

Not a question of protective tariff - but a prohibitive tariff - strangle trade.

Highest tariff in history of Canada - include excise.

Schedules simply a formality - see Burton statement.

Instability and uncertainty of tariff.

Need for Tariff Board dealing with currencies.

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 D 9913

Reasons for Limiting Amendment to Tariff:

1. Tariff, and administration of, main contributing factors to restriction of trade and depression.

2. Tariff our own making -
   National factor most important.
   Practical vs purely theoretical.

3. Tariff controlled by Executive has reached point where grave constitutional question has arisen -

   See Exhibit 13

   Delegatus non potest delegare.

   World opinion attacking excessively high tariffs, -
   (international aspect)

   all countries recognizing evil.

   3½ Canada should assist world movement.
   See Bruce - Australia - Exhibit 14

4. High Tariffs No Remedy for Industrial and Social Ills - only intensify.

   Trade all important to finance and prosperity - trade reduced 100% in 2 years.

   Year's highest tariff Canada =
   Year's greatest unemployment.

   See Sir Chas. Mallett -
   Exhibit 15

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D 9914

5. Canada has Tried High and Low Tariffs and knows Results of Both -

Liberal policy 1922-24.

6. Tariff and Instrument of National Policy -

To help export trade and unemployment.

If tariff raised to help secondary industries, might be lowered to help primary.

Bennett re fair competition and equal opportunity applicable to manufacturers.

Why not ditto re chance for export trade and foreign markets.

7. Low Tariffs Permitting Export Trade Only Real Basis for Home Market.

Policy needed to encourage exports rather than exclude imports.

8. Tariff Most Important for Revenue Purposes.

Alternative = High Taxation in other directions.

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D 9915

9. Lowering Tariffs, and Restoration Control to Parliament, Essential to Revival Business Security and Return of Prosperity.

Should have come this session.

Would have come but for bargaining theory.

10. Importance of Trade and Tariff borne out by Forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference.

Intended to secure more in way of trade within Empire.

This admits whole Liberal contention that trade is basis of prosperity.

Some action re tariff demanded as proper method of approach to Conference.

Specific duties obstacle to effective scheme of preference.

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D9916

Royal Society of Canada

Luncheon

Chateau Laurier, Ottawa

May 27, 1932

1 pm

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D9917

Toast - Learned societies of U.S.

Dr. Wilbur D. Bancroft, of Cornell.

National Academy of Sciences and other American societies.

Sources of inspiration and learning for Canada:

(1) Societies of Great Britain;
(2) " " France;
(3) " " United States.

Will not venture comparison.

Extent of U.S. contribution to learning and civilization best known and gratefully acknowledged in Canada.

Proximity = friends and neighbours.

Will not attempt enumeration -

Draw attention to one feature -

contribution of U.S. business men through endowments and bequests, etc.

R. A. F. Penrose $4,000,000 to Geological Society of American, and the American Philosphical Society.

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 D 9918

All desire to make contribution to well-~~b~~being -

Problem greatest to men of great wealth.

Why field of endowment learning chosen -

Secret of progress based upon fruits of research in the nature of discovery and revelation of new vistas and realms of truth.

One thought to express -

Significance of this form of service;

associated with Radio :

growing importance of importance and responsibility of teaching value of accuracy and truth.

Error not important where communities small and isolated.

Today spoken word heard everywhere -

Truth not a just cause of offence;

international relations strained by false sentiments and statements.

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D 9919

Greek view of government become reality.

Gives new significance to accuracy and love of truth.

For what American Societies have done -
are doing -
will do.

Join in health.

- - - - -

Science and literature -

Truth is Beauty and Beauty Truth;

Thus science and literature are making their contribution to world government through discovery and revelation of truth.

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D 9920

Royal, New Brunswick

By-Election

June 23, 1932

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Royal, N.B. - By-election
Sussex, N.B. June 23, 1932 D 9921

Reasons for Accepting Invitation

1. **Appreciation of decision of Liberals to Contest**

Regardless of handicapps - hard times;
- gov't in office
- change policies

True conception of self-government -
Ottawa last not first word.

Opportunity of By-Election - Voice Will of People.

Elections of 1930 - Promise Vs. Performance.

N.B. Preferred Promises - Bennett a Native Son.

Duty of all classes of electorate at this time to turn out and have neighbours do likewise.

Example to other constituencies.

Depression teaches us to rely on ourselves.

2. **Warm Appreciation of Donald White's Decision To Accept Nomination.**

Desire to see him - Right type.

Family tradition; personal qualities; Youth.

For sake of N.B. and Maritimes - Peter Veniot

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 D9922

Return welcome to political opponents.

Try for remainder of Parliament.

3. Tribute to late Dr. McAlister.

Personal and Political Friend.

Loyal to Sir Wilfrid and Self.

Regardless of sacrifice kept Liberal fires alight.

4. Need for Change in Policies if Conditions to Improve.

Conditions critical in 1930;
" more " " 1932;
" even more " " future.

World conditions outcome of Liberal rule;
" " " " world conditions

Truth re World Conditions -

Dunning Budget prepared to meet.

Failure of Imperial Conference due to same cause as present conditions.

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D9923

4. Need for Change in Policies if Conditions to Improve. (Cont'd.)

Change in Policies Real Issue - Past
Present
Future

No Difficulty Determining Policies -

Issue Clearly Drawn - Mr. Bennett's Statement Montreal.

Policy - Protection Run Mad;

Doles, not work, for Labour

Policy Aims at Restriction of Trade -

Views Trade as War;

Loses Sight of basic industries;

Not policy of Sir John,
" " " tariff for revenue;

Position of Mffrs. under Lib. Govt.

Tariff Instrument of National Policy

Tariff not helping Home Market
Illustration of Home Market.

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 D 9924

I - The Past

Promises and Policies Last Election

Need not review - made in N. B.

Pledges, public works, old age pensions, buildings, etc., See List.

Natural support should be given to promises accepted at face value.

Difficult position of Liberals in face of.

Who was right?

Have promises been fulfilled?

New Zealand Treaty;
Butter and potatoes.

Difference between promises and ways & means.

Government given a free hand.

II - The Present - Since Cons. Govt. Came into Office

Review of Special and General Sessions

Re Labour policies and tariff.

Increases of Tariff without Tariff Board.

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D 9925

II - The Present (Cont'd.)

Blank Cheque and Peace, Order and Good Gov't.

Granted at second session.

Refusal at third session.

Answer to criticism re long fight -

Liberal party stands for rights of constitution, rights of minorities, and for freedom.

Effect of Gov't. Policies

Shown in trade, etc.

See Statements by Deachman
(a) Printed Sheet;
(b) Typewritten Sheet.

III - The Future - The Imperial Economic Conference

Hope for Success

Liberal attitude towards Imperial Preference
Basis for Liberal wishes for success.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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III - The Future (Cont'd.)

What are Conservative Policies at Conference To Be?

No answer in H. of C.

Must be either Policies enunciated in Britain
or Policies at present in force.

Both would destroy Conference.

Outline of Policy in Britain - Humbug Policy.

Significance of Vote on Monday next

Declaring against proposals made in Britain and tariff as at present in Canada.

Full significance owing to Change in British Tariff -

At present Dominion entries free;

20% to apply after Nov. 15.

Statement by Acting Prime Minister Baldwin

See Statement

Significance of Statement.

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III - The Future (Cont'd.)

Canada's Attitude Should be that stated by Baldwin

Broad view for greater freedom of trade.

Only view to save Canada at critical time.

Imagine effect application of British tariffs to Canada.

Policies 1930 will have to be abandonned.

British Government's Lead to the Conference.

Government attitude - Great Britain.

Canadian Government Attitude vs. Mr. King's Lead.

Re Excise Tax

Empire Day.

Chamberlain's Attitude

Attitude of Chamberlain.

Maintained by Baldwin Today.

Appeal to Electors of Royal.

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South Huron By-Election

Exeter - Afternoon.
Seaforth - Evening.

September 28, 1932.

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Issues in Byelection

Lib attitude as revealed by Penny Budget

Imperial Conference of Lib origin

Conservative attitude as revealed in campaign of 1930

Issue of Byelection - policies

Effort of Cons. ministries to avoid real issue

Byelection purposely brought on before session

Why should South Huron change its opinion & right in 1930

Keeping Conference out of Politics

Liberal Policy in Trade - freedom from legislation & administrative barriers

Col. Sutherlands representations

Canadas position not worse owing of Lib ~~policy~~ forts record

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Major
National Railway
Labour policy — unemployment
Social reconstr
Monetary policy

Electoral reform
prop rep
alt vote
permanent list.

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How Libs. dealt with defeat
Laurier & King

Lib. lowered tariffs - introduced preference

Left control in
hand of pres

Lib. party leads world in tariff reduction.

An outline of
Liberal Policy

Govt. reduction
50% preference
tariff board
administration - O.U.C.

3% excise
interpretation of trade
agreements

World trade
- trade with other
countries

Policy framed for products -
Commons
cost of living

People expect change.

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Can. Nat. Railways D9931

Made a political issue in Campaign by Minister of Railways.

C.N.R. under Liberal Administration.

Situation in 1921.

System built up by optimism not pessimism.

Tory party sought to take credit after road a success. Exhibit 1.

Why change of attitude? Test not as great today as in 1921.

All railroads going behind at present.

Govt. Trade policies largely responsible -

Exports and Imports alike to Railway.

Can. Nat. being treated differently from Can.Pac.

Comparisons in economies, dismissals, running schedules.

Comparisons as to relative decreases in passenger and feight

Liberal party takes pride in Nat. Railways -

Will continue to insist integrity maintained.

Re political interference - Thornton - Exhibits.

Representation of Labour in control of Railway policy - a feature of Liberal policy.

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Unemployment

Govt. policies have failed - highways, railways.

No policy save spending public money.

Plans and policies of Liberal party.

Nation wide committee to administer relief.

Dominion Provincial Conference on Financial Arrangements.

Old Age Pensions and Unemployment Insurance.

Summary Liberal Policy -

Administration by national committee;

Conference;

Unemployment Insurance;

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Monetary Reform D 9933

Silence of Govt Ministers on Monetary Reform.

Monetary question postponed to world conference.

Central bank of rediscount seen to be need of country

From point of view of private interest Can.
Banking system not surpassed.

Two things help in depression

Lower interest rates;

Wider extension of credit.

Need for proceeding with caution.

Relation of Credit to Crisis -

General level of prices depends on money and credit.

Powers re control of credit should be placed in public or semi-public agency.

Banking functions two aspects -

Day to day banking operations;

Social effects - credit control.

Finance Act and Rediscounting -

Responsibility dropped out of sight

New Agency needed - not Department.

International Aspects.
Bank Act Revision.

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Electoral Reform D 9934

Appreciation withdrawal Blaak and Cooper

Liberal, Progressive, Independent much in common

Necessity some way found for united expression

To avoid effects gerrymandering

Redistribution of Constituencies

Electoral laws should be amended to

To give complete expression will of people

To provide for alternative vote

proportional representation

permanent voters list.

Liberal policy will continue to include and press for achievement.

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D 9935

Tribute to Deceased Member
(Thomas McMillan)

House of Commons

October 7, 1932

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Thomas McMillan D 9936

Thanks to P.M. for Tribute -

Known to all;

Personal and party loss to Liberals;

Loss greatest to self.

Loss to Parliament and Country -

A link with the past;

Farm;

Constituency;

Pioneer in Government and Settlement;

Reminder debt present to past.

Life Interests and Career -

69th year;

Followed father's example in pursuits;

Agriculture;

In touch people;

Municipal affairs - Councillor & Reeve

Candidate for parliament.

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D 9937

Qualities and Characteristics as Member -

Personal qualities and attainment of high order;

Independence, integrity, deep conviction

Ardent in advocacy;

Sincerity of motives;

Soul of honour;

Fidelity.

Zeal for the Right -

No sacrifice too great;

Other lands, other times

yeomen - country's freedom

christian cause - martyrdom;

Happier age and land -

example to day and generation;

qualities of manhood bred of loyalty to homely virtues expressed in highest loyalties to friend, cause, church and state.

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D 9938

Qualities which enrich public life;

Canada better for his work, life and example.

Sympathy with Miss McMillan -

Death removed in 6 years last but one of family of 5;

Margaret - sole survivor, still young;

House extend fullest sympathy.

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D 9939

Montreal Reform Club

Dinner

October 29, 1932

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Montreal
Liberal
Club
Oct 29/32

D 9940

Introductory

Thanks and congratulations.

Past Presidents -

Progress of Club in that time;

prominent, professions, business, politics.

Leclair - enthusiastic, devoted president.

Dandurand -

Grand Old Man of Liberal party;

great career -

Senate 34 years;

Speaker;

President of League of Nations;

true as steel;

loyal as the King himself.

Taschereau -

Premier since 1920;

longer than any other in British Empire.

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D 9941

I

Historical - Imperial Economic Conference:-

Departure in Method of Negotiation

mutual accommodation vs. bargaining.

Bargaining Especially Objectionable Br. Empire

political as well as economic consequences.

Agreement fails to Express Aims of Conference

terms vague;

illusory conditions.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 9942

II

Agreement Itself - Economic Effects

So-Called Concessions on part of Gt. Bt. - What Canada Supposed to Gain:

1. Re free admission Import Duties Act -

contentions re;

order-in-council - two years.

2. 17 Articles on which Preference given -

preference cont'd on all but 2;

" given on 7 in 1923;

wheat, copper, lead, zinc - special conditions;

dairy products;

hog products;

cattle embargo;

tobacco.

3. Duties Cannot be Reduced without Consent of Canada -

parliamentary control fiscal policy;

binding subsequent parliaments.

4. Re Prohibiting imports (Russia).

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 9943

So-Called Concessions on Part of Canada:
What It means to Britain:

1. Preference given on no. of articles -
   amounts to little;
   3% excise retained.
2. Principle of "Reasonable Competition".
3. Tariff Board.
4. Customs Administration - to be improved.

Objections from Canadian Point of View:

1. Duties too high -
   e.g. flag, cream separators, etc.
2. Creation of Monopolies and Combines -
   re Manufacturers, Producers, Consumers;
   cost of production increased;
   " " living increased.
3. Tariff a Matter for Parliament -
   not judicial.

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D9944

Objections from Canadian Point of View: (Cont'd.)

4. Tariff Maintained at certain level -

subterfuge;

fiscal policy;

binding subsequent parliaments.

5. Injurious to foreign trade - more diverse

(a) cannot negotiate - intermediate tariffs;

(b) economic units - retaliation.

6. Perpetuates depression - credit.

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III - Political Effects

1. Principles sacrificed.

2. Parliament sacrificed -

vote without discussing schedules;

agreements made by executives - no Imperial Parliaments;

interference one part of Empire in affairs of another -

e.g. Tariff Board;

No reductions.

3. Self-Government Sacrificed -

Colonial Empire coerced - 1776;

fiscal policy - no freedom;

bind subsequent parliaments -

explain creation of vested interests

4. National Sovereignty sacrificed -

Imperial tariff policy for National tariff policy;

create Zollverein;

Colonial Empire - closed preserve;

"Tribute".

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5. Substitute Empire for Commonwealth -

Laurier - Galaxy of Nations;

Conference of 1926 - Statute Westminster;

Economic Unit - menace.

6. Unity of Empire sacrificed -

legal and economic ties;

freedom vs. restraint.

7. World Trade and Peace -

World Conference.

E Gatter

economic war - Economic freedom
armageddon - world peace

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D9947

Luncheon

under auspices of

The Provincial Committee
of the
Federation of Liberal Women's Clubs

Windsor Hotel
Montreal

December 10th, 1932.

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Federation of Liberal Women's Clubs. D.9948
Luncheon under auspices of the Provincial Committee Dec. 10, 1932.

Introduction

Thanks to Provincial Committee of National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs

formed 1927; Mde. Lapointe First Pres.

efforts of Committee to organize women

(a) to protect their own interests

(b) to advance Liberalism.

most existing Clubs affiliated with Provincial Committee.

Why Women Should Take Active Interest in Politics

I - Meaning of Politics:

(a) Change of position of men, slaves, and women with time -

property vs. personality

life vs. wealth.

(b) Change in size of state & nature of problems -

Outstanding features:
Ancient State - War, Conquest;
Medieval - War, Trade;
Present day - social justice
econ. freedom.

[illegible]
Great War vs. League of Nations;
Industrial aggression vs. Conciliation

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II - For Good of Themselves - Women Interested in Preventing War

present depression)
taxation) all result of war
unemployment)

nationalistic tendencies;

costs of living - costs of production.

III - For the Good of Politics -

here a question; depend on view taken of woman -

intelligence;
abilities and capabilities;
nature.

(1) Intelligence:

Circle of friends;

Men owe brains to mothers;

Fathers don't want mentally deficient daughters.

(2) Ability and Capability: allowance for opportunity

In educational circles - schools;

In business - stenographers, private secretaries;

In commerce and Industry - shops, stores, factories;

In Mechanical Arts & Sciences - Aviation.

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III - For the Good of Politics - (Cont'd.)

(3) Woman's Nature:

Understanding of home - existence of home at stake today;

Problems - Social Problems;

Instinct and Intuition - Superior Guide to Reason & Judgment.

Woman's Participation Will Lead to Emphasis

(a) Social Problems - human life; personality.

- why men don't want.

(b) Service vs. Gain (Patronage).

(c) Trust vs. Game

care in selection candidates

methods employed.

(d) Character vs. Demagoguery.

Permits Greater Freedom of Discussion in Home -

influence of radio;

verdict - the family verdict; self-government.

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III - For the Good of Politics - (Cont'd.)

Re taking women away from Home:

(1) are away already;

(2) home a place of worry

through lack of understanding of problems;

should help work out remedy;

bond of comradeship in facing battles of life.

IV - For Good of Country -

Industrial Problem - great problem of today

New Conception of Industry -

social service, not acquisition of wealth;

service vs. gain;

human need vs. wealth;

what we can give, not what we can get;

battleground of contending rival economic interests vs.
common ground of mutual human interests

Industry should serve needs of Humanity not
Humanity greed of Parties to Industry

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IV - For Good of Country - (Cont'd.)

All Classes increasingly dependent on another:

interdependence cure for dependence.

V - Why Liberal Policies Should Commend Themselves to Women -

Liberalism = freedom, self-expression vs. coercion, force.

Civil Liberty vs. Arbitrary Govt.

Fiscal " vs. taxation;

Personal " vs. inquisition;

Political " vs. denial of franchise;

Social " vs. privilege;

Economic " vs. restrictions;

Domestic " vs. neglect of children equality of opportunity

Racial, National vs. tyranny;
Liberty - Rights of Minorities

International Liberty vs. nationalism (peace and freedom)

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VI - Socialism, Communism -

Socialism:

Socialism looks to State - Liberalism to Individual;

Liberalism helps others to help selves.

Communism:

Communism - what one can take from others;

Liberalism - what one can give to others.

too much action,
too little thought in
problems of today.

V - Place of Women in Liberalism -

Women electors important factor in Liberal party:

welcomed;

recognized at meeting of Nat. Federt'n.

Liberalism call to women in our day to help those in need and distress.

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Toronto Men's Liberal Ass'n

December 15, 1932

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Acknowledgments - Mrs Stone, Ward 8 - Ulrich, Walker, Wright, Ford

Liberal men - women.

Political Knight Errant - Hepburn - achievement criticism -

Redemptory Quarrying - Factors - new experience, his mgt. has shown the way.

Subjects suggested for ~~discussion~~ address

1. Biennial Govt.
2. 3rd Parties
3. Nat. Govt.
4. Liberal Policies - trade - railways, currency, Exchange affairs
5. Party organizn.
6. Imperial Conference.

Speeches by Hewitt in Gt Br. - re Trade agreement.

OK - ~~Conservation~~ Bill in London.

vs L of O - in Canada.

allusion to significance of remarks

Similar of Stage - what going on to appearance behind the Scenes.

Reference to 1930 - Campaign -

Sincerity - distress - unemployment

distress work - markets

special session

Hewitt Hon - Canada first

Tothe Christmas

What was done in reality -

Econom. Self unit - ~~Sufficiency~~ Canada

Not unemployment - but tariffs

the 4 sessions

The Liberal Program.

re unemployment

present need,

Socialism & Communism

Liberal policies - trade the one cure -

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The present. History speaking itself

with unemployment in Canada

put trade in Empire

Imperial Conference

Special Session

foreground - distress no work

no unit hits, it

must have trade within Empire

Imperial Conference - (Great Scene)

Again Special Session

to approve trade agreements

imperial unity

in reality to increase tariffs

to create imperial policies

to change compression of the Empire

Imperial economic unit

Let attitude towards Conference

Let attitude " Agreements before him

Let attitude " " how

Can the Sovereign policies

Canada Sovereignty

Pay Tribute

Foreign Stand out

Sovereignty

World Economic Conference

Commonwealth for Empire

contrary to Principles of League of Nations

Empire bound on freedom and relation

Old method

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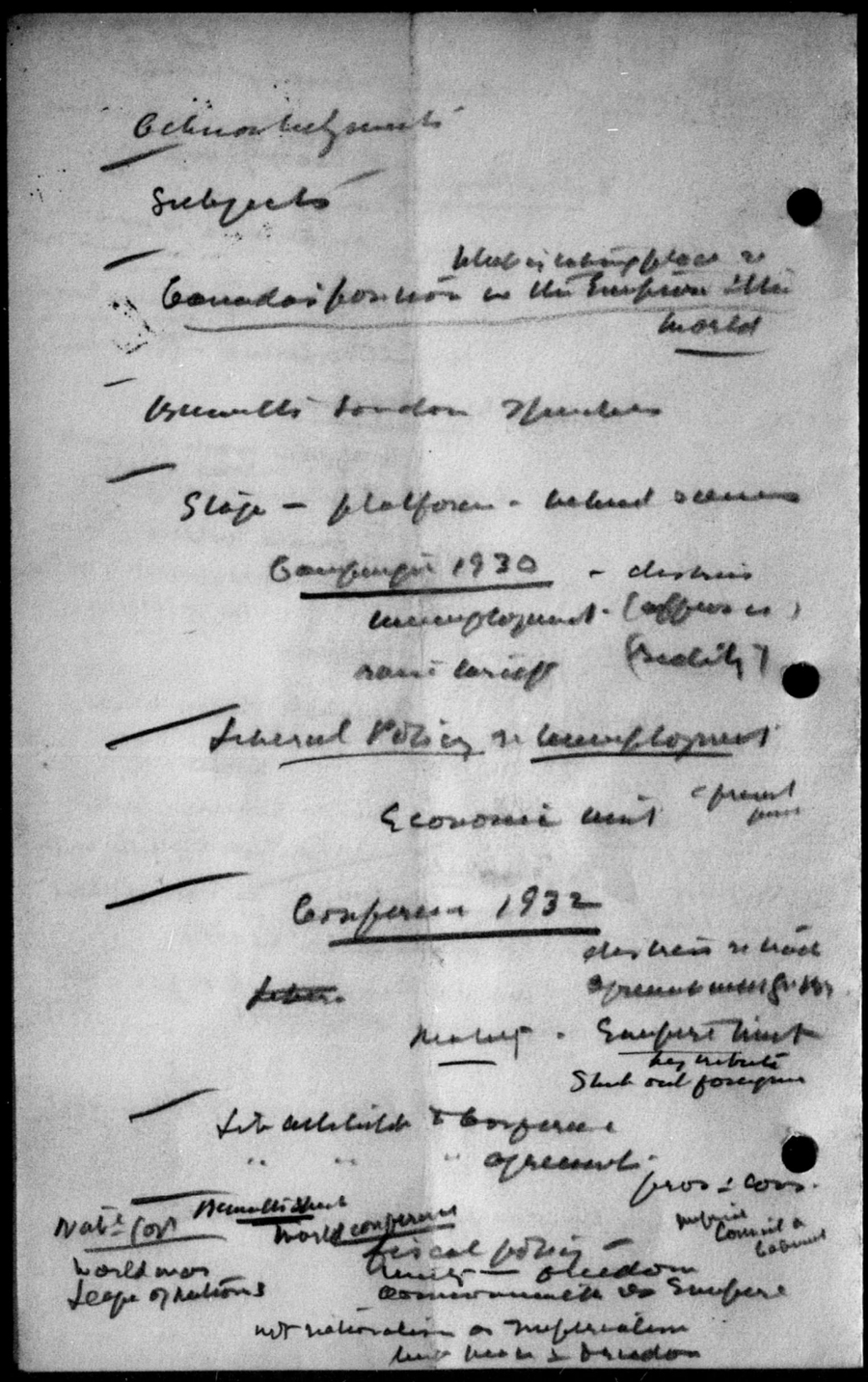

Acknowledgments

Subjects

Canada's position in the Empire & the world

Bennett's London Speeches

Stage – platform – behind scenes

Campaign 1930 – distress
unemployment – (approx.)
raise tariff (reality)

Liberal Policy re unemployment

Economic unit – present

Conference 1932

distress re trade
agreement with Gr. Bri.

Mutual – Empire unit
Shut out foreign

Lib. attitude to Conference
" " " agreement
pros & cons.

Nat'l Gov't – Bennett's Speech
world conference
fiscal policy –
unity – freedom
commonwealth vs Empire
not nationalism or imperialism
but peace & freedom

World war
League of nations

Imperial Council & Cabinet

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The real issue in which the tariff agreement is merely an episode is not anything so restricted as trade within the Empire; it is a new orientation of the Empire itself, which might be described as the Empire - as the World

The old Empire was free - it forts mean free - it colonies independent - in matters of trade with other than have free - now he can all being made into a closed preserve

creation of monopolistic power

cult of power as an end in itself

ordered progress - progressive development

self adaptation to changing needs

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Commercial Travellers Association

December 16, 1932.

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I — Introductory

Order reversed.

Danger of Times.

Conditions as they are today.

II - Observations

1. Problem as Social Problem.

2. An Industrial Problem.

3. As it Affects Production, already Solved.

4. Change in ~~Determination~~ Industrial Policy Necessary.

5. Change to follow Methods in Determination National Policy.

6. New Conception Necessary - Social Service.

7. Social Service brings new Emphasis on Life and Personality.

III - Practical Application -

1. Railways.

2. Unemployment Relief.

3. Radio.

IV - Human Aspect & World Aspect - Trade and Finance -

2 Sides of Coin.

Solution in Social Service Conception -

Well-being of mankind.

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C9962

Introductory: -

Comm. Travellers better informed than M.P.'s on Can.

order of things reversed;

law of compensation.

Danger of our times:

too much action - too little thought;

people countenance anything;

panaceas become mirages.

Address tonight on Conditions as they are today:

observations merely.

I - Problem Today a Social Problem

How to live.

Unprecedented prosperity:

shadow of prosperity;

eclipse.

Official statement 800,000 unemployed:

what of unknown privation and poverty?

not making conditions worse, but bringing face to face with realities -

we are all one.

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II - Social Problem an Industrial one.

Causes and remedies there:

define industry.

III - Problem of Industry as it affects Production already solved.

Ground for hope.

Due to eras of discovery and invention.

Providence has done its part:

for man to provide equitable distribution;

human ingenuity equal to task.

IV - Solution of Problems lies in Change in Determination and Direction of Industrial Policy.

Does not lie in change of industrial structure and methods.

Parallel in evolution of policy in state:

all share in government today;

not always so - 1215; King John and the Barons;

1265; Simon de Montfort;

Reform Bill - Responsible Govt.

Autocracy to Democracy.

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V - Solution of Problem through adoption of Similar Methods in Determination of Industrial Policy to Determination of National Policy.

4 Parties to Industry:

up to present direction of policy monopoly of control by capitalist investors;

monopoly essence of system.

Violent reactions:

communistic movements; Socialism;

industry battleground.

Cure:

substitute joint for single control;

capitalism, communism, socialism - all doomed;

co-operation in industrial control order of the future-

will solve industrial problem.

VI - New Conception of Industry Necessary

Industry = Social Service.

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VII - Social Service will bring New Emphasis

Emphasis on life and personality vs. possession and property.

Will solve social insurance, risks of industry, fears

Practical Application of Observations to Problem of National Railways:

Board of 3 trustees likely to perpetuate objectionable features capitalistic system.

Should enlarge to include -

Labour;

other interests vitally affected -

e.g. manufacturing, agriculture, commerce, possibly travellers.

Board which is broadly representative will

inspire confidence;

harmonize interests;

introduce element self-govt. into industry.

State overloaded - But can be partner:

must not attempt more;

least of all monopoly of control.

Tentative Suggestion on own Responsibility

deserving of consideration as constructive.

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Problem of Unemployment Relief:

Should be similarly handled.

Problem of Radio:

Should be similarly handled.

Only Half the Problem:

deals with human side - concern of govt.

remain world aspects - trade and finance;

simile two sides of coin;

social service conception must find place in solution finance and trade;

well-being of mankind throughout world.

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D 9967

1932 SPEECHES

by the

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Leader of the Opposition

I N D E X

	Date	Occasion	Subject
1.	January 12.	Meeting of Manitoba Liberal Association,- Dinner.	Trade, Tariff, "Canada First", "Imperial First", Imperial Conference, Railways.
2.	January 13.	Winnipeg Board of Trade and Canadian Club Dinner.	Some Thoughts on the Changing Social Order.
3.	January 21.	Inauguration of Laurier Club - Three Rivers, Que.	Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
4.	March 23.	Joint Meeting of 20th Century Women's Liberal Club, etc.	Remarks.
5.	April 28.	Montreal Debating League and Junior Board of Trade,- Parliamentary Restaurant.	Art of public speaking.
6.	May 27.	Royal Society of Canada - Luncheon, Chateau Laurier.	Toast - Learned Societies of the United States.
7.	June 23.	Royal, N.B. - By-election. (at Sussex, N.B.)	Bennett Promises, Trade, Unemployment, Imperial Conference.
8.	June 24.	Gagetown, N.B. - Royal By-election.	"
9.	August 10.	Luncheon - L. O. David Club, Montreal - Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.	Remarks re work of Club.

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Mr. King's Copy

1.

Speech

by

The

Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King

at

Winnipeg

January 12, 1932

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Introductory:

I am pleased that my first public address in this New Year should be in the city of Winnipeg, and that it should be delivered under the auspices of the Manitoba Liberal Association. I believe that leaders of political parties, in what they have to say on public affairs, should speak to the country as a whole. I also believe that the only policies suited to our Dominion are those which serve to minimize and harmonize, rather than to exaggerate those differences of economic interest, and of race and creed which are inevitable in a country the size of ours, with its territory what it is, and its population drawn from so many sources.

Manitoba a Strategic Centre

The province of Manitoba, being the most centrally located of the provinces, presents, from the geographic standpoint, much in the way of advantage to one who is called upon to speak on national, imperial and world problems. Because of the stage and diversity of its economic development, it presents an even greater advantage. Manitoba is still a prairie province, possessing, in addition to a vast extent of fertile land and diversified agricultural industries the other great natural resources of the forest, the mine,

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the rivers and the sea, the fur bearing animals and waterpowers, the utilization and development of which resources along much agriculture constitute our basic or primary industries. In addition, however, you have in the capital of this province, the ~~third~~ fourth largest city in Canada, and in this and other growing municipalities, great ~~manufacturing~~ secondary industries of manufacture; and an industrial and commercial development second to none in other parts of the Dominion. The problems of trade, both domestic and foreign, of transportation and communication by land and water, and the air, and the still more baffling problems of public finance and of banking, currency and credit, the great human problems which affect the employment and health of multitudes, all those perplexing questions which arise in a consideration of wages and prices and the cost of living, are found here in closest concentration. In common with all parts of Canada, the citizens of this province, are interested in all that pertains to good government and to the maintenance of liberty and freedom in our land.

Liberal Policies Essential

It is because I believe that, with respect to these and many other of the all important matters of national concern, that only those policies which are truly liberal, call them by whatever name you please, can serve to meet the needs of our country, and particularly the pressing demands of our day, that I welcome, at the

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threshold of this New Year, the opportunity, to such extent as my limited time will permit, to speak upon them, under Liberal auspices from the capital of this province, not to the citizens of Manitoba alone, but to my fellow-countrymen in all parts of Canada.

Reference to Previous Visits - Midsummer, 1930

I welcome this opportunity for yet another reason. The occasions on which I have spoken in Winnipeg have been few and far between. In recent years, however, each occasion has had about it something of special interest or significance. The last occasion was in the midsummer of 1930. We were then in the thick of the general elections of that year. Parliament had been dissolved. There was no parliament in existence at the time, though the Liberal administration, of which I had been privileged to be at the head for practically eight and half years, was still in office. The people were being asked to choose whom they wished to have manage the nations' affairs during the period of the ensuing parliament, and to pronounce upon the policies which amongst others were to govern in matters of finance, trade, transportation, and in industrial and international relations.

The day itself was July the 15th, 1930, for more reasons than one, a memorable one in the history of this province. Among its many

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pleasurable incidents, I recall having had the privilege, as the then Prime Minister of Canada, of transferring, from the surplus revenues of the federal treasury, a cheque of over four and a half million dollars to the Premier of this province in final settlement of all that remained of difference in the transfer to the province from federal control of its natural resources, and as a sign and symbol of the consummation of that great transaction. It was a cheque made payable, not out of borrowed monies but, as all federal government cheques were during the eight and half years of Liberal administration, out of current revenues, a fitting reminder of the times, and of a contrast which is all too apparent today.

The Visit in November 1929

The visit immediately preceding was in November, 1929, November the 1st to be exact. We had in that year completed the third session of the 16th parliament, and were at work upon the measures which were to be introduced at the next session. I mention this occasion because it ~~also~~ was, as the later one also was, of very special significance as regards trade and the tariff. You will recall that at the time the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill was before a committee of the United States Senate. We were face to face with the question of how we should meet a change in the tariff of the United States which might adversely affect the trade of our country. The session of parliament which we had come through early in the year had made

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abundantly plain the point of view, the methods, and, above all, the objective of our political opponents. We were told from the Conservative benches in the House of Commons that trade was war, and that on tariff matters warlike methods were what was required in dealing with other countries. We were told that a "red-blooded attitude" was what was needed. We tried our utmost to have our opponents see that trade was essentially a matter of exchange, not of war; and that the "cool-headed", rather than the "red-blooded" attitude was likely to be the more beneficial in the end.

Review of Period of Liberal Administration

Speaking here, in Winnipeg, on November the first of that year, 1929, I was able to say that many and severe as were the problems which confronted us when we came into office, most, if not all, had been met under the policies which we had carried out; that, in the realm of finance, deficits had been turned into surplusses in the public accounts; that taxation, as well as the public debt had been steadily reduced; that more in the way of reduction in debt as well as of reduction of taxation would appear in the statement to be brought down by the Minister of Finance in the budget of the ensuing year. I was able to point to the organization during the years preceding of our national railways, and their improved

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financial position; to the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass rates, and as well to a lowering of other rates. In the relations between the provinces and the Dominion, I was able to point to the solution, one by one, of most of the outstanding problems, including the near settlement of the long-vexed question of the transfer to the Western provinces of their natural resources. In imperial affairs I was able to point with pride to what had been achieved by way of formal recognition of the full nationhood of our country in the declaration at the Imperial Conference of 1926 of equality of status with the motherland of this and other Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Finally, in matters of trade and the tariff, I was able to point out how the trade of Canada had mounted steadily in the years during which the Liberal administration had been in office, and to the fact that in its total trade our country, notwithstanding the ~~numbers~~ paucity of its population, found itself in the position of fifth among the nations of the world. The only countries whose total external trade at the time exceeded that of Canada were the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. I also was able to point out that under Liberal policies, Canada had reached the place where she exported, per capita, more manufactured and semi manufactured goods than any country in the world ~~with the solitary exception of Great Britain~~.

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~~Despite~~ 7 years previous to 1930 Canada was more prosperous than ever before. More prosperous than any other country in the world.
There was a larger increase in the total trade enjoyed in the six years between 1922 and 1928 than in the previous 32 years

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All this has a most important bearing on present conditions in our country. I was able to say, and at the time there was no contradiction made to the statement from any part of Canada, that owing to the careful manner in which, under the guidance of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, which the Liberal administration had brought into being, reductions in the tariff had been made from year to year, the tariff had come to be less of an issue in Canada than at any previous time, and that, but for the discussion which had arisen out of the proposed changes in its tariffs by the United States, the tariff, at that time, would have figured less than it ever had in our political discussions.

Liberal and Conservative Positions as outlined in 1929

There are two statements I made at the time, which I would now like to recall, as they help us to account for much that has since taken place, and have an all important bearing upon the critical situations with which our country is confronted at the present time.

I said that the Liberal administration of the day recognized that Canada's prosperity rested primarily upon the extent of her trade, and that, international trade being of the importance it was, we were anxious to do all in our power to expand our trade, and were

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ready to trade with all nations who were prepared to trade with us; that if, however, through no provocation on Canada's part, any country, and, in particular our neighbours, should so alter their tariff as to cause us to lose aught of the markets which, at the time, were ours, we, as a government, would seek so to revise the tariff as to win elsewhere, and particularly if that were possible, within the British Empire, what had been lost.

A second statement I made was that the real objective of our political opponents in tariff matters was not that merely of retaliation against the United States, but that it was more in the way of protection for specially favoured interests; that the prejudice which the action of the United States at the time was arousing, and which was certain to develop, was being made use of by Mr. Bennett and his parliamentary following, not for the purpose of a necessary and legitimate diversion of trade from one country to another, but for the purpose, in relation to certain industries, of blocking the channels of trade altogether, of enacting higher and ever higher protection.

Promise and Prediction Fulfilled

I ask the people of Western Canada, I ask the people of all Canada, was I right or was I wrong in each of those statements; the one in the nature of a promise, the other in the nature of a prediction?

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Is it not true that whatever ~~if~~ any exception ~~might~~ may be taken to certain features of the Budget introduced at the session of 1931 by the Honourable Charles Dunning, it was designed to make freer the channels of trade within the British Empire. Is it not equally true that it would have done this in a manner which would have worked no conceivable injury to any efficiently conducted, established industry in Canada, but in a manner which would have served to protect the interests of consumers, as well as of manufacturers. Above all, is it not true that to the great benefit of ~~all~~ the people of Canada ~~the whole of~~ our Budget as framed would have helped Western Canada to find an immediate and an established market for its wheat in the British Isles.

In less than a month's time, we shall be entering upon the third session of the 17th parliament of Canada. It is now possible to see whether the representations I made at that time were true or not. What might have followed with respect to the sale of western wheat in Britain had the Canadian people endorsed our policy ~~will always~~ may be ~~necessarily~~ more or less a matter of conjecture. Personally I have no question in my own mind. Knowing the people of the British Isles as I do, I believe they would have responded handsomely. However, there is no conjecture as to what did happen once our policies were defeated and Mr. Bennett went to England. There is no element of conjecture in what has taken place with respect

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to the tariff. Has the action which has been taken with respect to the tariff in the two sessions which have already been held, been solely in the nature of retaliation against the United States; or, having regard for what has been done not only by legislation, but by Order-in-Council, departmental regulations, valuations and the like, is it not rather in the nature of a blockade of trade in general, a blockade in times of peace, made more effective than anything most nations have experienced in times of war.

We have sometimes heard it said that there was little or no difference between the old political parties in matters of the tariff. That myth, at least, is at last exploded. Anyone who has taken the trouble to compare the record of the late Liberal administration during its period of office with that of the present administration will see the difference resembles nothing quite so much as the upper part of the letter Y. (placed on its side, with the upper arms becoming increasingly vertical.) The Liberal record with respect to the tariff was that of a gradual but very substantial reduction in the rates of duty from year to year. The two years of the present administration have been characterized by an all round precipitous perpendicular increase, sky scraper high. To what heights further changes, regulations and valuations may yet take us, Heaven alone knows.

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The ~~Liberal Attitude in~~ 1930 - The 1930 Budget & Liberal attitude

When I spoke in Manitoba in 1930, as already mentioned, the country was in the throes of a general election. Conditions had changed somewhat from the time of my previous visit, and were continuing to change. The United States had revised its tariff upwards, and, at the session of 1930, the last of the 16th parliament, the Liberal administration made such changes in our own tariff as the situation at the time appeared to demand. Whilst, on some articles, there was an upward revision of the tariff, on others the tariff was considerably lowered, more particularly in the way of increasing the British preference. Some of our friends thought we should have made no upward revision, notwithstanding the Hawley-Smoot tariff. The fact that, notwithstanding the slight upward revision we did make, the cry for more in the way of protection received the support it did, would seem to make clear that there was at the time a sentiment abroad for which any government in office would have felt obliged to have regard. The important fact to be kept in mind is that many of the commodities on which the duties were raised under the general tariff were commodities which we in Canada did not make in the form or quality required; and with respect to which the duties were lowered under the British preference they had to be imported anyway, and what we did was to so alter the tariff in our own interests, not in

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the interests of Britain only, by raising it in one direction and lowering it in another as to transfer a very considerable portion of our purchasing power estimated at $200,000,000. from the United States which apparently was unwilling to deal with us on equal terms, to our own kith and kin in Great Britain who have given us a position of absolute equality with the British producers in the British markets. There was every reason for anticipating under this arrangement a like diversion of trade on the part of Britain from the United States to Canada.

Our revisions of the tariff downwards, more particularly through the increase of the British preference, were met with the most unfair and unjustifiable misrepresentation possible on the part of a political party. It was urged that we were framing the tariff in a manner which would help British industry and British trade, and the cry "Canada First" was raised as a pretext for more in the way of protection against all countries, Britain included.

The truth of the matter is that, in the increase of the British preference, we had primarily in mind the interests of Canadian consumers, producers, and, I might add, the interests of industry generally. In no case was a preference so increased as to injure any efficiently managed industry in Canada. It is true it prevented monopoly. It gave to the forces of competition some play, but, while it may have helped to prevent excessive profits,

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it did not threaten industrial standards or legitimate trade. The truth is that at the time there were no protests from any manufacturing interest. To consumers the increased preference gave promise of permanent benefit and real protection in the matter of their interests. To producers, especially of those commodities such as wheat, which, of necessity, must be marketed in large part overseas, the increased preference provided the path of greatest promise. There can be no such thing for any length of time as an all one-way trade. A country that wishes to sell to another must buy from another.

The Imperial Economic Conference - 1930

The Imperial Conference of 1930 was to open its proceedings in the month of November. Emphatically did I stress throughout the campaign the importance to be attached to the men, and the political party, which was to represent Canada's interests at that great gathering. I was mocked and ridiculed for placing so much emphasis upon the significance of this representation, but I pointed out that, as access to the markets of other nations was becoming less and less secure, there was the greater need for securing at the earliest possible moment the great British market. I pointed out how exceptional as well was the opportunity particularly as at that moment all political parties in Britain were as one in their attitude of good-will toward our Dominion.

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Need I ask the people of Canada today whether they think their decision was a wise one, when they gave to the present Prime Minister the opportunity and the duty of representing Canada at the Imperial Conference of 1930? In the history of nations was there ever an approach to a great and friendly gathering comparable to that made by the present Prime Minister when, before leaving Canada, he not only swept away the last vestige of preference granted as a means of preparing the way for favourable negotiation, but actually raised the duties on goods imported from Britain and other countries within the Empire, to the point in some instances of exclusion, whilst raising them to what were hitherto unimaginable levels against other countries? One could imagine this sort of thing coming about as a result of failure and disappointment. How it was to be reconciled with any desire for or hope of success has yet to be explained.

Was there ever a more arrogant and dictatorial and impossible attitude assumed by any representative of a country at a great inter-Imperial gathering than that assumed by Canada's Prime Minister after his arrival in London? To avoid the use of a stronger term, and to use one which is authoritative, was more in the way of "humbug" ever put forward on behalf of this country in its negotiations with Britain? The conference of 1930, to which all had looked forward with so much in the way of expectation was, as we all know, a complete fiasco. That this was due, more than anything else, to the attitude of Canada's

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Prime Minister, no one in any part of the British Empire, who is not afraid of his own shadow, will venture to deny.

The Forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference - and thereafter

We are now being told that the Conference which came to naught in 1930 is to be resumed in Canada, in the summer months of this year, though of that we have, as yet, no guarantee. The Prime Minister tells us that we may expect, as a result of the conference, that the importation of wheat into Great Britain will be regulated thereafter on a quota basis, which will be of substantial advantage to Canada. When we know exactly the terms, conditions and amounts of this quota, we shall be able to ~~say something~~ speak as to its advantages. If, however, as now alleged, the quota is to be of real value to Canada, why, may I ask, was it not secured in 1930, when, as we have reason to know, the British government were considering the matter, and were prepared to do so favourably? Why has it not been in existence since the year 1930, as it well might have been, instead of being, in 1932, still a matter for consideration, but with nothing of certainty, many months hence? There may be some who would question the answer I would make to this statement. If there are any such, let me give them the authority which alone, perhaps, they are prepared to accept; let me give them the very words of Canada's own Prime Minister. Here is how the quota and other proposals were

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dealt with, in advance of their consideration, by Mr. Bennett at the Imperial Conference. I read from the text of his speech as reported in the proceedings of the conference itself.

> "Projects, other than the one I propose, have been placed before you". (Please note the I). "They have been carefully canvassed by our Delegation, and, while we would avoid anything which might savour of premature condemnation, we are constrained to state that none of them can be accepted by Canada as alternatives at all likely to achieve the purpose we have in mind."

If that was the position of the present administration in the fall of 1930, what is to be its position in the summer of 1932? That is a question the people of Canada, and particularly of this Western portion of Canada, may well ask themselves, and is a question to which they have a right to expect an answer, in unequivocal terms, from the Prime Minister in the approaching session of parliament. You ask why conditions in Canada are as depressed as they are? Here you have one at least of the answers. A great opportunity has been lost; lost for at least two years. Whether ~~or not~~ or not lost for all time to come, ~~or not~~ no one at the moment can say.

III

Election of 1930 —

The Conservative Attitude ~~in 1930~~ - Promises and Protection.

I said that, in the summer of 1930, conditions had changed and were continuing to change. The shortage of crops, the failure to market much of the crop raised, the crashes on the stock exchange, had all combined to have an adverse effect upon Canadian industry and

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trade. In addition, the barometer of world conditions indicated the approach of a period of depression. With this knowledge of the situation the government of the day was perfectly frank in making known to the electorate that the time was not one when ills could be speedily cured, or when vast expenditures of public monies could be lightly made. We were careful to point out that the balancing of the national budget had been the secret of the success of our administration of public affairs and that, regardless of consequences, the nation could not afford to lose sight of a balanced budget as the all important basis of the credit and security of our country. While we made clear our readiness to assist provinces and municipalities in meeting emergent conditions of unemployment, we pointed out that the only certain cure of unemployment was the expansion of the country's trade, and we endeavoured to make apparent wherein our policies had been framed with that end in view.

How was our position,in this particular, met by our political opponents? The more we stressed the need for caution in the matter of public expenditures, the more reckless Mr. Bennett and his followers became in the promises they made. I need not enumerate the promises. They are pretty generally known, and they will be long remembered. There was little or nothing that was not promised; but what was as significant as the promises themselves were the methods to be adopted to achieve the desired end. There was no uncertainty, no room for

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doubt that the end would be achieved. Need I repeat the words of the present Prime Minister as he concluded here in this very city of Winnipeg the opening speech of his campaign? May needs be readily recalled:

> "Listen, you agriculturists from the west and all the other parts of Canada, you have been taught to mock at tariffs and applaud free trade. Tell me, when did free trade fight for you? Tell me, when did free trade fight for you? You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you".

What did he say elsewhere:
At Victoria:

> "It is true we must have foreign markets, and as I said the other evening we will blast a way to those markets on a world-wide basis with any exportable surpluses. We do not have to worry about that".

At Calgary, referring again to access to the markets of the world:

> "These things we must do. Aye, these things I propose to do. That is the answer. These things, I propose to do".

And at Vancouver:

> "If Mr. Mackenzie King thinks I will not so build up our agricultural and industrial life that its strength will drive our products into the markets of the world, then he is wrong. For that I will do. If he thinks I will not establish new markets for these products, strive with all my heart to retain them, drive our products with all my power into new markets, into old markets, into reluctant markets, he is wrong. For that I will do".

And later:

> "So will I, when the government is mine, continue to blast a way through all our troubles and difficulties".

There was nothing about Providence or the "grace of God" in those speeches, nor indeed, in any deliverance by the present Prime Minister

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in the course of his campaign. I would suggest that until he is through with his blasting tactics, it would be as well for the Prime Minister to refrain from too many references to Providence.

In addition to blasting a way into the markets of the world for agriculturists, Mr. Bennett guaranteed work for every one. His promises to Labour were just as emphatic and as wholesale as his pledges to the farmers. To the latter, he promised markets; to the former, work and wages:

> "This", he said, "is a new country, and there is no excuse for unemployment in Canada if a Government does its duty".

That was what he said at Calgary. He undertook "to provide at once the remedy, employment for all who can and will work".

At Moncton, he said:

> "Mr. King promises consideration of the problem of unemployment. I promise to end unemployment. Which plan do you like best?"

At Victoria, he said:

> "Is there any excuse for Canada to have hard times, if the Government is discharging its duties as it should".

These are the promises, and the nature of the appeals, upon which Mr. Bennett and his party obtained office. Have the promises been fulfilled? They were made in the summer of 1930. We are now in the year of 1932. Surely Mr. Bennett himself will not deny that the times are hard, and that thousands are still unemployed. What then, according to his own criterion, is to be said of the manner in which his Government has been functioning since it took office?

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Two policies or methods Mr. Bennett stressed throughout his campaign. The one: protection - protection for all classes; protection, above all, for the manufacturing interests; tariff barriers to be raised against all nations, against the Mother Country and other British Dominions, along with the rest. The other policy was one of expenditure of public monies in most amounts and in all conceivable directions.

Never in a political campaign in this or any other country was there such an attempt to win political support by the promise of vast expenditures of public monies as was made by the leader of the present Administration in his appeal to the electorate in the last campaign.

Liberal Opposition in Campaign to Tory Policies of Protection and Expenditures.

To the methods, or policies, if you prefer so to call them, of the leader of the Conservative party of the last campaign, we who were administering the affairs of Canada at the time took the strongest exception. We pointed out that markets were to be obtained by the encouragement of trade, not by the strangling of trade which high protection would inevitably occasion; and that the only real solution of unemployment was an increase of purchasing power, and that increased purchasing power could only be brought about through an increase of trade. In

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particular, we stressed the increase that would come through the assured market for western wheat which we believed our fiscal policies, taken in relation to the opportunities of the forthcoming Imperial Conference, would be certain to provide. We pointed out that a balanced budget had been the secret of the success of the years of our Administration, years ~~which brought with them~~ seven ~~years~~ in succession, as I have said which brought with them increase of trade, surpluses instead of deficits in the public accounts, decrease in debt, and decrease in taxation.

Results of Adoption of Conservative Policies.

Both policies advocated by Mr. Bennett in the campaign of 1930 were wrong - the policy of high protection and the policy of lavish expenditure of public monies. The determination to persist in carrying out both, regardless of conditions as they exist in Canada and throughout the world, is only helping to make the last state of the situation infinitely worse than the first, as it is in Canada today.

The policy of protection, applied in the manner it has been, has resulted in the stifling of trade, and in the ruination of much business.

The reckless expenditures have depleted the public treasury - have necessitated huge borrowings, and have helped to ~~destroy~~ impair the credit alike of the provinces and the Dominion.

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Promises & methods or policies not the same

Mr. Bennett will say that in raising the tariffs as he has, and that in the vast expenditures from the public treasury, and the vast borrowings, he is but fulfilling the promises he made in his campaign. Here again we have more in the way of "humbug." High and still higher protection, lavish and reckless expenditures, were the methods by which his promises were to be fulfilled. The promises themselves were markets for the farmers, and an end to unemployment for all others. Markets; work and wages - these were the promises, and neither have been fulfilled.

It is true that Mr. Bennett can point to the changes he has made in the tariff and say: did I not promise increased protection and has that promise not been fulfilled? It is true that he can point to the increased expenditures of public monies for all kinds of purposes and in all sorts of directions - that he can even point to having secured from parliament, by virtue of the autoractic control which he exercises over his own following as well as others, a blank cheque which permits of expenditures of unlimited amounts, and say: have I not kept my promises? These, let me again remind you, are not the promises. These are the means by which he professed the promises would be fulfilled. The promises themselves were for markets and work. Neither have been fulfilled, and the means employed to secure them have only helped

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to make the last state worst than the first for farmers and labour alike, and to beget in Canada an industrial and financial situation infinitely more serious than anything with which the country was faced at the time the present Prime Minister came into office.

In our effort to meet all national expenditures out of current revenues, we had, while in office, discontinued, as the time limit fixed by statute expired, several of the grants in aid to the provinces which had been made for all kinds of purposes, regardless of whether these grants, of necessity, imposed added obligations in the way of public expenditures upon provinces and municipalities alike, or whether they had the effect of encouraging expenditures by provinces which otherwise would not have been made. By this step we effected an annual saving of many millions of dollars to the taxpayers of the country. All of these grants Mr. Bennett promised to renew, if he were returned to power. Against the entreaties and protests of the Opposition in the last session of parliament, he enacted some of the legislation necessary to this end. As a consequence, ~~to carry out a fraction of what has been promised,~~ he and his Administration have found themselves driven to the necessity of vastly increasing taxation, and, in addition, resorting to huge borrowings. Having enacted the legislation, the Administration

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now find themselves unable in part to comply with its provisions and have sought a postponement of its enforcement.

What too few failed to realize, as they looked expectantly for all that was to come through grants and lavish expenditures from the public treasury, was the fact that it was ~~the people's~~ their own monies which were to be thus expended - monies that can only be supplied by increased taxation in the ~~past~~ treasury and more in the way of taxation in the future. To load a country down with increased taxation, and borrowing, at a moment of depression, is comparable to the last straw which breaks the camel's back. It serves only to destroy a nation's credit. In the distressed financial condition in which innumerable municipalities, many of our provinces, as well as the Dominion, find themselves today, we have the fruits in part of this two-fold mistaken course of action followed by the Bennett Administration - the strangling of trade on the one hand; on the other, wasteful and reckless expenditure ~~of public monies~~.

The Bearing of the Past upon the Present

If I have ventured to go a little into the past, I have done so because of its all-important bearing upon the present. It is well that the country should understand the causes of its present plight, and know the value to be attached to the representations

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made by respective political parties. The people of Canada are now able to judge for themselves of the right and the wrong of the policies upon which they were called upon to pronounce in the last general election. It is to be hoped that in the light of this experience they may be the better able to determine the courses that are wisest for the present and for the future. There is now no mistaking the position of the two parties as presented to the country in 1930 and as they are today. The points of view, the methods, and the policies of both are known, and a sufficient length of time has elapsed to enable the public to judge of their results.]

[It should never be forgotten that, while the present Administration has been in office a comparatively short time, it has had an absolutely free hand, and that in the two sessions of parliament it has enacted more in the way of legislation of far-reaching significance than has been the case with any two parliaments - not sessions, but parliaments - Canada has had since Confederation. The Government has raised the tariff to whatever heights it pleased; and, with respect to all else, it has done pretty much as it pleased. This lattitude has been given the Government under warning and protest on the part of the Opposition - opposition that would have been more formidable but for the verdict of the electorate, and the opportunity which

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a new Administration has a right to expect to test its policies; also because of the critical condition of the times. If, however, with lattitude such as this, the situation has grown steadily worse, the evidence is unmistakable that the point of view has been wrong, the methods adopted have been wrong, and the policies themselves have been wrong. Where conditions keep going from bad to worse, a time comes when it may be claimed that enough in the way of freedom to pursue its way has been given an Administration. A time arrives when it becomes necessary for an Opposition to speak out - not because it is an Opposition, whose duty it is to oppose, but because ~~the first duty~~ one of the duties of an Opposition is to voice any appreciable body of opinion in the country which may be opposed to the policies being adopted by the existing Administration, and, especially, to voice that opinion when it is gaining in momentum from day to day, and from month to month.

The Situation as it is at Present
Point of View, Methods and Policies - All Wrong.

Let me deal with the situation in respect to trade as it is at the present time; trade, upon which, as I have already said, depends more than all else the solution of the problem of markets and unemployment, and a return to prosperity. In its point of view, in its methods, and in its policies, with respect

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to trade I believe the administration to be entirely in the wrong. There has been no renunciation of the view that trade is in the nature of war, according to which view what is to the benefit of one is necessarily in the nature of loss to another. There has been no acceptance of the view that all trade is in the nature of friendly exchange, and that, unless the results of exchange were mutually beneficial, there would be no such thing as trade at all.

Consider next the methods of negotiation. These remain what we have seen them to be. They are not the methods of courtesy and conciliation, of conference and co-operation. Anything of the kind, in the administration of national affairs, is something, which, from the Prime Minister's point of view, is a sign of weakness. Something to be scoffed at. His are not the methods calculated to foster confidence and good-will. To use his own expressive words; to "fight", to "blast", are the methods to be used. Economic war alone describes the present Prime Minister's point of view in international trade. He is not the first person to have held this view. There is nothing new about it. The only thing that can be said of it with certainty is that like war in any other sphere, it is pretty certain to be fraught all around with disaster. As individuals and as a nation, it is into

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this kind of warfare that we are being drawn, with what disaster ahead only time will reveal.

Finally, the policies remain the same. Not a day passes but ~~these~~ there are fresh evidences of the strangling of trade. By act of parliament, by Order-in-Council, by departmental regulation, by official valuation, wherever, by ~~corner~~ crack or crevice, trade begins to trickle in and out of the Dominion, - for there can be no such thing for any length of time as an all one-way trade, - some fresh effort is made to plug the aperture a little more tightly, and to rise the wall of exclusion a little higher. To this policy is given the name of "Canada First". It is the extreme of economic nationalism. That is may not become too unpalatable, and just in order that a little room may be left in which to breathe, if not to trade, there is now emerging, as a sort of cloak or shroud within which it is to be concealed, a new form of economic isolation, an economic imperialism to which the name "Empire First" has already been given.

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Economic Nationalism and Economic Imperialism - both wrong

From the Liberal point of view, economic nationalism and economic imperialism are both wrong, and we might as well state the matter plainly, and face the issue boldly. If economic nationalism is to be the inspiration and objective of our policies, we might as

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well abandon at once all thoughts of world trade, and expect instead to incur, in our international relations, the enmity of every other nation upon earth, not excepting the nations of the British Commonwealth, which includes Britain itself. Equally, if the inspiration and objective of our policies are to be ~~a~~ economic imperialism, - an enlarged economic isolation, only ~~those~~ more pregnant with dangers from within and from without, - we may expect to find very much in the way of strife and discord between the different nations of the British Commonwealth, and at the same time a world situation greatly aggravated by ~~the~~ contending economic units of a scale hitherto unparalleled.

The time, as I have said, has come to speak plainly. I think the time has come when it is necessary to speak very plainly. I do not hesitate to say that neither of these paths, the path of economic nationalism or the path of economic imperialism, is a path to peace in our own land or to world peace, but that each is a path to certain destruction, that, as sure as night follows day, economic war, sooner or later, will be followed by actual war. What this country needs, and what the world needs today, is to be rid entirely of the war mentality, to find other motives than those of strife as the mainspring of our actions; other words than those of the vocabulary of war whereby to express our economic relations; and other methods than

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those of coercion and force by which to give expression to our national policies. We have seen our own people, and the peoples of other lands, deceived by a "Canada First" cry, which all have come to see means nothing but protectionism run mad. We do not propose to deceive ourselves or others by any "Empire First" cry which, were the objective ever attained, would mean the same thing over an expanded area.

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Consideration of the meaning of Economic Imperialism

In their own interests, I ask the people of Canada, while they are still in a frame of mind to view the matter calmly, to pause and reflect a little upon the significance of this economic imperialism, of which, if I am not mistaken, we shall hear a good deal from now on. It will be played up for all it is worth in connection with the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference.

Many members of the Conservative party already see that economic nationalism, as expressed by the barriers and restrictions to trade which have been erected in the name of "Canada First", is working irreparable injury, even to the manufacturing interests, to which, above all others, it was expected to be of service. It is significant that the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has already raised his voice in protest against the dangers of tariffs which are too high, and that the executive council of the Association has, by resolution within the past week, drawn attention to the extent to which tariffs render trade impossible, and to the necessity of seeking development of trade with British countries, where the opportunity to trade with others, because of their tariff walls, is becoming increasingly difficult. This was exactly what

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the Liberal party sought to have the manufacturers of Canada, as well as all others, see was necessary, at the time of the introduction into parliament of the budget of 1930, and throughout the campaign of that year. The tariffs which have since been imposed against Britain are not calculated to foster this very necessary development of trade. In any and every effort to increase inter-imperial trade, the manufacturers and all other classes in Canada will have the solid support of the Liberal party.

What, however, is important, is to recognize that, if trade is what Canada requires, trade ~~in~~ with all parts of the world, and not trade confined to any one part, is desirable; and that any "Trade within the Empire" campaign, is not made as the "Trade within Canada" campaign has been made, merely a cloak for more in the way of protection, albeit over an expanded area. There is a real danger of ~~any campaign along the lines of economic imperialism developing into a more~~ "Empire First" appeal in which all the paraphernalia of jingoism, loyalty, the flag, British connection, and ~~all the rest, will be used to further the sordid and selfish ends of~~ specially favoured industrial and financial groups, ~~rather than~~ the economic needs and interests of Canada, ~~or~~ the greater well-being of the British Empire as a whole. If economic imperialism gets its way, there will be some sort of "Empire Zollverein". If anything like this is worked out, will it not certainly lead to

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a counter combination or combinations in Europe and other parts of the world? Where is Canada likely to be left with the development of other and rival economic units? Australia and Canada, for instance, in a normal year produce between 450,000,000 and 500,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. Under any quota or Empire plan, Britain could not take more than 130,000,000 or 140,000,000 bushels. We must sell the rest mainly on the continent of Europe, and it is not going to advantage us much if we find that, in getting into European markets, we have to compete ~~with~~ where special advantages in ~~the matter of~~ trade ~~which~~ have been accorded other exporting countries. The same thing applies to newsprint and lumber and fish, and a large list of other Canadian exports.

Canada must decline to become a subsidiary unit of an imperial holding company. Our position on the American continent, our position as a great exporting country, demands the organization of our trading relations on a world-wide scale. Anything less than this would be a denial of our birthright. To the extent to which imperial preferences open the portals of trade, they can be endorsed whole-heartedly. To the extent that they close the portals of trade, they must be examined critically, with due regard to our long-run national interests, and the importance of retaining our

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economic freedom to deal with other countries on terms of mutual advantage.

Canada is now a self-governing nation, a distinct political entity, not merely within the structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but also within that larger framework which embraces all the nations of the world. We do not minimize the close bonds of tradition and sentiment which unite us with Great Britain and the other Dominions in a very intimate and enduring relationship, but we insist on the wider implications of our national status as exemplified in our membership in the League of Nations, our diplomatic representation in the United States, France and Japan, and the amazing growth of our trade, as, until recently it has been, in every corner of the world. We take the ground that these wider implications of Canadian nationality must have their due influence in the determination of our trade and tariff policies. We cannot be content with any restricted interpretation of our nationality, either in the constitutional or in the economic sense. We are opposed to a narrow economic imperialism for the same reason that we are opposed to a narrow economic nationalism. If the prevailing crisis has forced us to acknowledge one great principle, it is that of international interdependence, and, before the financial world crisis

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is over, we are likely to be compelled to acknowledge it in a far more practical way than we have done heretofore. This interdependence is not a fine-spun theory as the present Prime Minister would have you believe. It is an inescapable fact, and nothing is to be gained by beating our heads against a stone wall, either as a single Dominion or as a member of an imperial Zollverein.

Another fact we must acknowledge in the post war world, is its dynamic character, its accelerated pace of change, and a corresponding necessity for frequent readjustments during a period of transition to meet the varying whims of trade and political circumstance. The high tariff walls of the United States were unable to protect that country from its dependence on foreign trade. Is there any more reason to suppose that a scattered empire can be welded into a self-contained economic unit which will be able to maintain itself in splendid isolation against the rest of the world? It is not to be believed that the principle of economic self-sufficiency, as applied either to a nation or an empire, can be maintained against the current of world affairs which is flowing inevitably towards a wider conception of unity in co-operation than is implied either in economic nationalism or in economic imperialism.

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The Liberal party, as I have said, will support every measure which will open the portals of international trade, either within or without the British Empire. To the extent that imperial preferences will break down the short-sighted policy of commercial exclusiveness which has been adopted by the present government, they will receive our endorsement in principle; but we will fight with might and main the mere translation of this policy of exclusiveness to the larger area of the British Empire, and we will do so because such a policy is (1) not in the best interests of Canada, because such a policy (2) will produce friction and work irreparable injury to the British Commonwealth of Nations, and because such a policy (3) will hinder and postpone the recognition of economic interdependence on a world-wide scale.

The Liberal Motto - "Canada, a Country Among the Countries of the World."

"Canada, a country among the countries of the world" is the motto which Liberalism places on its banner, and, under which, as Liberals, we intend to continue to formulate all our policies, whether national, imperial or international. There is no vain boasting in any guiding principle of the kind; none of the arrogance of supreme egotism; none of the manners or the methods of the bully; nothing in the nature of deception. It

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is a simple statement of what we believe to be the thought that comes first to the mind, and the feeling that lies nearest the heart of every true citizen of this land, as he views its present position, and the position which he wishes increasingly maintained through the centuries to come. It is a statement of a position which can be understood by all, and can be expressed by all, without either shame or confusion.

"Canada First", a Species of Political Counterfeiting.

It is doubtful if ever there was a more flagrant case of political counterfeiting than when the superscription "Canada First" was stamped on a policy deliberately conceived in the interests of a class and section, and fundamentally opposed to the interests of the primary producers, the exporters and the consumers of this country. Something more than 18 months have passed since Mr. Bennett made his key-note speech in this city, and announced the broad outlines of his so-called "Canada First" policy; ~~duly~~ by experience at this time has shown that this high tariff policy, as applied to Canada, is not a national policy, but a sectional policy. Instead of being a policy of harmony, it has proved to be a policy of discord. Far from being a policy of equality, it has become a policy of privilege. Instead of being a policy for the advantage

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of manufacturers, it has defeated its own purpose by the rigour with which it has been applied. It has curtailed the purchasing power of the Canadian market, and has resulted in the loss of foreign markets which Canadian manufacturers and others had enjoyed in previous years.

The manufacturers asked Mr. Bennett for bread, and have received a succession of Christmas puddings. The farmers also asked for bread, and have received nothing better than moral admonitions, empty promises, and a de luxe edition of the "Canada First" creed, paid for out of the taxes which have come from their own pockets.

The fallacy of Mr. Bennett's so-called "Canada First" policy is that it does not consider the broad national interests of Canada, but only the narrow special interests of class, and, in that, as I have said, even the manufacturers themselves believe he has gone too far. A true national policy must attempt to reconcile the interests of primary and secondary producers. This can only be done by compromise and moderation. It cannot be done by wholly ignoring the relative importance to our national income of our exporting industries, and especially our basic industry of agriculture.

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Equal Opportunity – Fair Competition

So far as Mr. Bennett has advanced any justification for his tariff ~~aberrations~~ excesses during the past eighteen months, it has been on the basis of a plea for "equal opportunity" or "fair competition" for Canadian producers as against their foreign competitors in the Canadian market. It should be noted first that Mr. Bennett's conception of "equal opportunity" and "fair competition" has not gone far beyond the charmed circle of manufacturers. Only to a very limited degree has he applied his principle of "fair competition" to agricultural producers. It should be noted in the second place that the principle of "fair competition" implies a knowledge of foreign costs, if it is to operate successfully in a dynamic economic world, and this in turn requires continuous and expert study of world trading and manufacturing conditions by a tariff commission or some such advisory board. Has such a study been made, and has such a board been appointed? The answer is written in the records of parliament. Two-far reaching revisions of the tariff have been made in the past eighteen months - but there has been no impartial study of the facts before the duties have been raised. In the last session, legislation was passed creating a Tariff Board, but the Board has not yet been appointed.

What has been given to some manufacturers was not "fair competition" and "equal opportunity" but a monopoly of the home market. But let us take Mr. Bennett at his own word, and assume

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that he is really attempting to carry out his principle of "fair competition" and "equal opportunity". If such a principle is applied to manufacturing, is there any sound reason, in equity, why it should not also be applied to labour and capital engaged in other industries - such as agriculture, fishing, lumbering, and mining? Is there any reason, for example, why it should not be applied to wheat growing? No doubt Mr. Bennett would reply immediately that there is an exportable surplus of wheat, that the price of wheat is fixed in a world market, and that the situation is unfortunately beyond his control. But there is an answer to Mr. Bennett's objection - and I put it to him now. It is true that nothing he can do will raise the selling price of Canadian wheat in world markets - but the cost of production is in some measure within his control. From the standpoint of the wheat-grower, profit will always be measured by the difference between cost of production and selling price. That profit can be increased either by raising the selling price, or by lowering the cost price. If he cannot do the one, the other is within his power. This must be the test of his sincereity. If the tariff is an instrument of national policy when it is raised to improve the position of Canadian manufacturers in the home market, it is equally an instrument of national policy when it is lowered to

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improve the position of Canadian exporters in world markets.

It is idle to suggest that Canadian wheat will not meet increasing competition from Russia and the Argentine in coming years. The future prosperity of Canada is largely bound up with the future of Canadian wheat. The future of Canadian wheat depends on reduced production costs or increased selling price or both. The selling price is beyond our effective control - the cost price can be reduced by permitting the wheat-grower to take advantage of lower selling prices of implements of production, fertilizers, motor-trucks, etc., in world markets. Under the present government, duties have been raised on fertilizers and agricultural implements in the name of a national emergency. In the name of a national emergency, I ask Mr. Bennett in the next session of Parliament to retrace ~~reduce~~ his steps, and to revise the tariff downwards on every item which affects directly the production costs of Canadian wheat growers. If he will do so, I pledge him the whole-hearted support of the Liberal party. If he will not do so, I undertake that when the Liberal party is restored to office, it will make it its first concern to give Canadian agriculture an equal opportunity and fair competition in world markets. And we shall do this, not merely, to meet a national emergency, but also because we believe it is in accordance with the principle of economic equity, and is the best possible means of placing this country once more on the sure path of progress and prosperity.

This is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party in relation to the primary industries of the Dominion.

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Liberal Party's Intention to Expand Trade

As we go forward under the banner of "Canada, a country among the countries of the world", the Liberal Party, whilst safeguarding our standards of living and not permitting practices, under methods of unfair competition, such as dumping, will seek, with due regard to the needs of industry and the requirements of revenue, to re-open every possible avenue of trade, which has been closed by Mr. Bennett and his administration; to make as free as we can the exchange of commodities between all parts of our own Dominion; to widen, as circumstances may render advisable, ~~wherever possible,~~ the avenues of trade with Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire; but ~~to~~ her shall seek, as well, to promote trade with every nation which is prepared to trade with us. We believe that this is the only basis upon which an enduring prosperity can be created in Canada. Only as we expand our trade will Canada work her way out of the present depression. Only as we expand our trade, will unemployment begin to vanish, and hands that are willing to work find the work which they are entitled to have. Only as we expand our trade will Labour no longer require doles, but be again in the position to win the remuneration which is its rightful due. There can no longer be doubt as to the ~~right~~ path which leads to progress as we have seen under different administration. Lower tariffs mean reduced costs, increased volume of business and greater prosperity; ~~higher tariffs~~ higher tariffs, as we have seen under Conservative administration and especially since Mr. Bennett came into office lead to unemployment and stagnation

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International Trade Most Necessary to Canada

It is doubtful whether there is another national unit in the world which requires markets more than Canada does. For the last hundred years, the energies of Canadians have been spent in opening up the resources of our vast country by agencies of transportation and communication, designed to assist in the promotion of world trade. At the same time, the wit of man has been employed to the full im increasing all the avenues of international intercourse, by means of the technique of money exchange, cable, radio, and what not. Is all this to count for little or naught simply because in a post-war frenzy some countries have reverted, through fear, or hate, to an increasing measure of economic isolation. Is Canada to follow the wrong course simply because others have adopted it, or is she to hold to her pioneering instinct of showing the right way and ever venturing into new and wider fields?

The population of Canada, according to the latest census, is over ten millions. Of this total population, it is estimated that more than two millions, or over one-fifth of the entire population of Canada, in the stage of world trade development which this country has reached, has become dependent upon Canada's external trade. Nor is this a matter of surprise, when we stop to consider that, notwithstanding the larger populations of other countries, Canada has become the fifth largest trading

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nation in the world; and that, in manufactured goods, not to speak of natural products, Canada's total export, per capita, is greater than that of any nation on earth, ~~with the exception of Great Britain~~. To this proud position, Canada emerged, under the policies of the late Liberal Administration, and that out of a depression second only to the depression existing at the present time.

Let me repeat what I said a moment ago. There was not a manufacturing industry or any other industry in Canada which had any real grounds of complaint against the late Liberal Administration either for the manner in which, or the extent to which, tariffs were reduced while we were in office. Had those tariffs remained what they were, when the present Administration came into office, this country might still be experiencing some of the effects of world depression, but it would be in a much happier and much less depressed condition than it is today.

Would Restore Former Tariff Levels.

As time goes on, conditions change, and what, for yesterday, may have been the wisest step, for tomorrow, may be a step which, if taken at all, should be taken with great caution. Speaking broadly, however, were we face to face with the electorate tomorrow, I should not hesitate to say that, having regard to adjustments here

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and there, of which account, of necessity, would have to be taken, the Liberal Party would, if returned to office, restore the tariff structure of this country to levels at least the equivalent of those which existed when we went out of office. What Canada requires above all else today is a policy which will be more concerned with encouraging exports than in keeping out imports. Our policies should aim primarily at making it possible for us to sell abroad. Once we succeed in this, we shall find the home market more than taking care of itself. A policy of removing unjustifiable and vexatious trade restrictions, thus encouraging external trade, and increasing international contacts, is the very corner stone of Liberal policy. Those who today want to soft pedal the tariff excesses, arbitrary valuations, prohibitory duties, and other like atrocities of the present Government, had better hasten to join its following.

Would Restore Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.

In promising to restore the tariff to former levels, I should promise as well to restore the method of dealing with proposed changes in the tariff, which was instituted at the time of the appointment, in 1926, of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, a method which gave to every interest, whether producers, consumers, or manufacturers, the right to be heard, and to hear the grounds on which demands for an increase or a decrease in existing rates of duties were being made.

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arbitrary, arrogant and ~~Outrageous and~~ Unjustifiable Methods adopted in Tariff Changes

I have spoken of the kind of methods adopted by the present Prime Minister when he decides upon any course of action. There is much to indicate that in ~~many~~ most things he acts first and thinks after. The battle-door and shuttle-cock sort of way of making fiscal and financial pronouncements on one day, only to change them on the next, is evidence sufficient of this. But ~~referring to general method,~~ was there ever anything more ~~outrageous~~ arbitrary and arrogant than the manner in which the present Prime Minister andhis government have dealt with, and are continuing to deal with, the customs tariff of this country? ~~In the first place,~~ the wholesale changes which were made at the special session of parliament in 1930 were without rhyme or reason, or justification on any ground. The session itself had been proclaimed as one to deal with unemployment, not with the tariff. In the second place, no mandate had been given by the people of Canada, for drastic changes of the kind then made. In the third place, the blow dealt at British preference on the eve of the Imperial Conference was a colossal error, equalled only by the so-called proposals of the Prime Minister at the conference itself. The further upward revisions made at the last session of parliament were equally unjustified both as to method and extent. Neither with respect to the changes made

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at the special session or at the recent session, were public hearings, worthy of the name ever held. The government itself sought from the manufacturing interests briefs on the basis of which some increase in the tariff could be made. Neither parliament nor the public has as yet been supplied with copies of these briefs. We were told ~~at the last session~~ that much of the information was confidential and could not be divulged. The changes ~~made were without rhyme or reason~~, in some instances being an increase of from 200 to 300 percent. In most cases, the manufacturers were given what they asked, not what they needed. Much that was done had to be undone shortly after the changes were made. The government took to itself the most autocratic of powers to change the tariff by Order-in-Council, and changes have been made at such a rate, on every conceivable pretext, that anything like stability or certainty with respect to the tariff has ceased even to be expected. Retailers, wholesalers, importers, exporters, and even manufacturers have been driven to despair, and almost into a position of open revolt.

At the last session, a bill was put through parliament establishing a Tariff Board. The law was so framed as to make of the board, if so desired, an instrument of the Prime Minister's will. We were told that there was immediate necessity for its appointment. Up to the present, not a single member of the Board

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has been named. The legislation might as well never have been passed. It might with accuracy be said, that what Canada's tariff is or is not to be, depends more than all else upon the whim and caprice of one individual. If ever a board were needed to deal with a difficult and intricate problem, it has been during this period where currencies have depreciated and the fluctuations in the rates of exchange have exceeded anything known in years. Instead of acting upon the advice of a board of experts in delicate matters of the kind, the first action of the present administration was to strike a blow at Britain when she was down. It is in this fashion, that under the counterfeit superscription of "Canada First" ~~he prepares~~ is busily prepared the way for the forthcoming Economic Conference to be held in this Dominion. We are coming to perceive that our Prime Minister is also not a man of formulas. The formula of protection and more in the way of protection, not to consumers, but to specially favoured interests, must be maintained at any and every cost.

VII

The Forthcoming Economic Conference

I make the reference I do to the forthcoming Economic Conference, because the people of Canada do not want to see this second Conference, if it ever takes place, and especially if it takes place in Canada, become the fiasco which the last one was. It cannot, however, amount to anything unless, between now and the

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time the Conference takes place, the Prime Minister alters considerably his point of view with respect to trade, his methods of negotiating, andhis policies. He will have to abandon altogether the policy of "Canada First" in the terms in which he presented that policy to Britain at the Conference in 1930. So far as trade is concerned, it was to all ~~interests~~ intents and purposes a declaration of non-intercourse between Canada and Great Britain, as well as between Canada and other parts of the British Empire, to say nothing of trade between Canada and other countries of the world. Here again, that there may be no mistake or danger of misrepresentation, let me quote exactly the words of the Prime Minister in setting forth his policy of "Canada First" at the Imperial Conference. I take the quotation from the report of the Conference itself.

After stating that the policy of the Conservative party had come to be known as the policy of "Canada First" the Prime Minister said:

> "I offer to the Mother country, and to all the other parts of Empire, a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in theirs, based upon the addition of a ten percentum increase in prevailing general tariffs, or upon tariffs yet to be created".

In other words, having wiped out in considerable part all that there was in the way of established preference, and substituted in its stead duties which were more or less prohibitive, he told

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the people of Great Britain that the way in which future preferences would be given, would not be, as has been the case with Canada heretofore, under Conservative as well as Liberal administrations by reducing the tariff against British goods, but by increasing the tariff still more against other countries. Is it any wonder that one of the members of the British Government termed the proposals 'humbug'.

The British Government has made a change in its fiscal policy. Avowedly, the change is a temporary one, and is not to be taken, according to the word of British Ministers, as representing any permanent fiscal policy. Without a doubt, a factor in the change has been to test the sincerity of the Dominions in the matter of reciprocal preferences. As matters stand at the present time, whilst on a number of commodities Britain has raised a tariff against the goods of other countries, she has left the avenues of trade as between herself and the Dominions perfectly free. If the demand for reciprocal preferences is to be maintained on the British basis, this would imply the free entry of British goods into Canada. If on the Canadian basis it would mean no more in the way of reduction of duties than exists at the moment, on which basis is reciprocal preference to be given? As matters stand at present it is apparent that the present administration Does any one believe that it is going to be possible to work out any expansion of inter-Imperial trade on the basis laid down thus far by Canada? As some of the Prime Ministers own party organs have expressed it, the "Canada First" Are on the horns of a dilemma indeed. It looks as if they [illegible] in a Cleft-Stick!

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policy is not a policy of protection, but of exclusion. The truth of the matter is that, unless the Prime Minister and the present administration abandon altogether their doctrine of so-called "Canada First", the Conference will come to naught.

There is an even more serious aspect which it would be well to consider before it is too late, and that is what is to be the outcome of an attempt to effect preferences between different parts of the British Empire; and between Great Britain and Canada in particular; as a result of the "bargaining" method. I venture to prophesy that any preferences arranged on the basis of"bargaining" will mean endless friction both present and future as between the self-governing parts of the British Empire. The only basis on which fiscal policies in general, and preferences in particular, can be worked out, is that on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding proceeded in 1897, when the British preference was first adopted by Canada, and which is the basis on which, until the Bennett administration came into office, all preferences have been maintained by subsequent administrations in Canada - Conservative and Liberal alike. In other words, it is for our country to arrange its own fiscal policy in a manner which best suits its own needs, and in a manner which will avoid fettering itself through any kind of bargaining which gives fixity and rigidity either to its own fiscal policies or to those of any other part of the Empire or of any other country.

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It may not be amiss to remind the people of Canada that it was the Liberals who in 1897 substituted action for talk. That it was a Liberal government in Canada that inaugurated the British preference, which has grown, in some things, into an Empire preference. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier granted the British preference, he took a step which was beneficial to British trade, but he took it not because of what it was likely to mean only to Britain, but because of what it would mean to the people of Canada generally in their capacity as consumers, and producers, and in the development of their trade. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier was himself not devoid of sentiment, or without appreciation of the part it plays in the industrial and political relations, his motive in the matter of preferences granted Britain was essentially one of business; and good business, many times over, to Canada, as well as to Great Britain, it proved to be. If reciprocal preferences arrived at on a basis of bargaining between two parts of the same Empire are going to be the occasion of no end of strife and difficulty, what is to be said of preferences which involve bargaining between seven self-governing portions of the British Empire at one and the same time.

We of the Liberal Party wish to see the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference made a success. Anything we can do towards ensuring that end, short of foreswearing those policies

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which we believe alone can make it a success, we are prepared to do. The party which was responsible for the British preference at the outset, and which introduced and carried through parliament the Budget of 1930, need not emphasize its desire for increased inter-Imperial trade. We believe, however, today as we did in 1930 that the way to meet Britain and other countries of the British Commonwealth is not in a narrow spirit of either petty or blustering bargaining, but rather in the broad spirit of willingness to become in ever increasing measure good customers of those who treat us in like manner.

VIII

Appeal to Members of Parliament

And here may I make an appeal to those members from Western Canada, and from other parts of Canada, who support the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, and to those in the Constituencies from which they come, that they give very earnest thought and study to this question of the policies that are to prevail at the forthcoming Conference. Canada cannot continue indefinitely to be governed by a formula. In matters of Government, as in all else, some regard for human nature and conditions must be had. I am not asking that between now and the forthcoming Economic Conference there should be a change in the administration, but I do pray that there may be a change in the policies of the administration. Irrespective of their political

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affiliations, I ask all who belong to constituencies which are represented on the Government side whether, with the knowledge they now possess, it is not their duty to seek through the members who represent them in the House of Commons to have the administration in these matters of tariff, modify its extreme position, and substitute for a process of bargaining, based on threats of economic war - an attitude, towards other parts of the British Empire and towards other countries, of concession and conciliation, in an endeavour to arrive at agreements which will be mutually beneficial and which will be maintained in an atmosphere not of ill-will but of good-will.

The constituencies which have returned to parliament as their representatives, supporters of the present administration, believing that the administration would adopt policies which would be helpful to the part of the country to which they belong, where conditions in Canada are as critical as they are today, have a right to demand, as a condition of their continued support of their member and of his continued support of the administration, that policies which have been shown to be mistaken policies should be immediately changed; and, failing a change that will bring the policies of the administration more into accord with the needs of the constituency represented, and of our country, a withdrawal of all support.

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Many there are who today are demanding a change of administration. That demand, I believe, will continue to grow. I am not here to suggest at the moment anything of the kind ~~at the present time~~. The Government, I know, is prepared to hold on to office at any price. I am here, however, to urge, before that step becomes inevitable, as it is rapidly becoming, a change in the government's policy on this all-important question of inter-Imperial and international trade, so that all parties in the House of Commons may work together in their effort to make the forthcoming Economic Conference of benefit alike to Canada and the British Empire as a whole. I can see no chance for either, so long as the doctrine of "Canada First", as put forth at the last Imperial Conference, and as put into operation by the changes which before and since have been made in our own tariffs, continues to dominate the policies of the day.

Need for Retrenchement in Expenditures of Public Monies

Another field in which I should like again to suggest ~~more in the way of~~ an effort in common, and in which, speaking on behalf of the Official Opposition in parliament, I am prepared to pledge to the government w holehearted support, is that of more in the way of ~~wise retrenchement~~ curtailement in and ~~more in the way of~~ control over the expenditure of public monies. If something of the kind is not practiced, and practiced very soon, in spite of all the Sunshine Columns of the press, and the perpetual predictions and prophecies

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of Ministers of the Crown, this country is going to find itself in a position of very serious financial embarrassment as many of its provinces already are. Instead of telling the people of Canada that all is well, some members of the government would be much better employed in getting down to realities and seeing how some of the very serious financial problems of our country are to be met. Over and over again, in the last two sessions of parliament, we of the Opposition pleaded with the administration to exercise more restraint in the expenditure of public funds. We took no exception ~~whatever~~ to amounts being voted for the necessity for which good and substantial reasons could be given. Particularly was this true of monies required for unemployment relief.

Wanton Waste in Unemployment Relief Expenditures

In this very matter of unemployment relief there has been much that is little short of wanton waste, ~~and anything but what there should have been~~ in the way in which monies have been ~~distributed~~ disbursed. At the first session, the Government asked for the sum of twenty million dollars to be voted to meet what might be required between the time at which the money was voted and the reassembling of parliament. In vain did we seek for information as to the basis on which this amount had been arrived at. We pointed out that the period for which it was required was less than half a year and that all that the amounts

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voted by the parliament of Canada on like account in the preceding ten years, or from the time at which the federal government had aided the provinces and the municipalities with unemployment relief, did not, taken together, come to $2,000.000. We asked that the expenditure of this amount should be entrusted to a representative commission and to individuals possessing expert knowledge in matters pertaining to employment and relief. We pointed out that such a commission might, as a part of its work, give careful study to the circumstances which were occasioning unemployment and to a consideration of the provision of some enactment in the nature of unemployment insurance, which would contribute towards a permanent solution of this great problem. The Ministry paid no heed whatever to these representations. When a statement was subsequently made to parliament as to the amount actually expended prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year, the requirements of which, according to parliamentary practice, should have been met by a fresh appropriation, it was learned that the expenditures totalled, not twenty millions, but a little over four millions. It was discovered subsequently that commitments had been made, which brought the total of the expenditure, under this appropriation, up to almost $19,000,000. much of ~~which~~ this outlay was of little, if any, service to the unemployed.

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Failure to Appoint Unemployment Relief Commission

At the last session, the Prime Minister refused to name any amount for unemployment relief and demanded authority to spend from the public treasury any sum he pleased, thereby ruthlessly violating the first principle of responsible government - the control of parliament over the executive in the matter of expenditures. He was equally indifferent to a renewal of the demand for the control of this unlimited expenditure by a representative commission rather than by the government itself through one of its Ministers. What is the result? Today, the Minister in charge has broken down in health. The Department mainly responsible for this colossal expenditure is without other than an acting head. The valuable information which a Commission might have gathered and which might have been at the service of parliament in the approaching session to help its members in a consideration of this great problem is non-existent. Out of the millions that have been spent, and are being spent, about all the country will have of record to the end of the second year will be an increase in the public debt and the necessity for more in the way of taxation and borrowing. There will not be one constructive suggestion from any source which will be of assistance in the drafting of a measure of unemployment insurance,

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which must come ~~sooner or later~~ if there is to be a substitute in future years for what is fast becoming the equivalent of the dole. Not only has the millions which the government has spent and is continuing to spend failed to secure ~~hundreds of~~ many thousands the employment which they were guaranteed, but the manner in which the money has been spent in many constituencies will only serve to prolong the day before employment will be found by normal rather than by artificial means.

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Failure to Hold Financial Conference with Provinces.

Over and over again in the last session of parliament, as an Opposition, we pleaded with the Government not to renew by statute for a term of years some of the grants in aid they were making to the provinces and for which there was no special demand at the time, but to hold instead a financial conference between the provinces and the Dominion, which would take full account of the position of the finances of the provinces and of the needs of the Dominion and provinces alike. The legislation was persisted in none the less; the suggestion of a conference was ignored, and today the Dominion Government is in the position of being obliged to consider how it can help some of the provinces to meet their most urgent obligations, and in that effort finds itself handicapped, and experiencing an added financial embarrassment of its own, by the very statutes it has itself enacted.

The Necessity of Balancing the Budget.

We have just witnessed a great political campaign in Britain, in which political parties which had been responsible for committing the country to all kinds of expenditures, combined, in part, to tell the people of Britain that the country was face to face with a financial crisis, which would mean the ruination of multitudes. They were told that Britain had reached the point

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where she could no longer meet huge deficits in the public accounts by further borrowing, and that unless the affairs of the country could be so managed that the budget could be balanced, the man of wealth who measured his income, as derived from investments, in terms of pounds, might find himself measuring it in terms of shillings; and that the poor man, whose income was derived from wages, might find that his shillings were worth to him little more than pence.

Has an object lesson of that kind no value for the people of Canada today, when our dollar is at a discount of ~~sixteen~~ fifteen to eighteen per cent; and when, on top of increased taxation, and diminishing of revenues, a loan of two hundred and a quarter millions, which means that more must in the way of taxation, had just been raised, the proceeds of which will be required to make good existing deficits. There was a time when the tariff of our country was so framed as to mean something to its revenues. One has only to look at the customs returns to see how the revenue feature of the tariff is rapidly disappearing, whilst the barriers which the tariff has imposed to trade has made revenues, derived from other sources, more difficult than ever to raise. In Britain they were told that where revenues continued to diminish as expenditures increased the National household could no more avoid calamity than could the individual home in similar circumstances. Has the time not come when the

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position of the National household should be known to all who are citizens of the Dominion, and measures taken which will serve to remove the paralysis of our trade, and safeguard against further depletion the income of the nation. What is needed perhaps more than anything else is that the Government of Canada should function a little more as governments are expected to function. Canada today is greatly in need of a Minister of Finance who will be some one other than the Prime Minister, and who, along with other colleagues in the Government, will have some say in fiscal policies and in matters of government generally. The fact that at a time when parliament was not in session the Prime Minister was seriously indisposed and found it necessary, on account of his health, to leave Canada altogether, emphasizes the urgency of the need, if he is to avoid a breakdown which may involve an absence from public duties over an even larger period of time. Conditions are far too critical in Canada today for the country to continue to run the risk of having only acting ministers in the offices of the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Finance, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the President of the Privy Council, in addition to that of the office of the Prime Minister of Canada. After all, government by cabinet council was devised, not to further a monopoly of public offices, but to get rid altogether of monopoly

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of the kind. It was devised for a reason still more sound, a reason which Solomon, the wisest of men, set forth on more than one occasion - "In a multitude of counsellors, there is safety". This is a proverb which I commend to the Prime Minister of Canada. I could scarcely flatter myself that the Prime Minister would be prepared to accept any advice from me, but he might feel that the problems with which Solomon had to contend were not any greater than his own, and that there would be no reflection upon his own great abilities were they to be exercised with the wisdom of Solomon. Be this as it may, it is surely a reflection upon the Prime Minister himself, or upon his party, that he is unwilling to trust this all important office of Minister of Finance to a single member of the Conservative party in Canada, or that not a single member of the party can be found who is ready to accept office under him.

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IX The Railway Problem

Did time permit, I should like to have spoken on a number of other matters of national importance. I have dealt tonight primarily with policies affecting trade, as an increase in our trade seems to me to be at the very root of any solution of our problems of finance, of labour, of markets, and social well-being. At another time, and in another place, I shall have more to say upon each of these subjects and many others. There is one problem, however, the solution of which is also so closely related to the development of our trade that I must not conclude without a reference to it, and that is the railway problem.

As all within the sound of my voice are aware, a Royal Commission has the subject of the railways under review at the present time. It may therefore be presumed by some that it would be improper, until the Commission has concluded its labours, to say very much upon the railway problem. I am quite prepared to await the report of the Commission before ~~throwing~~ expressing an opinion as to the value of its labours, or upon the recommendations, if any, that it may make, but I do not hesitate at once, to condemn in unmeasured terms the holding of its sessions in secret.

I do not hesitate to say that secrecy with respect to matters pertaining to the great railways systems of this country

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is something that is wholly indefensible. It is a part of the Star Chamber method of proceeding, which has led to the tariff ~~having been~~ manipulated ~~in the position~~ it has ~~been~~. Had there been public hearings at which all interested parties would have been entitled to a hearing, we never should have had the ~~kind~~ ~~of~~ tariff which we have in Canada today. The secretive and mysterious manner in which the ~~Commission~~ has been permitted to proceed has, of itself, given rise to many unpleasant suspicions; not the least unpleasant of which is the belief that at a moment when conditions in the country may be even worse than they are today, and when parliament, at the end of session, is weary of its labours, something in the nature of an emergency measure may be sprung, to cope with which the country ~~may~~ be told a national government alone ~~will be equal~~ to cope.

I tell the present Prime Minister that if, by secret sessions of a Royal Commission, or in any other way, he attempts to make the Canadian National Railway system the scapegoat for the condition into which his own policies have served to bring this country, or to cause it to serve the ends of any transportation monopoly in Canada, he will find such ~~an uprising of the people of~~ indignation in this Dominion from coast to coast, as will make him ~~even more anxious~~ than he may suspect to ~~lay~~ down the reins of office.

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We have two great railway systems in this country today, each of which is a matter of pride to the people of Canada as a whole. There may be, there undoubtedly is, room for more in the way of co-operation, and the effecting of economies between them, but, so far as the National Railways are concerned, the people of Canada believe that they have, in a publicly owned system, properly freed from the control of government, the one and only guarantee against a combined industrial and political control which is designed to serve private, rather than public ends, and they will never suffer that publicly owned System to lose either its identity, or by any species of political expediency or political sabotage, aught of the prestige which at the present it enjoys. Liberalism will stand like a rock against every proposition, however camouflaged, which will destroy the independence and integrity of the Canadian National. Above all this country will not suffer a railway monopoly controlled by entrenched and aggressive financial interests. Neither will Liberalism permit the undoing of the statutory protection which, on grounds of public policy, it secured to Western Canada with respect to railway rates.

If I might make a suggestion to the Railway Commission it would be that it seek to develop a workable scheme for preserving the Canadian National Railway as a public institution in a manner

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which will protect it from political exploitation. When in office the Liberal administration sought to effect this by a self denying ordinance. We kept our hands off the road. I am free to confess from what the country has witnessed since the present government came into office, that we should have gone farther, and devised some plan which would have provided more in the way of safeguards against the exploitation of the publicly owned railway by a less scrupulously party. It seems to be a part of the tory mentality to make all things serve party ends. Should the Railway Commission be unwilling, or find it impossible to develop some workable means of providing the safeguards mentioned, and which will be found to be worthy of acceptance, I am prepared to say that this is one of the tasks which Liberalism is prepared to assign itself in the immediate future.

XI National Liberal Association

This brings me to the conclusion of what I have to say. It must be apparent to all that the problems with which our country is faced are growing in intricacy and magnitude from year to year, one might almost say, from month to month. No parliamentary group, however capable or industrious, can hope to bring to bear on parliamentary discussion the knowledge and presentation essential to their solution without the co-operation of the ablest minds of

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the political party to which it belongs; nor can a political party hope to make its point of view and policies prevail in popular discussion without very much in the way of political education and propaganda.

To meet this two-fold need, the Liberal party, at a meeting of the National Liberal Organization Committee held in Ottawa in the month of November, took the preliminary steps necessary to bring into being a National Liberal Association, which, it is hoped, 'ere long, will have a membership in Canada extending across this country from coast to coast, and from the international boundary to the most northerly portions of our Dominion.

Here and there, at convenient centres, it is anticipated that the Association will form study groups of earnest Liberal workers who can bring to bear on outstanding problems the fruits of experience, practical knowledge and research, and the benefits which accrue from the interchange of thought between Liberal minds in different parts of the country. To such groups will be assigned the study of subjects such as the one to which I have just referred, namely, the preservation of the Canadian National Railways as a public institution freed from political control; also such questions as a definite forward policy looking to improvement in our banking

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and credit systems; the problems of national health and social insurance; a careful study of methods of electoral reform, including the alternative vote and proportional representation; a reduction in the costs of elections; limitation of central campaign funds and the publication of campaign contributions. Many other subjects will present themselves to your minds, but these are among the ones to which the party proposes to give special attention. By means of a continuous interchange of ideas and opinions thus secured, and free and full discussion at annual meetings of the Association, the parliamentary party will, it is expected, be kept more closely in touch with opinion throughout the country, and Liberals, in all parts of Canada, more fully informed of the Liberal point of view on the issues of the day.

A political party is nothing more or less than what the men and women who share its ideas and ideals care to make it. It is not the special preserve of any group, by whatever name it may call itself. It is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end. It is the means whereby men and women, who think and feel alike on the great questions of the day, find it possible so to unite their sympathies and views as to make the policies, in which they believe, prevail.

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If the Liberalism of the past has not been sufficiently aggressive or radical to suit the more ardent and zealous of those who have at heart the greatest happiness for the greatest number, it is for all such to provide the wider outlook, not by dividing the forces of freedom, but by lending to a great cause the fire of their enthusiasm. We cannot all have things just as we would like to have them in a political party, any more than in any other sphere of human activity, but, each in his own way, can make the contribution which his circumstances and capacities will permit, remembering always that it is not individuals, but ideas, that conquer in the end, and that he who works for righteousness and freedom in national affairs has the Eternities upon his side.

To membership in the National Liberal Association of Canada, and ~~in~~ the larger task of a united nation-wide effort to make its principles and policies prevail, I invite all who have at heart a larger freedom for their fellow men, and Canada's ~~future~~ as "A Country among the Countries of the World".

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given to P.M.
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Banquet

Under Joint Auspices of

Senior and Junior Boards of Trade
and
The Canadian Club

Winnipeg, Manitoba

January 13, 1932.

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Winnipeg Free Press
January 14, 1932.

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KING SUGGESTS JOINT CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

Monopoly by Any One Interest is Doomed, He Says, Speaking at Banquet

States Changing Social Order Demands Co-operative Control in General Interest

Attributing much of the trouble in the changing social order to the desire of the interests chiefly affected to get single control of industry, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition in the federal house, in a speech here Wednesday night, declared the cure is not to be found in the substitution of one form of monopoly for another but in getting rid of the monopoly altogether, and by substituting for single control joint control which would have regard to the contribution made by all parties interested.

The only thing that would be of enduring benefit, he claimed, would be something in the nature of co-operative control brought about by all the interests, capital, labor, the managers and the community, all having their voice in the control of industry as well as contributing to production and exchange.

The Socialistic or Communistic state, the leader of the opposition asserted when referring to experiments in Germany and Russia, was as certain to be doomed as the capitalistic state, because it sought the single control of industry.

A Representative Gathering

Mr. King spoke at a banquet in the Hudson's Bay dining room held in his honor under the joint auspices of the senior and junior boards of trade and the Canadian club. The attendance, in addition to being extremely large, about 800 being present, was very representative, the general desire being to pay tribute, by attendance, to one of the outstanding men in the Dominion.

George L. Wright, president of the young men's section of the board of trade, presided, and the leader of the opposition was introduced by Duncan Cameron, of the senior section. Among those at the head table were the four Winnipeg members of parliament, Hon. Robert Rogers, W. W. Kennedy, J. S. Woodsworth and A. A. Heaps; Hon. R. A. Hoey, acting premier; Ald. J. A. McKerchar, acting mayor; Mr. Justice Dysart, Hon. T. A. Crerar, J. T. Thorson and J. S. McDiarmid.

Changing Social Order

Stating that he was avoiding altogether any matter of difficult political controversy, Mr. King went on to express some thoughts on the changing social order. He pointed out that the whole social well-being of mankind is founded upon industrial development. What was industry in its essence? In a word, industry was the means whereby the material resources of the earth were transformed by human effort and skill to the service of humanity. It was important, therefore, to ask if the parties who were concerned in this great process were playing the part they should, or were getting the opportunities to do so?

"We constantly hear references to capital and labor," said Mr. King, "but I think too much of the discussion is centred around the belief that capital and labor are the only parties that have to do with this great process of transformation."

There were more than two parties, he pointed out. There were four parties who had an important part to play in industry. In addition to labor and those who supplied the capital required for industrial enterprise, there were the men selected for their managerial ability, and there was the community. Without the community and all it involved in the way of government, law and order and so on, industry could not function.

All playing a Part

Whatever the motives of those who had been engaged in industry, it was now being realized that industry must be viewed in the light of social service of the very highest order. Whether men represented labor, capitalism, the managerial side or the citizenry so essential from the point of view of government, they were all helping to play their part in the task of making the resources of the country available for general use.

"It seems to me," said Mr. King, "that the whole trouble that has developed rests in the fact that the emphasis has been put too much on the wrong place. Most of the troubles that has come in the existing social order is due to the fact that there is failure to appreciate the truth that industry is in the nature of social service, and that there has been too much inclination to regard industry as a great scramble on the part of the various parties as to who shall get the largest portion of the rewards of the joint efforts."

The desire to obtain single control of industry, which had been the aim of capitalism, Mr. King said, had been at the root of much of the trouble in the changing social order. People talked about the capitalistic system being doomed shortly. He did not think that any intelligent people who did so meant for one moment that there was going to be no fixed place for capital in the development

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of industry. What they meant was that the system of carrying on industry with the object of getting single control was the thing that would disappear.

"I personally believe that is true," Mr. King commented. "I don't believe that any one of the four parties I have mentioned will be able, as time goes on, to hold the position of control."

Names Other Factors

Other factors that had led to the unrest, the leader of the opposition pointed out, were the efforts of certain interests to wrest from capital single control and acquire single control for themselves. The socialistic state, so called, was an effort on the part of one of the other parties to industry to get control of industry into its own hands. He thought the socialistic state, organized for that purpose, is as certain to be doomed as the capitalistic state, because it sought the single control of all four factors in industry.

"The cure for single control of industry and monopoly is not to be found in the substitution of one form of monopoly by another, but in getting rid of monopoly altogether, by substituting for single control joint control that would have regard to the contribution made by all parties to industry. That, as I see it, is the great change that is coming over the social order today. The only thing that will last will be something in the nature of co-operative control, brought about by all four parties, labor, capital, the managers, and the community, all having their voice in the control of industry, as well as in their contribution to production and exchange."

Importance of Conferences

Speaking of the progress that has been made in this direction, Mr. King stressed the importance of conferences, and in asking how the complete change was to be brought about, said there would be a steady transaction from autocratic control of industry to joint control.

In support of this contention, Mr. King referred to the transition in the form of government in Great Britain, from the time King John granted the charter of rights to the barons, to the time when Sir Simon de Montford established the representative form of parliament, and declared that when the principle of responsible government is established in industry there would be a social order under which greater progress would be made than ever.

Will Come from Evolution

"Part of the new freedom might be won by revolution," Mr. King said. "We are witnessing what has been won by the masses in that way, to a certain extent, but the real, abiding results will come from evolution. It need not necessarily be revolution. Whether it will be one or the other depends upon how the parties view the obligations of each other. We know that privilege never likes to relax its hold. In the past it has held on tight. Unless it learns the lesson that history teaches, revolution is sure to be part of the law of progress. On the other hand, we have the truth that human freedom has been working through the ages, and we have the other great truth that mankind's desire for justice will steadily secure equal rights for all in the matter of control of industry."

Expressing his appreciation of the address, Prof. F. W. Kerr said he was quite sure the world would find the way to the new social order the way which had been indicated by Mr. King. He thanked Mr. King heartily for the magnificent, courageous and direct lead given.

Selections by the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry band, under Capt. T. W. James, were an enjoyable feature of the evening.

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Inauguration of Laurier Club

Three Rivers, Que.

January 21st, 1932

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The Montreal Gazette
January 22, 1932

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MACKENZIE KING INAUGURATES CLUB AT THREE RIVERS

Former Prime Minister Delivers Message of Hope for Country's Future

LAUDS LAURIER CAREER

Emphasizes Patriotism of Great French-Canadian and Work Forging Links of Racial Unity

(By Gazette Staff Correspondent.)

Three Rivers, Que., January 21. —Under the spirit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada will rise above present-day troubles to greater heights than ever before, declared Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, chief of the Liberal party of Canada, former Dominion premier, tonight in an inspiring address at the ceremonious inauguration here of the Laurier Club, speaking in the packed Capitol Theatre and simultaneously addressing further enthusiastic throngs in the City Hall and the Notre Dame hall by loud speakers.

The three-fold assembly, which was under the general chairmanship of Senator Jacques Bureau, rocked to the oratory of a battery of distinguished Liberal politicians including Mr. King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, His Worship Mayor G. H. Robichon, of Three Rivers, J. A. Frigon, M.L.A. for St. Maurice, Lucien Dubois, M.P., for Nicolet and others.

Later in the evening the speakers personally visited the other halls and addressed the audiences briefly.

Introduced amid thunderous applause as the successor of Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, Mr. King paid immediate homage to a noble predecessor in high office. Of material advantages, Canada has more than her share. By the sea, and by the "Laurier touch," she must grow into still greater nationhood, he declared.

Canada, of glorious tradition, is but at the beginning of her history, Mr. King said, in routing the bogey of pessimism to the accompaniment of uproarous cheers. Crises she had met before—and survived. In this time of depression he exhorted his listeners to hark back to dull times of the past and take heart again.

He congratulated the people of Three Rivers, first for founding the fine club that was this day being inaugurated, and second, for naming it after the greatest of Canadians, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In Sir Wilfrid, the world could contemplate all that was noble in the Canadian race. A French Canadian, strongly imbued with the tradition and heritage of his origins, he was no less the hero of British culture also, steeped in English literature and thought.

At the present time, Mr. King said, Canada was suffering troubles whose sources were far to seek. It was for precisely this reason that she needed the touch of Laurier's hand, the inspiration of his ideals.

PATRIOTISM STRESSED.

He went on to give a resume of Sir Wilfrid's career, stressing that patriotism had always been his watchword and that he had forged stout links of racial unity that constitute the Dominion's present greatness.

In the afternoon, former Premier King received Trifluvians in the city hall. Ladies packed the balcony. To the lilt of an orchestra and under an oil painting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. King shook hands with a steadily moving queue for two solid hours, presentations being made by Senator Bureau.

Senator Bureau opened the evening session at 8.30 p.m., addressing Mr. King as the worthy successor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Lapointe he introduced as a champion of Canadian autonomy. The aim of the club, he affirmed, was not militant politics, but the incubation of ideals.

As a remedy for depression he recommended a glance back into history which, he said, repeats itself. Hence he called for a renewal of Sir Wilfrid's policies of similar days in the past.

Addressing Mr. King he said: "It won't be long before you come back to the head of affairs. And then—remember Three Rivers!"

Mr. Dubois congratulated the club on its having chosen an honored name. Many were the lessons to be learned from the life of the old "Chief." The turn of the Liberal party would come again. He dismissed as a trick rumors concerning a possibility of coalition.

He eulogized Sir Wilfrid Laurier, born at the foot of the Laurentides. The man on whom Sir Wilfrid had chosen to place his mantle in passing on was the present Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. If Canada had thrown off the colonial yoke, it was due to Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe, mighty fighters for autonomy.

Amid tremendous enthusiasm, Mr. King rose, smiling, a red rose in his buttonhole. The customary song rang lustily, concluding in cheers as the audience rose to a man.

He looked back through the years, recalling his early friendship with Senator Bureau and Hon. Mr. Lapointe. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier passed on, he said, he was of the opinion that his successor should be French-Canadian. But the Province of Quebec, with characteristic chivalry, wished that the honor go to some other province. Senator Bureau and Hon. Mr. Lapointe supported his candidacy, and they had stood by him ever since.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 10044

Name of Publication..... The Ottawa Journal .....

Date ..... March 24, 1932 .....

Subject ..... (Joint Meeting of 20th Century Women's Liberal Club, etc. - March 23, 1932.)

Absorbing Goods Is Problem Today

E. J. Garland Urges Money Reform as Crux of Whole Question.

The problem today is how to absord goods, not how to produce them, and monetary reform is the crux of the whole question, E. J. Garland, M.P. for Bow River, told a joint meeting of the 20th Century Women's Liberal Club, Ottawa Business Women's Liberal Club, and the 20th Century Men's Liberal Club, in the home of J. S. Ewart, K.C., Wilbrod street, last night.

Mr. Garland quoted Sir Herbert Holt as declaring early in 1931 that the great world financial crisis was due to a faulty monetary system; and the late C. E. Neil as stating that what was needed was a correct relation between the volume of money and the volume of goods.

Mr. Neil was also quoted as declaring that under the present monetary system there could be no constancy in prosperity.

Mr. Garland expressed the opinion that Canada could establish an era of well-being in industry within herself. "There is a no more pessimistic class of citizens in North America than the bankers who are exacting higher money rates than ever before," he said.

This was absolutely contrary to all the opinions of modern economists. The present depression in Britain was due to the bankers, and Ramsay MacDonald had declared last year that "a few financiers in New York could completely destroy the results of good harvests and all other human energies".

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Leader, entered the room while Mr. Garland was speaking and, in response to a call from the chair, joined in the expressions of thanks to Mr. Garland for his address. He cautioned the young Liberals, however, with regard to accepting some of the views expressed, without examination, as "the old ideas have lasted quite a long time," he urged.

Mr. King expressed his appreciation also to Mr. Ewart, as an old friend of his father's, as well as of his own, for entertaining the gathering in his home.

The joint chairmen were Douglas Blair, Miss Olive Wilson and Miss Marguerite Deslauriers.

Short addresses were delivered also by Miss Ida Smith, of the Business Women's Club; John O'Keefe, of the 20th Century Men's Club, and Mrs. Nelson Porter, Jr., of the 20th Century Women's Club. Miss Lenore Skinner introduced Mr. Garland, the chief speaker.

Lester Clayton moved, and Miss Ray Salminoff seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Garland. Miss Joan Ahearn proposed, and Hughes Lapointe seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Ewart for his hospitality. After the addresses, refreshments were served.

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Montreal Debating League
and
Junior Board of Trade.

Dinner - Parliamentary Restaurant
April 2[illegible], 1932.

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THE E. W. BEATTY, K.C., DEBATING CUP

Mr. E. W. Beatty, LL.D., K.C., Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Chancellor of McGill University, presented a handsome silver cup to the Montreal Debating League for annual competition amongst its members. The two teams eligible to compete in the championship debate for this trophy are those gaining the greatest number of victories in the regular Montreal Debating League schedule throughout the season. The Second Annual Championship Debate for the E. W. BEATTY, K.C., Cup will be held on March 31, 1932.

THE MILTON HERSEY PUBLIC-SPEAKING MEDALS

Dr. Milton Hersey, M.Sc., LL.D., President of the Milton Hersey Company, Limited, director of the City Improvement League and other citizen-organizations, presented gold, silver and bronze medals to the Montreal Debating League for award to the orators ranking first, second and third respectively in order of excellence at a public-speaking contest to be held under the auspices of the Montreal Debating League. The First Annual Public-Speaking Competition for the MILTON HERSEY Medals will take place on March 13, 1932.

GENERAL

Further particulars of debates and public-speaking functions sponsored by the Montreal Debating League may be obtained from officials of the associations mentioned in this programme, or from the undermentioned officers of the League:—

DEAN IRA A. MACKAY, *Honorary President.*
McGill University, Montreal.

JAMES C. BONAR, *President.*
611 Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount.

H. QUINN, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
308 Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount.

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MONTREAL DEBATING LEAGUE

ANNUAL PROGRAMME

Season
1931-32

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Date	Societies			Place	Subject
1931	*Affirmative*		*Negative*		
Nov. 22	K. of C.	vs.	Spoke Club	K. of C. Hall	"Resolved, that the Cancellation of all War Debts would be in the interest of World Prosperity."
Nov. 27	Loyola	vs.	McGill	Loyola College	"Resolved, that protective tariffs are in the best economic interests of Canada."
Dec. 10	McGill	vs.	Lions	McGill University	"Resolved that motor bus and truck transportation in Canada as at present operated is unfair competition to the railways."
Dec. 18	Loyola	vs.	Spoke Club	Loyola College	"Resolved, that Socialism is a menace."
1932					
Jan. 15	K. of C.	vs.	Lions	Y.M.C.A., Drummond St.	"Resolved, that the immigration of Europeans into Canada should be restricted."
Jan. 22	Spoke Club	vs.	Lions	Y.M.C.A., Drummond St.	"Resolved, that private ownership of radio-broadcasting in Canada is desirable."
Jan. 28	Loyola	vs.	K. of C.	K. of C. Hall	"Resolved, that the League of Nations has fulfilled the purposes for which it was established."
Feb. 4	McGill	vs.	K. of C.	McGill University Union Bldg.	"Resolved, that India should be granted Dominion status immediately."
Feb. 12	Loyola	vs.	Lions	Y.M.C.A., Drummond St.	"Resolved, that Capitalism as it exists to-day, is a failure."
Feb. 25	Spoke Club	vs.	McGill	Y.M.C.A., Drummond St.	"Resolved, that the formation of an Imperial Parliament is not in the best interests of the British Empire."
Mar. 13	First Annual Public Competition for the MILTON HERSEY Medals.			K. of C. Hall	Leading speakers from public speaking and debating societies will deliver short speeches on various subjects.
Mar. 31	Second Annual Championship Debate for the E. W. BEATTY, K.C., CUP.			——	Place and subject to be announced later.

Each debate will begin at 8.30 P.M., the Public-Speaking Competition at 3.00 P.M.

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The Ottawa Citizen
April 29, 1932.

Declares Truth Is Main Force Of Eloquence

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Addresses Gathering of Montreal Debating League and Jr. B. of T.

Truth is the greatest force of eloquence, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King declared in speaking to a gathering of the Montreal Debating League and the Junior Board of Trade in the parliamentary restaurant last night. Truth, profoundness and sincerity are the compelling influences which command respect in a world which is no longer parochial, the speaker declared.

Yesterday was crowded with receptions and sightseeing for a party of 175 people from Montreal, who visited the Capital under the auspices of the Montreal Debating League and the Junior Montreal Board of Trade, representing public speaking groups from Loyola, the Y.M.C.A., McGill University, the "Spoke Club," Lions, Knights of Columbus, and several large organizations of that city. The party returned to its home in Montreal last night.

After Hon. C. H. Cahan had paid tribute to Rt. Hon. Mr. King as the chief individual responsible for the beautification of Ottawa idea, the leader of the opposition stated that the ideal of making Ottawa the most beautiful Capital in the world belonged to no party but, dating from the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had been an ambition of every party which had been in power since. He looked forward to the time when the vision of Sir Wilfrid should be realized and Ottawa should be the beautiful Capital that all statesmen who had the good of Canada at heart had dreamed.

The Country's Need.

Young, intellectual courage was necessary to maintain the sound and sane foundations upon which Canada was built, declared Hon. C. H. Cahan, in speaking for Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, who was unable to be present. The question if the average individual was able to enjoy the luxuries it presumed its due did not enter into the well-being of the country, he said. Independent of sectarian or political interest, the country was calling for citizens who understood its fundamental problems and the exigencies of the times.

After their arrival on a special train from Montreal at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, members of the party were received by His Excellency Lord Bessborough, at Rideau Hall. The reception was followed by a sight-seeing trip through Ottawa. After the dinner in the parliamentary restaurant, the party listened to the debates in the House of Commons in specially reserved seats in the Strangers' Gallery.

At the parliamentary restaurant dinner, James C. Bonar, president of the Montreal Debating League, acted as chairman. J. C. Laffoley, councillor of the Montreal Junior Board of Trade, thanked both of the speakers. Rev. R. Gordon Burgoyne introduced Hon. Mr. Cahan and F. B. Anderson Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King.

The guests at the head table were: Dr. W. H. Atherton, Col. L. R. LeFleche, Hon. Dr. T. J. Manion, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Hon. C. H. Cahan, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, J. C. Bonar, Rev. R. G. Burgoyne, J. Laffoley, R. S. White, M.P., Ian Mackenzie, M.P., F. B. Anderson, H. Gould, R. F. Lapierre, W. J. Wilby, and J. H. Quinn.

April 28

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Royal Society of Canada

Luncheon

Chateau Laurier, Ottawa

May 27, 1932.

1 pm

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 10049

Name of Publication The Ottawa Citizen

Date May 28, 1932 (May 27th - Luncheon (Annual Meeting Royal Society of Canada).

Subject

Urges Scientists Give Findings In Intelligible Way

Dr. Seward Would Make Science Popular With Average Man. Royal Society's Annual Luncheon

Popularization of science by investigators making their findings intelligible to the average man was advocated by Dr. A. C. Seward of Cambridge University at the annual luncheon of the Royal Society of Canada yesterday. Amateurs should be encouraged to take up science as a hobby, the speaker believed.

Dr. Seward was replying to a toast to the British learned societies, proposed by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. The toast to the learned societies of the United States was proposed by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, with Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell University responding; that to the societies of France by Senator Thomas Chapais, while Senator Rodolphe Lemieux responded.

More Happiness.

"More happiness would be added to life by the study of natural phenomena," declared Dr. Seward. "The more we pierce below the surface the greater our appreciation of the mysteries of the world."

Many people were deterred from learning natural science because of technical terms, he said. If he were a dictator of a Royal Society he would require each person presenting a paper to add a short summary which would be comprehensible to the layman.

Their Own Reward.

Deeds of those working in the arts and sciences could not be measured by the slide rule of monetary values, declared Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. Like truth they provided their own reward.

"Nothing we can do can make the reward more or less," he said. "But we are not blind to genius. There are no national boundaries to the sciences or arts. They possess the thanks and gratitude of all lands."

As a British subject, he professed a pride in the British societies. He rejoiced in coming from a race from which so many eminent scientists had sprung.

Discovery of Truth.

The source of progress lies in the discovery of truth, asserted Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. In a world which was becoming increasingly one, the importance of accuracy in all avocations must be realized. Human progress in the future, he believed would make greater strides than in the past. He paid a tribute to the wealthy men of the United States, who were among the first in the world to recognize the importance of science and who had contributed so much to research.

Development of the border lines, where the individual sciences overlapped or became inter-related, was advocated by Dr. W. D. Bancroft. The Royal Society was in an enviable position to do this, and, he believed, could do valuable work in correlating sciences.

Unfortunate Term.

The term "learned" societies was unfortunate, Dr. Seward asserted. It implied an exclusiveness which made it practically repellant to the layman. Most members of learned societies, he believed, were human beings.

Scientists should take more trouble to make the progress of science intelligible to the layman, thereby creating wider interest, sympathy and appreciation for their work. The objection which would be raised to this would be that it would interfer with research. He answered this objection by saying that scientists should take more time in thinking about their work instead of being constantly immersed in discovery.

He commended the literary sections of the society and said that scientists tended to neglect literature. Science had no value unless presented in intelligible form. Imagination should suggest hypothesis, which would be confirmed by experiment.

The Same Ideals.

French savants had the same ideals and objectives as Canadian scientists, said Senator Chapais. The work of both was of international significance. Senator Lemieux said that the Royal Society conserved the best tradition of the country. Canada's destiny was neither English nor French but truly Canadian.

Message to Princess.

The following message was dispatched to H.R.H. the Princess Louise, widow of the Duke of Argyll, founder of the society:

"The Royal Society of Canada, commemorating its 50th anniversary, holds in grateful remembrance the faith and enthusiasm of its founder, then Marquis of Lorne, and the gracious interest of Your Royal Highness. On motion of the Prime Minister, one of our Fellows.

(Signed) "Sir Robert Falconer."

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Mr. President:

I have the honour to propose a health to the learned societies of the United States, and to couple with this toast the name of Dr. Wilbur D. Bancroft of Cornell University, who is representing the National Academy of Sciences and other American societies.

The toast which has just been proposed by the Prime Minister, and replied to by Dr. Stewart of Cambridge University, has had reference particularly to the learned societies of Great Britain. I believe the next toast has reference to the learned societies of France. To which of these three sources of inspiration and learning Canada is mostly indebted for her own achievements in the arts and sciences would, of itself, make an excellent subject of research for Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada who might be bold enough to expand the theme of the able address of the president of our own Royal Society, delivered last night, to embrace the contributions of the knowledge of these three peoples. I shall not venture anything by way of

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comparison, but would say at once that, in no part of the world, is the contribution made by the American societies to the learning and civilization of the world better known or more gratefully acknowledged than in the Dominion of Canada where proximity has served to make us so largely friends as well as neighbours.

The mere enumeration of the learned societies, the universities, the research institutes, the foundations of the United States, would occupy a not inconsiderable amount of time. I shall attempt nothing of the sort, but would draw attention to one feature only of what has served to make America's contribution to the world in this particular what it is. That feature is the contribution which has been made in the form of personal wealth, given or bequeathed, in the United States by individuals for the advancement of learning and science.

I suppose the desire which every one of any human sympathies at all has mostly at heart is how best to make in his day and generation his contribution to the well-being and betterment of his fellow-men. To no one does this desire present more of a problem than to those who may be possessed

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of great wealth. Wealth, in its use and distribution, can be as destructive as it can be beneficial. It is one of the many evidences of the fruits of higher learning that so many men of means in the United States have devoted so large a part of their incomes and their bequests to the endowing of universities, the establishment of foundations, and the advancement of learning generally. A recent example of American generosity is the donation of R. A. Penrose of $4,000,000 to the Geological Society of American and the American Philosophical Society.

When one asks oneself the question how so many of America's leading business men have chosen the field of endowment of learning as the one which, above all others, has merited their approval and encouragement, the answer will be found, I think, in the belief which business men entertain of the secret of progress which they have come to recognize as based primarily upon the fruits of research in the nature of discovery and the revelation of new vistas or realms of truth. In this they find the surest of all foundations on which to advance the interests of human society and the betterment of mankind.

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There is one thought and one only to which I should like to give expression by way of emphasizing the significance of this form of service. It is associated with the little instrument which is in front of me at the moment, and which itself is the product of profound industrial and scientific research, and that is the growing importance, and, I might add, responsibility, of teaching the value of accuracy and of truth in all that pertains to human knowledge and affairs.

When commities were small and isolated and means of communication limited and restricted, the false word, the erroneous statement, the sinister implication might do comparatively little injury or harm. To-day, the spoken word may be heard instantly and simultaneously in all parts of the world. Where the mind is not trained to accurracy and love of truth is not uppermost, irreparable injury may be done between nations as well as individuals. The truth at times may be unpleasant to hear, but its expression is not a just cause of offence. As Cicero has said, "Great is the power of truth which of itself so easily defends itself".

Our international relations may be strained and impaired by false sentiments and statements. They can only

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be strengthened by truth more widely spread.

The Greeks held the view that for the right government of a people, it was essential that it should be possible for the political leaders to address all the citizens of the city state at one time and in the one place. They appreciated the inherent, as well as the mystical powers of the spoken word. If it were false, the error would be speedily exposed, and any injury quickly repaired. This sine qua non of government in the true sense of the word was something which, until yesterday, we deemed an impossibility in the nation state and world empire, but, within the life time of all present, it has become a reality.

In the light of this fact, is not a new significance to be attached to the importance of accurracy and love of truth which are of the foundation and essence of all learning and science? In the light of this fact, does not scholarship itself achieve a higher eminence?

For what the American learned societies have done, are doing, and will continue to do, in advancing the highest learning and developing the profoundest research for the greater well-being of mankind throughout the world, I ask you to join with me in drinking the health which it is my honour to propose.

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Royal, N.B., By-election

Sussex, N.B.

June 23rd, 1932

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Royal, N.B. - By-election
June 23, 1932

I have had more than one reason for accepting the invitation of ~~Mr. Donald White~~ the Liberals of Sunbury Royal to participate in the present by-election campaign ~~in the constituency of Royal~~.

First and foremost was a desire to show my warm appreciation of the action of the Liberals in this constituency in deciding to contest the present by-election, and, in particular, their determination so to do regardless of all handicaps. No one need be told that the times are difficult, and that everyone has about all he can do to look after his own affairs without incurring the additional trouble and expense, however, limited, which a by-election involves.

Moreover, it is certain that the fate of the government of the day will not be decided by the result of a single by-election. Whilst a single by-election may not cause a government to be overthrown, it may, however, do something which, at times like the present, is ~~almost equally~~ equally important - it may, if the voice of the people is decisive enough, cause a government to change its policies, to give heed to the will of the people at large, rather than to the dictates of those who hold positions of special privilege. It can be made to serve both as a warning and as a guide to those who administer the affairs of state.

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This, I know, is the reason which has caused the Liberals of Royal to ~~put up~~ enter a candidate in the present contest. They do not expect, as the result of this by-election, to turn the present administration out of office, but they do believe that a decisive vote of the electorate against the policies which the present administration has been pursuing ~~will~~ may cause the administration to alter those policies and to follow, in its administrative and legislative acts in the future, a course more in accord with the popular will.

In a word, those who have been mainly responsible for not permitting the present by-election to pass without a contest have a true conception of what ~~should be~~ is meant when we speak of self-government, or of "government of the people, by the people, for the people". The will or the wish of a few men at Ottawa, whether in power or in opposition, should not be the first word in matters of government, but the last. The first word lies with the people themselves, the men and women, young and old, whose lives and whose happiness depends, in large measure, upon the economic conditions of a country, and the laws which determine those conditions.

Under our constitution, this right is given to the people once in so many years at the time of a general election. It is then that the respective political parties state their

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positions, and sometimes make their promises as well. But, in addition to the period of a general election, which comes only once in so often, on an average once in every four years, opportunities are provided through by-elections, as they arise, not to the country as a whole, but to individual constituencies to speak their mind. At times such as the present, the voice of a single constituency may become that of an entire province. Such, I believe, is the position in Royal to-day.

The Elections of 1930 — Promise versus performance

Two years ago, at this very time of the year, we were in the thick of a general election. Both political parties made their appeal to the electorate. One of these parties made an appeal which was largely in the nature of promises. The other party based its appeal on its record. The people of New Brunswick, judging by their actions at the polls, appeared to have more faith in promises for the future than in performances of the past. With but a single exception, they returned to Ottawa supporters of Mr. Bennett and his policies.

It would serve very little purpose at this time for me to attempt to analyse the causes which contributed to what seemed at the time such a strange reversal of public sentiment. I have not the least doubt that one of them was a certain pride which the citizens of this province generally felt in having one of their number, one who had been born and raised and educated in their midst, the

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head of a great political party, and the possible next Prime Minister of Canada. You all doubtless felt that, however short he might fall in fulfilment of promises made in other parts of the Dominion, at least so far as his native province of New Brunswick was concerned, it would be remembered above all others, and that the promises made here would be the first to be fulfilled.

You have had two years in which to determine which of the two is better - promise or performance. The present by-election gives you an opportunity to say, and to say on behalf of the people of New Brunswick as a whole, whether you are satisfied with the decision given two years ago, and whether you believe that the policies which have been put in force since that decision was given have been of benefit to your province and yourselves, or whether the reverse is the case.

It does not require much in the way of outlay for campaign expenses to enable the electors of Royal thus to express their will and their wish. It does, however, require a determination on the part of every one who is interested in the prosperity of his province and in the well-being of his own family and of his own personal fortunes, to do his duty at the small personal sacrifice of turning out on the day of the election to mark a ballot, and doing all in his power on that day, and meanwhile, to see that his neighbours do likewise, so that a full expression of opinion may

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be given. If you are satisfied with the present administration, if you believe its policies are the best for you, and for New Brunswick, and for Canada at the present time, by all means say so when you are marking your ballots on the day of the election. If, however, you feel that promises have been made which have not been fulfilled, policies enacted which have done harm to your province and to our country, rather than good, that conditions, instead of improving, have become steadily worse since the present administration came into office, ~~by all means~~ do not be afraid to let this truth be known by marking your ballot in a way which will make clear what your feelings are to those who have in hand the administration of the country's affairs.

As I have said, you will not change the government, but, if your voice is clear and strong enough, you may be the means of causing it to change its policies and, thereby, of hastening the return of better times, not only in this constituency and in this province, but throughout our Dominion. This is self-government in the truest sense of the word.

In thus demonstrating to the government the power of a single constituency, you in Royal will be setting a ~~noble~~ example to the constituencies in Canada generally. It is, I fear, only too true that ~~many~~ of our citizens are prone to become apathetic

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in matters of government, to believe that constituencies are won or lost only as they are helped or influenced from without, that large expenditures are necessary to the winning of elections, no matter how obviously strong and sound the cause may be. If the present period of prolonged depression does nothing other than cause us to learn the degree to which ~~we should~~, whether as individuals or families or communities, we should rely upon ourselves ~~as much as possible~~, it will be rendering a much needed and far-reaching service.

So I appeal to all who are in this audience, or rather to all in the constituency of Royal, whether they be men who in the past have allowed their prejudices, rather than their judgment, to determine their party ~~feelings~~ leanings, or whether they are women who, because of being ignored or for fear of appearing to intrude, have taken little or no part in public affairs, or whether they be members of the younger generation, young men and young women who have just emerged from boyhood and girlhood and are only beginning to take their part ~~as citizens and to be concerned with~~ in national affairs, to exercise their independence and their ~~freedom~~ full rights as citizens by taking an active part in the present campaign and in making known to the government and to other parts of Canada the feelings of this province with respect to the policies which have been put in force since the present government assumed office. ~~on the day of polling~~

Never forget that, if ~~the~~ government continues to go on in the same old way, if parties continue to go on in the same old way, it is not so much the fault of governments or of parties as of those men and

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women, who, in times of great need such as the present, fail to assert themselves and to see that other and higher standards than those which may have existed in the past are made to prevail.

warm appreciation of Mr Donald V White.

I spoke of more than one reason as having caused me to participate in the present contest. Another reason was to show my warm appreciation of the acceptance by Mr. Donald V. White of the Liberal nomination, and my desire to do what lay within my power to see him returned to parliament. Perhaps it is only fair to Mr. White and to you to let you know that I hoped very strongly that he might receive the Liberal nomination, and that I expressed to more than one the view that, in the event of Mr. White being offered the nomination, I hoped he ~~would~~ might be prevailed upon ~~the~~ to accept it, and to contest the seat. I hold the view I do because I believe, from what I have seen of Mr. White and know of him personally, that he is the type of man who ~~would~~ will make an excellent representative not only of his constituency but of his province, the type of man who cannot be found in too large numbers in our halls of parliament.

Mr. White comes ~~from a very~~ of a distinguished family, a family that has given much in the way of public service to our country. He inherits that best of all traditions. He has exceptional ability. He is, fortunately, so situated as to be able to give his time in ~~unlimited~~ no small measure to public affairs, and he has what, the older one grows, the more one discovers to be among the best of assets, much

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of youth still on his side. I stress this latter point ~~of view~~ because we are living in times when important changes are taking place in the social order the world over. The younger generation is less afraid of change than the older, and is apt to be more zealous in working for a new order of things. It is to the young men and the young women of Canada that our country must look for its future development along constructive and progressive lines.

May I say that it is not for the sake of this constituency alone, but ~~in~~ for the sake of the interests of New Brunswick, perhaps I should say in the interests of the Maritime provinces as a whole, that I desire to see Mr. White a member of the Canadian House of Commons. It is well that a province should have its needs voiced from both sides of the House of Commons, and a veteran member, like ~~[illegible]~~ ~~friend~~ the Sec. Post Mortem and the Hon. Peter Veniot, will be all the stronger for having at his side an able young lieutenant, like Mr. White, who may be as well as counted upon ~~for~~ in the present, ~~as well as~~ looked to for the future. I know that the return of Mr. White to the parliament of Canada will not only bring rejoicing ~~not only~~ in this constituency, and among Liberals, but will meet with approval throughout New Brunswick as a whole, and by not a few of those who ~~might be~~ are rightly considered as political opponents.

Might it not be well ~~at least~~ to give ~~him~~ Mr. White a try for at least the balance of this parliament? See if he does not in the next two years, represent Royal

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as well as or even better ~~in the next two years~~ than it has been represented in the past. If he does not measure up to your expectations between now and the time of the next general elections, you will at that time be free to give your support to someone else. If, however, he should, as I expect he will, help to bring the position of New Brunswick more and more to the fore in our halls of parliament, you will have been able to reward his efforts as they deserve ~~at the general election~~.

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Another reason which ~~caused me to come to~~ New Brunswick at this time, and in particular to address a meeting in Sussex, ~~was~~ the desire I had to avail myself of an early opportunity to pay a tribute however brief to the memory of one who some years ago represented this constituency in parliament, and who throughout his life was the most loyal and devoted of Liberals, one who was to me a great personal as well as political friend, the late Dr. Duncan H. McAlister.

I first met Dr. McAlister when, many years ago, he ~~represented at Ottawa this constituency.~~ He was at that time one of the younger men who were so devoted in their loyalty to the great Liberal Chieftain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ~~and who was as devoted in his loyalty in times of adversity as in times of power.~~ That loyal support which he gave so wholeheartedly to Sir Wilfrid he continued to give in equal measure to myself.

Regardless of the sacrifice involved, ~~he~~ was prepared to espouse the Liberal cause with all his might, when few if any others could be found to bear the Liberal standard. He was one of the kindliest and most generous of men, and had his health been less precarious than it was, his part in the

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public life of our country would have been considerable. If the fires of Liberalism have been kept alight at all times in this constituency, it is ~~more~~ as much to Dr. McAlister ~~than to~~ as to ~~almost~~ any other that our thanks are due. Especially at this time, when we are again in the thick of a political fight, do we call to mind his many chivalrous qualities and remember him with feelings of the deepest affection. He has left a memory which ~~all~~ those who knew him best will always cherish.

need for change in ~~[illegible]~~ policies if conditions are to improve

I have given reasons partly of a personal, partly of a public character, why I was only too ready, when invited, to participate in this by-election. But I had ~~in addition one other~~ other reasons, reasons you will probably regard ~~it~~ as I believe ~~it is~~ they are the most important of all, certainly the most imperative.

Conditions in Canada at the present time are critical. They have ~~been going~~ gone from bad to worse ever since the present Administration came into office. If they continue so to do, they will become calamitous. We were told at the outset that these conditions were the outcome of the years of Liberal rule, though just how years which were marked by large increases of trade, large reductions

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of debt and reduction of taxation could have served to bring about such a result is yet to be explained. When the ridiculousness of such an assertion became only too apparent, the present Administration fell back upon world conditions, and we have been told now, for at least a year and a half, that it is not the policies of the present Government, but rather what has been taking place in other parts of the world ~~that~~ which accounts for Canada's position being what it is at the present time.

Far be it from me to deny that world conditions have been and are having a very real effect. Throughout the general election of 1930, I stated repeatedly that we were on the edge of a world depression which was making itself felt in Canada and elsewhere, and which could only be met by policies which would help to increase rather than to diminish our trade and inter-Empire trade in particular, ~~and to~~ which policies, a large measure of expression had been given in the Budget that had been passed ~~by parliament~~, amongst other things, as a preliminary step to the inter-Empire trade negotiations which were to take place in London at the Imperial Economic Conference of that year. I do not hesitate to say that if those policies had met with the approval of

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the Canadian people at that time, the story of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1930 would have been very different from what it was, and that, as a consequence, conditions in Canada at this present time would be very different from what they are. I need not remind you that the Conference failed as completely as it did largely because of the attitude of Canada's Prime Minister at the Conference, and the policies which he enunciated and advocated there.

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Just as the failure of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1930 was due to the attitude of Canada's Prime Minister and the policies he presented, so I believe the intensity of the present depression in Canada is, in no small measure, due to the policies which the present administration has put into force since it came into office. Until those policies are materially changed, I do not believe we shall witness any substantial improvement in conditions in Canada.

You in this constituency cannot change those policies. The present government, as long as it continues in office, alone can change them. By your voice at the polls on Monday next, you can, however, make clear to the government that, not only the constituency of Royal, but the people of the province of New Brunswick, believe that a change af policy is required, and that immediately.

Trade restrictions - the real issue

There is, fortunately, very little difficulty in determining what the real issue is in the present by-election. It is a single issue, namely, the policies of the present administration, and whether they are suited to these critical times. While, in one sense, the issue is a single one, which I have just mentioned, ~~like the clover leaf, which has three parts, it might be said to be a three-fold issue~~, one part of which relates to the past, ~~the second~~ one to the present, and ~~the third~~ one to the future.

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To ~~touch, first of all, upon~~ speak of the first, I shall have to refer to what was said by the leader of the Conservative party in this province and throughout Canada at the last general election, what was given in the way of pledges and promises in the name of the party he represented, and ask you whether or not those promises and pledges have been fulfilled, fulfilled to your satisfaction or to the extent to which, at the time they were made, you believed they would be fulfilled. In speaking of the second ~~place~~ phase, that is to say the present, I shall have to ask you whether you believe that the policies that have been put into force since the present administration came into office are the best for Canada~~s~~ in these critical times. With regard to the future, I shall have to make reference to the Imperial Economic Conference which is to be held in Canada this summer, and ask whether it is not ~~ture~~ true that a determination either to ~~persist either in~~ maintain the policies enunciated at London in 1930 as put into operation in Canada during the past two years, will not gain lead to certain failure ~~at the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference~~.

The issue is clearly drawn. There can be no mistaking it. In a telegram sent by the Prime Minister to the Minister of Marine, which was read at a meeting held in Montreal on the evening of Monday of this week, Mr. Bennett said, "In this critical moment in the national affairs of Canada, a grave responsibility rests upon the electors of Maisonneuve". And a little further on, "I commend the policy of the Conservative government, not only as the best, but also as the only safe policy for Canada at this critical time". There you have a clear and unequivocal repeated statement that the present is a critical time. You have a statement, not less unequivocal, that Mr. Bennett believes that the Conservative policy is not only the best, but the only one

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for Canada at the present time. With this, I entirely disagree. With the statement as made by the present Prime Minister in the name of the Conservative party, I am prepared, in the name of the Liberal party, to take direct issue.

There is no mistaking what the Conservative policy is. It is a policy of high protection, a policy of protection run mad. It is a policy which aims at a restriction of trade by the erection of tariff barriers and by the administration of tariff laws, carried to a point which not only has made ~~impossible~~ importation of goods into Canada next to impossible, but in some cases has resulted in complete prohibition of entries of any kind.

From the point of view of the government, trade is looked upon as a kind of warfare in which one party or country gains ~~suffers~~ at the expense of the other, rather than as being in the nature of exchange as a result of which both parties stand to gain. Trade is not something which can be one-sided for any length of time. If we wish to export, we must be ready to import. Imports in the long run are paid for by exports, and vice versa. The worst feature of this Conservative policy of protection - it might be called exclusion is that it ~~would appear to be framed in the interests of~~ is concerned with the ~~supposed~~ interest of one class only, ~~namely, that of the manufacturing, and that~~ it loses sight altogether of the needs of those engaged in the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, fishing, and mining, upon the development of which secondary industries like manufacturing so largely depends. ~~The tragedy.~~ The tragedy of the degree to which the policy of unlimited protection for the manufacturing interests has been carried by the present administration is that it has wrought ~~an~~ no end of injury to the very

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interests it was seeking to protect. This is becoming increasingly plain to manufacturers in all parts of Canada. When we know that during the period of the late Liberal government, Canada reached a point where she was the fifth largest trading nation in the world, and where her export of manufactured goods per head exceeded those of any country save Great Britain, we realize, first of all, how all important to Canada is the development of her trade, and, in the second place, how well able our own manufacturers are to hold their own in world competition under a tariff which will serve to bring in revenue as well as to afford moderate protection.

Mr. Bennett says that he uses the tariff, by means of raising it, as an instrument of national policy to secure equality of opportunity and fair competition for those who are engaged inthe work of manufacture. We say that there is no necessity of going to the lengths he has to achieve this aim; and that, if the tariff is to be used as an instrument for securing equality of opportunity and fair competition to manufacturers, on the one hand by raising it, it should equally be used as an instrument of national policy to secure equality of opportunity and fair competition to those engaged in the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing by lowering it in a manner which will help to lower production costs and the costs of living. Mr. Bennett claims that what he is doing by the tariff he is doing in the interest of a home market for the manufacturers.

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We say that he is destroying the home market, by the lengths to which he is going. The home market is not a locality, but a fund of purchasing power. The real purchasing power in Canada for the output of our factories is derived very largely from the sale of our natural products in the markets of the world. If Canadian produce is to be sold in the markets of the world, those engaged in the great basic industries should not be handicapped by excessive costs, but, above all, they should not have their opportunity of sales thwarted through a policy which, by unduly restricting or prohibiting imports, makes impossible export trade on any considerable scale.

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Promises and Policies

I shall not attempt to review the promises made by the present Prime Minister from one end of Canada to the other at the time of the last General Election. In part, at least, they are known to you all. Broadly, they may be summed up as promises of work for all who are ready and willing to work, and promises of markets for all who had agricultural products to sell. It is important to distinguish between the promises themselves and the means by which these promises were to be fulfilled. Work was to be obtained for all by increases of the tariff, and markets were to be obtained for all by blasting a way ~~through~~ into the markets of the world. Many of the promises took the form ~~were made, some of them in the nature of~~ of public works, and other ~~forms~~ kinds of state undertakings. There was to be a national highway from coast to coast which would connect the Maritime provinces with British Columbia. There were to be Old Age Pensions for all above a certain age ~~and~~ who were in need, and these pensions were to be paid one hundred percent out of the Federal treasury. The grants which were made to the provinces in previous years for technical education, and which had expired some years before, were to be renewed. Here in New Brunswick, ~~Saint~~ St. John, the Capital city of this province, was to be made a free port. No longer

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were the prices of butter and potatoes to be kept down through importations from abroad or lack of purchasers. Working men were to receive better wages, the farmer higher prices, and prosperity generally to abound from coast to coast. That there may be no question as to what was said let me here give you the exact words in which some of these promises were made:

~~(Take in Promises)~~

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It was natural that, in accepting at their face value promises of the kind, the electors of the province, in common with those of some other parts of Canada, should have been swept off their feet. In vain did my colleagues and myself, who understood conditions and had the responsibilities of office, point out that promises of the kind could never and would never be fulfilled. Particularly did we point out that the methods being proposed could never effect the results anticipated, - the method, on the one hand, of raising the Canadian tariff to prohibitive heights, and on the other, of blasting a way into the markets of the world. I am here today to ask you who was right in the presentations of their policies, and in their statement of the country's position. Have the promises made been fulfilled? Are you satisfied with the results? Has work been found for everyone who is ready and willing to work? Have the farmers gained their widened markets? Has the price which they have received for agricultural products improved with the change of Administration? Have butter and potatoes gone up or gone down in price since the present Government came into office? We know that the tariff has been raised, raised time and again. We know, too, that at the Imperial Conference of 1930

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in London, Mr. Bennett sought to blast his way into Britain. These, let me remind you, were not the promises of what was to be accomplished. They were the methods by which the great results were to be achieved. Throughout the campaign of 1930 the Liberal party stressed the point that these methods could never succeed, that on the contrary they would have an effect diametrically opposite to the one alleged. Again let me say I am here to ask whether or not we were ~~not~~ right in the position we then took. Have the increases of tariffs increased your trade and the trade of Canada, or has the effect been to strangle and throttle trade? Did the attempt to blast a way into Britain lead to the success of the Conference of 1930, or was the effect of it to destroy the Conference altogether, and to lose to Canada for a period of at least two years whatever good might have come out of that great gathering had a different method of approach and different policies been applied?

If the Government's methods and policies have resulted in complete failure in making conditions worse rather than better, the Government alone has itself to blame. It cannot be said that in any particular they were embarrassed by the official opposition or by members of the Independent group in the House of Commons. From the very beginning they

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have been given a free hand, and about all the use they have made of it has been to spend freely the monies of the people, all of which have to be raised by taxation, and the results of which are apparent from the increased borrowings and increased taxation which have ~~resulted~~ taken place in the two years that the present Administration has been in office.

The Present - Since Last in Office

Let me briefly remind you of what has taken place since ~~July~~ August 7th the ~~29th~~, 1930, at which time the Liberal Administration was replaced by the present Conservative Government. There have been three sessions of parliament, one, a special session, and two regular sessions. At the special session, called nominally for the purpose of dealing with the great problem of unemployment, the subject of unemployment was scarcely discussed. All that the Government did by way of dealing with that situation was to ask parliament to appropriate twenty millions of dollars to aid the provinces in unemployment relief. Two measures of far-reaching importance were introduced, one, a tariff measure which had the effect of raising tariffs enormously against all countries, ~~and~~ including in considerable measure Great Britain as well. The other measure was one which gave to the Minister of ~~Customs~~ National Revenue arbitrary powers in matters of administration of the tariff, powers so

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arbitrary that under them trade has been restricted quite as effectively as under the very considerable increases made in the tariff itself. In vain did the Liberal members of parliament plead that before the tariff was changed, some inquiry should be made by a Board of Tariff experts as to what the need really was, and what the effect of the changes were likely to be. Mr. Bennett's only answer to this demand was, abolishing the Tariff Board which he found in existence when he came into office, and accept briefs from manufacturers as to what they wished in the way of tariff increases, and denied to other parties any real opportunity either of ascertaining particulars of these briefs which we were told were confidential, or of giving a hearing with respect to them and their own interests.

At the next session of parliament, the tariff was again increased on a very large number of commodities, and instead of a definite sum being obtained for the purpose of unemployment relief, the Government obtained from parliament a blank cheque, along with the power to make, by Order-in-Council, whatever laws it wished with respect to peace, order and good government. This legislation could have, and was intended to have, only one effect. It rendered the Government independent of parliament, as regards the use of public monies. Almost

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any law can be made to come under the head of what is necessary for the preservation of peace, order and good government. Certainly, with these powers, it cannot be said that the Government has not had a free hand. They have had all the power that could be given to a dictator. Clothed with wholesale autocratic powers of the kind, the Government refused to listen to the suggestion of having a National Commission appointed to administer relief. At the time of the war, the Government of the day never obtained powers at all comparable to these from parliament. Moreover, great as their powers were, and great as the need was, the Government of Sir Robert Borden deemed it advisable to establish a National Patriotic Fund with executive representative of all parties and classes to administer relief. He found it necessary to establish Munitions Board, a Food Board, and the like, to aid Government departments in carrying on the abnormal task imposed by exceptional conditions. The Bennett Government would do nothing of the kind. They were determined to manage everything in their own way.

Is it any surprise that when parliament assembled for the third time since the present Government came into office and demanded again the use of a blank cheque and the making of orders whatever laws they pleased by Order-in-Council, even while

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parliament was in session, and this notwithstanding that conditions, instead of getting better, were becoming steadily worse; that public borrowings and public debt and taxation were all being enormously increased, because of the extent to which parliament had been robbed of its power of control over taxation and expenditure, that the Liberal opposition decided that the time had come when a determined fight must be made for preserving the right of the peoples representatives in parliament to control expenditure and taxation. This fight, as you know, we made to the best of our ability. By the use of the closure, the Government was able to have its own way, but at least this much was accomplished, that, before the session was over, whilst we were unable to prevent the Government from obtaining from parliament another blank cheque to use to whatever extent it pleases, public opinion had been so aroused by our efforts that the Government did not again attempt to get from parliament the right to make by Order-in-Council, under the heading of peace, order and good government, whatever laws they pleased.

Some there are who are inclined to criticize the time taken by the Opposition in its fight against parliament surrendering its rights to control expenditure and taxation and making of all laws. I answer those who thus criticize, by

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asking the question, - why ~~then~~ have a parliament at all? What is parliament for, if it is not for the purpose of seeing that the people's will shall prevail, as expressed by their representatives in parliament? All through the ages Liberalism has had three great battles to fight. It has had to fight for the maintenance of the constitution and constitutional rights which have been dearly bought through ~~features~~ centuries of struggle, and by which the people alone are secured. It has had to fight for the rights of minorities, so that men and women, no matter to what race or class or ~~creed~~ or colour, may be their calling or their creed they may belong shall be protected against arbitrary action on the part of mere majorities. Finally, it has had to struggle always for freedom, to preserve what in the way of freedom has already been gained, and to gain more of in the way of freedom; - political freedom, religious freedom, fiscal freedom, social and economic freedom, - this is the great task of Liberalism, and to that task the Liberal party in Canada has had to apply itself during the past two years as seldom ~~ever~~ before. We have not been withholding from the Government any power that was legitimately theirs. We have not refused to grant whatever in the way of money might be required, so long as the purpose for which ~~it was~~ they were to be expended was ~~to be~~ made known in a manner which would permit of ~~executive~~ supervision and auditing.

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~~But~~ We have, however, sought to prevent ~~the~~ a course which would undermine the credit of our country and soon bring into bankruptcy, not only individuals, institutions and communities, but the nation itself. Had the powers, arbitrary though they were, obtained by the Government at the special session and at the next session of parliament resulted in any appreciable betterment of conditions, there might have been some excuse for allowing, without objection, a continuance of these arbitrary powers over a longer period. When, however, it became only too apparent that their exercise meant only more in the way of waste and extravagance, more in the way of undue interference with trade, the opposition felt that the time had come when it should do what lay within its power to bring the Government to its senses, and to restore ~~the~~ to ~~rights of~~ parliament its constitutional rights.

If you would see the effect of the Government's policies and expenditures upon trade and debt and taxation, you have only to look at a comparative table of the figures under these headings as they appear in the public records. Here is a statement which has been carefully and authentically compiled, and which speaks for itself:

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To get away, however, from figures in general, and which may seem so considerable as to be almost meaningless, let me come down to one or two very simple statements in the nature of percentages of the numbers employed, and of prices of butter and potatoes which were the subject of widest discussion in this province in the last campaign.

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The Fisheries. The Economic Conference 2nd S. (Ed.)

Within a month, another Imperial Economic Conference will be held at Ottawa. The questions which will be discussed at this Conference will, for the most part, be the same as those which were on the agenda of the last one. They will be questions of trade, to a ~~larger~~ lesser degree questions of migration and settlement, of currency and credit. From one end of Canada to the other, from one end of the British Empire to the other, men and women are looking to the forthcoming Conference for a way out of our present difficulties or at least for a beginning of the way out. I am sure it is the sincere and devout wish of every Canadian, regardless of what his party affiliations may be, that the Conference may succeed.

Cherishing this wish, we are surely entitled to ask ourselves, nay rather it is a duty to ask ourselves, what the

Especially will this be wish of all members of the Liberal party; for was it not the Liberal party under Sir Wilfred Laurier & the Rt Hon Mr Fielding who first established the British preference — was it not the Recent Liberal Government (Ont.)

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that increased the preference, and that gave a further percentage increase, on all British goods entering Canada through Canadian ports. Did not the ~~[illegible]~~ former Liberal Government introduce and pass the Dumping Budget of 1930 which made provision for transferring to Britain trade estimated at $200,000,000 which has formerly gone to the country to ~~[illegible]~~ the south, which had raised its tariffs against us, and did not the Liberal party go out of office, in an endeavour to carry its policies of more in the way of inter empire trade in the General Elections of 1930 and prior to the Conference of that year?

It is Liberal policies of preference trade within the Empire that would have to be made to prevail if the ~~[illegible]~~ conference is to [illegible]

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policies are that are to be put forward in Canada's name. Are they to be the policies which two years ago were presented in London as the only ones which Canada would be prepared to consider, or are they to be policies wholly different and of a character which will serve to advance not to thwart our trade? This is the question on which over and over again the Opposition sought in vain to gain enlightenment during the past session of parliament. Time and time again we asked the Ministry to state what its policies at the Conference would be. We might as well have addressed our questions to the ~~woods~~ foreign or to the ocean for all the answer that we received. Even yet nothing in the way of a statement of policy, or for that matter in the way of an indication of policy, has yet been given to the country.

It is this fact which gives to the present by-election its real significance. In the absence of any statement to the contrary, we have the right to assume that in the matter of customs tariffs the Government's policy will continue to be what it has been.

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3 Hon Arthur

The Imperial Economic Conference of 1932

Mr. Bennett says that the Conservative policy is not only the best, but the only safe policy for Canada at this critical time. This statement assumes a new significance when it is considered in relation to what may take place at the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference.

We know, in broad outline, what the Conservative policy in the matter of tariffs is. It has been set forth repeatedly by Mr. Bennett under the designation of "Canada First", which he has described as meaning a tariff so high that it will not permit the entry into Canada from abroad of goods which can be manufactured or produced here. He has, however, in addition, given a very definite and concrete statement as to how he thinks that policy should be applied when it comes to imperial trade and the creation of preferences. This position was clearly stated at the Imperial Conference in London in 1930. In a word, it is that preferences should be given to British trade, not by any lowering of the existing Canadian tariff, by by adding ten percent. or some other percentage to existing tariffs, to apply to goods coming in from foreign countries other than those of the British Empire.

He also proposed that the same rule should apply in Britain. that Britain should, in the first instance, adopt a customs tariff, and

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then, by adding to that tariff a percentage increase against all foreign countries, create in this way a preference which would be in the nature of a reciprocal preference with the Dominions. It was this proposal which caused the Imperial Conference of 1930 to be a failure. It was this proposal which Mr. Thomas described as humbug.

Clearly, if this proposal is to be maintained, the Conference at Ottawa is doomed to failure. Mr. Bennett has not said that he has altered either his intentions or his policies with respect to the tariff as originally outlined. Over and over again, during the last session of parliament we endeavoured to have Mr. Bennett state what the government's policy with respect to inter-Empire trade would be at the forthcoming Conference, but he refused to make any statement or even to say that Conservative proposals in 1932 would be different from what they were in 1930.

This creates a very serious situation and one concerning which the people of this constituency cannot make their views known clearly, before the Conference assembles and the mistake of 1930 is repeated. I am here to-day to say that I do not believe the people of Canada have approved the stand taken by Mr. Bennett at the Imperial Conference of 1930, that they do not approve to-day the proposals he then made as to the basis of inter-Empire trade, that they do not desire these proposals to be repeated, and I want you to make that clear when you express the voice of this constituency on Monday next.

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The significance of the situation for Canada is even more serious today than it was in 1930. Since the Conference of 1930 was held, Britain's fiscal policy has been changed. Great Britain has adopted, for the present at least, a protectionist policy. For the time being, however, she has maintained towards the Dominions the same attitude as was maintained from the outset, namely, that of permitting their products and merchandise, with but a few exceptions, to enter Britain free of customs duties and to be sold there in equal and free competition with the products and merchandise of British producers and manufacturers.

This has been of very great advantage to Canadian trade. The very name of Canada was of itself sufficient to give much of Canadian produce a preference in the British market over that of other countries, and, for that matter, over other parts of the British Empire, largely as a result of the preference which it was known Canada was giving to British goods under her tariff. That advantage of free entry is even greater today than it was prior to the time at which the change came in Britain's fiscal policy. That advantage, however, will end completely, will be swept away altogether on the 15th of November, unless between now and then, which means at the Imperial Economic Conference, an agreement is made whereby British products and merchandise can find a free entry into Canada, or at least an entry corresponding in advantage to that which Britain is prepared to give to the Dominions. Britain has already enacted a 20% tariff. By a clause in that enactment, that

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tariff does not apply to Canada and the other Dominions until the 15th of November, at which time it comes into force against Canada, to inter-imperial trade unless in the intervening period some agreement so favourable/as to cause the existing statute to be amended is made in a way which will continue to afford some preference to Canada and the other Dominions.

Lest it be said that I am exaggerating or misinterpreting the British attitude, let me quote from what was said in a debate in the British House of Commons just a week ago to-day, June the 16th, by the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister and who was leading the House of Commons at the time he spoke and who is to be the head of the British delegation at the forthcoming Conference in Ottawa. I quote from the Canadian Press despatch which appeared in the Candian papers generally on the day following. Here is what the despatch has to say:

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Statement in the British House of Commons by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin
Acting Prime Minister
June 16, 1932.

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As reported in Canadian Press Despatch appearing in Canadian papers on following day.

"The Acting Prime Minister had a great deal to say about tariff barriers in the Dominions, although he did not mention any names. 'We should ask the statesmen at Ottawa to consider whether in their own interests as well as in ours they might in some directions have gone a little too far and too fast in industrial development, because we cannot hope to buy what we would like, if we found we could not export to them sufficient goods to pay for theirs', he said.

"He stressed the British government's lead to the Conference in the new import duties act, which embodied the principle of free trade in the Empire. If the government had merely considered Great Britain's interests, it would have put some duties on competing Empire goods, and left duties off certain foreign articles. 'But we have taken the broad view for greater freedom of trade', he declared. Britain was grateful for Empire preferences, 'but let them also not fail to realize what a tremendous thingfree entry is.'

"He warned that unless agreement was reached at Ottawa the exemption of Empire goods automatically ended on November 15. But he was hopeful the spirit in which Britain entered the Conference would be reciprocated by the other Empire governments. The change of a lifetime was before the Empire, and if it were thrown away it might not return."

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Let me say that, regardless of how we may, up to the present, have viewed the possibilities of the forthcoming Conference at Ottawa, this statement by the Acting Prime Minister of Great Britain make its proceedings of the vastest significance to every citizen of this Dominion. There is no mistaking the meaning of this utterance. It means that, in the matter of inter-Empire trade, Great Britain is prepared/to go the length of free trade within the Empire. If, however, they do not do so agree and are determined to proceed with their negotiations, as regards trade within the Empire, on a protectionist basis, it means that, after the 15th of November, the tariff of 20% applicable at present to products and merchandise ~~coming~~ going into Britain from foreign countries will be applied to products and merchandise ~~coming~~ going into Britain from the Dominions as well, modified only to the extent that may be reached as a result of agreements at the Conference. It means more than this. It means that in the matter of exemption from customs duties, Britain no longer intends that everything, so far as the Dominions are concerned, shall be one-sided; that, if the Dominions maintain tariff barriers against Britain, Britain will put up tariff barriers against the Dominions. It means that, so far as Canada and the other Dominions are concerned, that customs tariffs will be met with customs tariffs, and that freedom of trade within the Empire will depend upon the extent to which ~~the~~ Canada ~~Canadian~~ and other ~~delegations~~ dominion are prepared to lower their barriers against goods coming ~~in~~ into their countries from Britain.

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The Acting Prime Minister of Great Britain, with the restraint which usually characterizes the utterances of British public men, has made it ~~quite~~ plain that, in the opinion of Britain, some of the Dominions, and, though he did not say it, I think he had Canada most in mind, have gone too far in the matter of the tariff barriers which they have raised against British goods, and, with equal firmness, which is another characteristic of British statesmen, he has made quite clear that the day of "humbug" is past, and that Britain means business in the matter of her trade, that, while she is prepared to go, in the matter of freedom of ~~Empire~~ Inter-empire trade, any lengths that the Dominions may desire, she does not propose that, if an opposite disposition shows itself on the part of the Dominions in the matter of tariff barriers, to be one whit more considerate of them than they are of her.

In view of this statement, let me repeat that, so far as Canada is concerned, the whole situation cannot be viewed too seriously! This constituency has today the opportunity of saying how, in the opinion of Canadians, it should be viewed by the government in office.

In the light of what I have just said, let me reread the statement of the Acting Prime Minister of Great Britain.

(repeat here page 30)

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Let me say that I think Canada's attitude at the forthcoming Conference should be that of the British government as stated by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. Our government should "take the broad view for greater freedom of trade". That, it must be perfectly apparent, is the only view which will make the Conference a success. It is the only ~~view~~ which will lead to a development of inter-imperial trade. It is the ohly ~~view~~ which will prevent Canada's ~~position~~ becoming worse instead of better. Just imagine what the position of Canada will be after the 15th of November if, added to our exclusion from other markets by the tariffs of foreign countries, and after enjoying as long as most of us can remember free entry into the British market, we find that the products of our farms ~~and~~ mines ~~and~~ forests, either in their natural, semi-manufactured or manufactured state, are subject to duties of appreciable ammunt in the one free market which is left to us today. This is the position into which we have been brought as a result of the failure of the Conference of 1930, and of the utterances and policies which were responsible for that failure. Canada cannot afford to have another like failure. ~~The appalling consequences of such a failure are already too evident~~.

If the Conference is not to be a failure, it must now be apparent that Mr. Bennett will have to abandon altogether the policies which he enunciated at the Conference of 1930. Just imagine asserting that the Canadian position is to be that of adding 10% to ~~existing~~ duties against foreign countries. Would Britain listen for a moment to further

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humbug of that kind? But not only the proposals made at the Conference will have to be abandonned intoto, if the present Conference is to be a success, but the government's attitude towards other parts of the Empire in the matter of tariffs will have to be completely changed from what it has been since the present government came into office. Mr. Bennett's statement that the Conservative policy is not only the best but the only safe policy for Canada at the present time, can no longer stand. That is the statement he is making to you in Royal, as it was made to the electors of Maisonneuve. It is for you to give the answer that will save Canada from the appalling consequences which would follow upon the maintenance of any such position at the Conference.

Let me direct your attention to what the press despatch says is to be the attitude of the British government towards the Conference, as stressed by the Acting Prime Minister. It says, "He stressed the British government's lead to the Conference in the new import duties act, which embodied the principle of free trade in the Empire". What lead has the Canadian government given as Canada's attitude up to the present time? Prior to the Conference of 1930, at the special session of parliament, the government revised the duties, not only against foreign countries, but against Britain. It destroyed in large part the value of the preferences which then existed. What has it done since? It raised the tariffs against Britain at the following session. By its method of administering the customs tariff act, by departmental rulings, valuations, dumping duties, special taxes, and the like, it has made the

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whole trade between Britain and Canada so uncertain and unstable, and well nigh prohibitive, that importers, whdesalers, retailers, as well as consumers, have suffered no end of inconvenience and loss, and have been driven to the very bounds of exasperation. Not satisfied with these methods of throttling and destroying trade, at the session of 1931 an additional 1% so-called "excise tax" was levied against all goods coming into Canada, including goods from Britain. What was the lead given at this last session, the year of the Conference to be held in Ottawa next month? It was to increase this tax from 1% to 3%.

It so happened that the debate on this particular measure took place on Empire Day. In dealing with this tax, I proposed that as a lead in the matter of Canada's attitude to the approaching Imperial Conference, it being Empire Day, the government would do well to ~~abolish altogether this~~ exempt from this 3% tax ~~as regards~~ goods coming into Canada from the British Empire, ~~that~~ said such a step would be a frank and open declaration of our desire to proceed along the basis of imperial preference at the Conference. This lead would not go as far as the lead given by the British government, but it was heading in the same direction. How was this ~~met~~ suggestion spoonerism by Mr. Bennett? The Prime Minister, in language which I have found it difficult to understand, went out of his way to say that in the proposal I had made I was attempting to prostitute a great national holiday for political ends. Just how he came to think of any such thing, I could not understand. Later on, when I learned

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that the government had chosen Empire Day as the time of coming into force of the new treaty with New Zealand, I discovered, from whence ~~I believe,~~ ~~the first and only possible explanation of the words of our~~ the Prime Minister. got his idea as to motive

In conclusion let me ~~say~~ recall that when preference was discussed many years ago, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who was in the forefront of the preference movement in Great Britain, said that a preference to Britain on the part of Canada or the other British Dominions, which was given only by making tariff barriers higher against other countries than they were against Britain, would not be a preference which would be of the slightest value to Britain. No matter how great the so-called preference might be in terms of duties against other countries, it would mean nothing to Britain if the rates against Britain were so high as to exclude British goods from entering Canada. Britain's attitude has not changed from Mr. Chamberlain's day to the present. Mr Baldwin ~~The Acting Prime Minister of Britain~~ now made it clear that Britain's attitude ~~it~~ continues to be what it was then. At the forthcoming Conference Britain will not be satisfied with a mere raising of tariffs against other countries, nor, indeed, a mere lowering of tariffs by a small percentage of Canada's tariffs from the terrific heights to which they have been raised since the present Government came into office. What she will demand and what Canada's interests, no less than Britain's require, is that the ~~such~~ preference to be given ~~shall be given~~ shall be such as ~~which~~ will enable trade to take place in ever increasing measure between this country and Great Britain as well as between Canada and ~~the~~ other parts of the British Empire, ~~and, in particular, between this country and Great Britain herself.~~

In giving your support to her White on Monday night you will be helping to ensure this result — you will be helping not only yourselves and this contributing [illegible] and province, but you will be helping the whole of Canada

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in the extension of world trade, through which means lies the only effective solution of the problem of unemployment in our own country and of widespread and widespread depression in urban and rural communities.

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Royal, N. B., By-Election

Gagetown, N. B.,

June 24, 1932.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 10099

Name of Publication.....Montreal Gazette.....

Date.....June 25, 1932.....

Subject.....Gagetown, N.B. Speech - Trade, Tariffs, Imperial Conference.

MACKENZIE KING DEALS WITH TRADE AND JULY PARLEY

Opposition Leader Speaks at Meeting in Support of Donald V. White

BY-ELECTION MONDAY

Electors Urged to Forget Parties and Consider Only Policies of Administration

By JOHN MOSHER,
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

Gagetown, N.B., June 24.—Tariffs, trade and the approaching Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa again were dealt with by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition and head of the Liberal Party in Canada, whose second public appearance in the constituency of Royal was made here today. Asking for the support of Donald V. White, Liberal candidate in Monday's by-election, Mr. King chiefly discussed the subjects of an address he made at Sussex last night. His speaking time was limited to permit him to catch the afternoon train for Montreal.

The by-election, said the Liberal leader, was not as much a contest between parties as it was a means to determine whether or not Conservatives themselves believe Dominion policies during the past two years were the best for Canada at the present time. He urged the electors to forget about parties and consider the policies of the administration. A victory for Mr. White, he said, would bring realization to the Government that citizens were "resenting the class of legislation which is harming the masses of people."

Much of Mr. King's address related to farming. Liberal policies, he said, had increased Canada's export trade and markets until the Dominion had become the fifth largest exporting country in the world. Action should be taken now similar to that which gave Canada the greatest prosperity in its history after the Liberal administration came into power in 1921.

PROMISES RECALLED.

Mr. King again touched upon the promises he said Premier R. B. Bennett had made during the last general elections campaign, regarding unemployment, old age pensions, and a transcanada highway.

"How many of these have been carried out?" he asked.

"None," replied someone in the audience.

"I think you're right," agreed Mr. King.

Tariff policies of the Conservative Government, he charged, had increased the cost of equipment essential to agricultural operations and closed the markets of the world against Canada's farm produce.

The seas and lands and forests had been given to man to develop as he would, said the Liberal leader. "Then Mr. Bennett came along and said, "'I am going to make ploughing more difficult for the man who ploughs. I am going to increase the price of his plough." In the middle of plenty, people were starving as a result of tariff policies that excluded markets from Canadian products.

"What was the use of 'home' market when no one had money with which to buy?'" asked Mr. King. "The real home market is the world where goods are sold," he declared.

If tariffs were to be used as an instrument of national policy, they should be lowered as well as raised to give farmers and others engaged in basic industries equality with the secondary class of production. Development of trade was the only remedy for the economic depression, he declared.

In Monday's by-election the electors of Royal would speak not only for the constituency but for New Brunswick, the Maritimes and Canada, said the Liberal leader.

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Luncheon at Chateau Laurier

of L. O. David Club
of Montreal

August 10, 1932.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 10101

Name of Publication ..... Le Canada .....

Date ..... August 13, 1932 .....

Subject ..... Luncheon - August 10th, L. O. David Club, of Montreal. .....

L'honorable M. King fut, à Ottawa, l'hôte du club L.-O. David

Au cours d'un dîner qui a eu lieu au Château Laurier

Prochaine visite

Sous la direction de Mme E. David, présidente, les membres du club L.-O. David se sont rendus à Ottawa et ont eu l'honneur de dîner, au château Laurier, avec le Très-hon. W.-L. Mackenzie King, qui avait accepté leur invitation.

Mme David, s'adressant, en anglais, au chef de l'opposition, le remercia d'avoir bien voulu être l'hôte de son club.

Dans un discours qui, pour être bref n'en fut pas moins chaleureux, l'hon. Mackenzie King dit tout le bien qu'il pensait de cette association féminine qui, bien qu'âgée d'un an à peine, a déjà fait un travail considérable. Il tint aussi à exprimer sa reconnaissance pour le fait que le club L.-O. David est le premier qui prend une telle initiative.

—Je ne considère pas cette réunion comme un dîner, dit, l'hon. Mackenzie King, mais comme un repas de famille.

A l'issue du dîner, les visiteuses se rendirent, sur l'invitation du chef de l'Opposition, à sa résidence, Laurier House, qui fut celle de Sir Wilfrid.

Mme E. David demanda à M. King de venir à la séance de réouverture du club, à titre d'invité d'honneur et sa demande fut exaucée.

M. Vincent Dupuis, le Dr Denis et Mlle Laura Drouin adressèrent également la parole.

Avant le départ pour Montréal, plusieurs photographies furent prises, des membres du club L.-O. David et de M. King.

S'étaient rendus à Ottawa, à cette occasion:

Mme E. David, présidente, Mlle Laura Drouin, secrétaire, organisatrices du voyage, Mme A. Limoges et Mme A. Rochette, Mme P. Chevalier, Mme R. Chevalier, Mme Georges Bernier, Mme T. Poupart, Mme Alphonse Limoges, Mme Joseph Viger, Mme C.-E. Hémond, Mmes M. Pilon, Jean Duquette, J. Beauchamp, Michaud, Mlle Germaine Michaud, Mme Duceppe, Mlle Irma Billy, le docteur Arthur Denis, M. et Mme Vincent Dupuis, M. Gour, M. Albert Théberge, aviseur légal, M. René Théberge, Mmes H. Beauchamp, Pagiolo, Périnot, Courtemanche, Archambault, J. Jolicoeur, Lussier, Marien, O. Pion, Mlle Anna Bleau, Mme Edgar Bleau, Mmes W.-J. O'Neil, Emile Godin, Mlle Trudeau, Mme A.-H. Latour, Mme A. Rivet, Mlles Germaine et Lucile David.

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Book 2.

1932 Speeches

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Leader of the Opposition

	Date	Occasion	Subject
10.	Sept. 28.	South Huron By-election. Exeter - afternoon Seaforth - evening.	Issues - Imperial Conference, Tariff, Trade. Liberal policy, C.N.R., Unemployment, Monetary Reform, Electoral Reform.
11.	Oct. 29.	Montreal Reform Club Banquet.	Results of 1932 Imperial Economic Conference - Canada-United Kingdom Trade Agreement.
12.	Nov. 18.	Ontario Liberal Association Annual Meeting - Ottawa.	Reception - Afternoon session; re recent expressions triumphant Liberalism; contributions to party funds. Banquet:- re Imperial Confer trade agreements; battle of Liberalism; publicity; tariffs
13.	Dec. 10	Luncheon under auspices of Prov. Committee of National Federation Lib. Women's Clubs, at Montreal.	Why women should take an active interest in politics.
14.	Dec. 15	Toronto Men's Liberal Ass'n, Dinner.	Liberalism; unemployment, Imperial Conference agreements
15.	Dec. 16	Commercial Travelers Ass'n - Banquet. (Toast to Canada). Toronto	Industrial and social problems; unemployment; world conditions.

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10. South Huron By-Election

(a) Exter - Afternoon

(b) Seaforth - Evening.

September 28, 1932

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The Issues of the By-Election.

The Liberal Attitude as Revealed by the Dunning Budget.

A little over two years ago Canada was in the thick of a general election. A short time before, the Liberal Government of the day had introduced and passed through parliament what was known as the Dunning budget. It was upon this budget that the appeal was made to the country in the summer of 1930. Under the provisions of the Dunning budget many obstacles to freer trade between Great Britain and the British Dominions, Colonies and possessions, had been swept away, and trade had been diverted to British countries from countries which had ceased to give to Canada the advantages of trade which she had formerly enjoyed with them. This was effected by important changes in the tariff, partly in the nature of readjustments in the general tariff, but mostly in the nature of a perceptible lowering of the tariffs towards commodities from Britain by means of increases in the British preference and, in part, by the sweeping away of tariffs altogether on some of the articles of trade between parts of the British Empire and Canada.

The action of the Liberal Government in the particulars mentioned was due, in the main, to three outstanding

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reasons: a recognition that the countries of the world, including Canada, were about to enter upon a period of depression, during which time trade, the world over, would suffer a considerable shrinkage. A desire to increase the certainty and the extent of markets in Britain and other parts of the Empire at a time when this country was finding it increasingly difficult to maintain or enlarge its markets in foreign countries. This difficulty was due to the Hawley-Smoot tariff of the United States enacted a year or two before, and to the growth of nationalism in the countries of Europe which followed in the wake of war and which found one of its numerous expressions in the spread of protectionist doctrines and policies. The third reason was the Liberal belief in the wisdom of greater freedom of trade among nations in general and the Liberal policy of preference within the British Empire.

The Imperial Economic Conference of Liberal Origin.

There was a fourth reason, which is of special interest at the moment, and which some would conveniently like to forget. The Liberal Government of the day had arranged for an Economic Conference to be held in London in the fall of 1930. The arrangement, in the first instance, was for the

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Conference to meet in Canada in the summer or fall of 1929. Owing, however, to the circumstance that in some of the Dominions general elections were being held that year, so that it was not possible for them to be adequately represented, the Conference, by arrangement with the British and other governments, was postponed until 1930. As one of the regular Imperial Conferences was to be held in London that year, it was also arranged that the Economic Conference, for the sake of convenience to all, would meet in London instead of in Ottawa. The Dunning budget had been framed by the Government of the day, amongst other things, with special reference to the Economic Conference to be held in London in the fall of 1930. The welcome accorded its provisions by members of all political parties in Great Britain and by the press of Britain of all shades of opinion left no doubt in the minds of anyone as to the cordial response which was certain to be called forth by Canada's action when the conference was held. To leave no doubt in the minds of any part of the Empire as to Canada being behind the Government and parliament in its approval of the Dunning budget, and still further to strengthen Canada's position by the voice of the Canadian people as a whole, the Government made its

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appeal to the people at the time it did in 1930 and made the approval of its budget the central issue in that appeal.

The Conservative Attitude as Revealed in the Campaign of 1930.

I need not remind you of the incidents or nature of that particular campaign. Too much, it was said, had been done for British trade and for the British Empire. You remember the cry of "Canada First". The country was asked to reject the budget and all that it stood for by way of mutual accommodation and goodwill, effected through voluntary action ~~in the recognition of their mutual interests by the different parts of the British Empire~~, and instead, to permit Mr. Bennett to blast a way for Canada into the markets of the world. He asked the farmers of Canada when tariffs had been made to fight for them, and said that he would make tariffs fight for them, and fight for everyone, with the result that to the farmers there would be markets in abundance, and to labor, employment for all who were ready and willing to work. "Who", he asked, "is responsible for unemployment"? And having asked the question, he replied by asserting that it was the government in office; that governments were all-powerful to prevent unemployment, and that if he should be returned to office there would be work for all - work, not doles."

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The Issue of this By-Election - The Record of the Liberal and and Conservative Governments and their Respective Policies.

Well, more than two years have gone by since those promises were made. Mr. Bennett and the members of his government cannot say that they have not had ample opportunity within which to fulfill the promises they made at that time. I ask you now, after all you have endured since the present Administration came into power, have those promises been fulfilled? Have those who work for wages in this constituency and in other parts of Canada all that they want in the way of employment? Have those who are engaged in agriculture had all that they wished for in the way of markets? Have they all that they wish for at the present time? In other words, which party was in the right in 1930 in the policies they then advocated? Which party is in the right in the policies it is advocating today? That is the issue, and the only issue in the present by-election in this constituency.

Effort of Conservative Ministers to Avoid the Real Issue.

Ministers of the Crown came into this riding at a very early stage of the campaign. They came at the time they did, and to say what they did, for a very good reason. They wanted to create for the Government an issue of its own, and

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they believed if they could speak soon enough and loud enough, they would make it the theme to which all subsequent speakers, no matter on which side of politics they might be, would apply themselves. They were anxious, in other words, to obscure the real issue, to have the men and women of South Huron, who are to cast their votes on Monday next, forget all about the promises that were made in the general election of 1930; forget all about the tragedy of the Economic Conference held in London in 1930; forget all about the way in which tariff walls have been raised, not only against other countries of the world, but against Britain and other parts of the Empire on every occasion that parliament has been called together since the present Government came into office; to forget all about the increase of unemployment, the depreciation of prices, the stagnation of trade, the increase in the public debt, and the increase in taxation, and to think only about what the Tory press has been saying in reference to the postponed Conference of 1930, which has just concluded its sittings in Ottawa, and the results of which have yet to be made known. They ask you, when you are casting your votes on Monday next, not to oppose the Government on all that you know of its broken pledges and promises, and of its record since it came into office over two years ago, but to give it your support on something that you know nothing whatever about, something that is still

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to be made known and which, when it is made known in its entirety, may occasion ~~even~~ more in the way of bitter disappointment and chagrin.

By-Election Purposely Brought on before Agreements Brought Down.

Let me ask you this question, and ask you to think about it between now and Monday next, and to think about it when you are casting your votes on Monday next. If what the Government has done at the recent Imperial Conference has been so much in the interests of the farmers of Canada - I think you were told by one of the Ministers that three-fourths of what had been done was in the interests of the farmers - why did the Government bring on this by-election just three days before parliament opens, rather than ~~a few~~ three days after, when the agreements in their entirety will, we hope, have been laid upon the table for parliament? Or, better still, if the agreements arrived at, at the recent Conference, were going to mean so much to the farmers of Canada, why did the Government not wait, not only until after the agreements were tabled and published, but until after they were fully discussed in parliament, and until the Conservative members, who were to participate in the campaign, could come into the constituency with copies of the agreements in their hands, and point out to this community just wherein it was going to benefit by what has been done?

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Remember this, the law respecting by-elections permits of the elapse of six months before a by-election may be brought on to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons, and that, not six months from the time the vacancy occurs, but six months from the time at which the Speaker of the House of Commons has been officially notifed of the existence of a vacancy. Since the present Government came into office, if we except the vacancy in South Huron, five vacancies have arisen. With the exception of one of these ~~by-elections~~, occasioned by the resignation of one of its own supporters, where the government felt it to be in its own interest to bring on the by-election almost immediately, in no case was the by-election brought on in less than four months. In one case, five months were allowed to elapse; in another, seven months, and in another, ~~eleven~~ months. In the case of South Huron, measuring the time from which the vacancy occurred, the government had until after December 6th within which to bring on the by-election. If it is true, as I understand the fact is, that parliament is now to meet only for a few weeks, and that for the purpose of approving the agreements which were entered into at the recent Conference, and is then to adjourn until the new year, why, if the

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Government has done so much for the farmers of Canada by the agreements, did the Prime Minister not wait until the period of adjournment, when all that he had done would be fully known, and have the by-election immediately thereafter? It would have been a matter, at the most, of a difference of a few weeks.

To ~~suggest~~, there ~~can~~ would appear to be only one explanation. The Government did not dare to make the agreements of the Conference, as they will become known in their entirety, the issue of the by-election in South Huron. They have brought on the by-election at this time in order to have it over before the agreements in their entirety are published, and discussion takes place upon them in parliament. They ask you, meanwhile, to vote in the dark, and to vote solely on what they tell you the agreements will mean. They give you only more in the way of promises. The electors of our country and of this constituency in particular have had some experience of the unfulfilled promises made by the present Administration. Surely it is little short of an insult to the intelligence of a farming population to ask you to voice your approval of trade agreements which are still unpublished and of which the details are still unknown.

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Whilst the Government would lead you to believe that the Conference has gone a long way in a downward revision of the tariff and, that, as a consequence, the agreements, when known in their entirety, will be pleasing to the farmers of this country and to farming communities, have they reminded you of what has been their record on the tariff since they came into office in 1930? Have they told you where the Tory party of Canada stands today in the matter of revision of tariffs downward, and where the Tory party is going to be in the matter of continuing to revise tariffs downward and preventing further revisions upwards during the remainder of the time that it may be in office? You are entitled to know all this, more particularly when they ask you to make the issue of this by-election the recent Conference and what it stands for. If, in the absence of this knowledge, you are prepared to give the Government your support on the strength of further promises, please remember that, if deceived for the second time, you have only yourselves to blame.

The Issue - not the Conference - but Records of the Parties and their respective policies.

No, the issue is not what has or has not been done at the recent Conference. The only time that the Conference and its results can become an issue is when everything

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pertaining to the Conference is known. The issue, first and foremost, is which of the two political parties, knowing their records as you know them with respect to the tariff and other matters of vital interest to the people, is the more deserving of your support? Which, you have a right to ask, was the nearer right in its policies in 1930, when each made their last appeal to you and, above all, has anything happened since 1930 which should make this constituency of South Huron alter the opinion it then expressed of confidence in Liberal as opposed to Tory policies?

I think most of the constituencies which supported the Bennett Administration in 1930 have since come to the conclusion that they made a mistake, that they were in the wrong. South Huron does not belong to that category. Everything that has happened since 1930 has proven that the electors of South Huron were in the right when they upheld the Dunning budget and the Administration which had served the country so well in the preceding eight or nine years, and when they refused to accept at their face value the promises made by Mr. Bennett in such a wholesale and reckless fashion. Surely, now when the Tory party itself sees that it was in the wrong in 1930, and to save itself would have you believe that it is veering towards Liberal policy, is no reason why, when you were right in 1930, you should not now continue to be in the right, and let the rest of Canada know that you so intend to remain.

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Dr. Manion, sounding the Conservative appeal in this by-election, said: "in this election at least it is your duty to forget political affiliations and to vote your approval of the Empire and the Empire agreements". ~~Dr.~~ Manion added "that the eyes of all the Empire ~~is~~ are upon South Huron today". Since when has it become necessary to vote approval of the Empire? That is very different from what we heard of 'Canada First' in the last general election. I say to you, it is not for you to forget, but for you to remember; and that the Empire will get along all the ~~better~~ for your doing what you believe to be right in your own eyes.

Keeping the Conference out of Politics.

We have heard a great deal about keeping the Imperial Economic Conference 'out of politics'. A large section of the press has taken the view that on Empire matters, such as those discussed at the recent Conference, all political parties should be as united as possible, and co-operate as far as possible. With that view, I may say, I myself am largely in sympathy.

I should add, however, that to be united on anything it is necessary that all parties should have pretty full knowledge or, at least, some knowledge of the things on which they are expected to be of a single mind; and ~~, equally,~~ to have some opportunity afforded in which to give expression to their ~~own~~ point of view. I might add that co-operation is possible only where it is permitted.

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I do not think that there is anything which I have either done or said with respect to the Conference, which has just concluded its labours, to which the slightest exception could be taken by the Government or any of its supporters.

If, today, it has become necessary for me to deal with the Conference at all, I would have you understand, and have the country understand, that such was not my original intention. Indeed, on the day following that on which the Conference concluded its proceedings, I issued a public statement to the effect that I thought all comment on the results of the Conference from a party point of view would be best reserved until the agreements were before us in their entirety, and we would know what we were talking about, and that, as parliament would be reassembling very shortly, I believed in the end our judgments would be all the saner and the sounder for taking such time as might be afforded in the interval to give careful study to the meaning and significance of as much of the agreements as had already been made public.

This must have been to the government, as to all others, a clear intimation of a readiness on the part of the Opposition to refrain from any attempt to appraise the value of the Conference until we had before us the most complete statement which it was possible for the Government to make upon it. If ~~I touch upon the Conference at all, it is simply~~ it has become necessary to change my attitude

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because of what has been said to you about ~~it~~ the tariff by Dr. Manion and Mr. Stevens and other members of the Conservative party who have spoken of it in this campaign to the exclusion almost of everything else. It is they who have brought the Conference at this time into the arena of political discussion - not I, or any member of the Liberal party.

Let me repeat, the Conference is not the issue, and it is impossible intelligently for us to discuss it for the simple reason that neither you nor I know as yet what the results of the Conference have been. We know only a very little. ~~Some of it, I confess, is far from being satisfactory~~. The very little that has been made to appear favourable may assume a wholly different light, once the results of the whole are known, and we find how far what appears has been given with one hand has been taken away with the other; how far what appears to be in the direction of a concession to the lower tariff point of view has been offset by something which may serve to entrench protectionist interests more strongly than ever in their position of privilege.

What is more important than the Conference - no matter what its results may be - is the attitude of the Conservative and Liberal parties towards trade and tariffs in the past, towards trade and tariffs at the present time, and what their respective attitudes towards trade and tariffs are likely to be in the future.

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Liberal Policy in Trade - Freedom from Legislative and Administrative Barriers

The Liberal party will continue to seek the promotion of trade as the basis of Canadian industrial and commercial development. That development, it believes, has been seriously thwarted and to a large measure paralyzed by the excessively high tariffs enacted by the present Administration, and by the incessant instability, and still more effective restrictions, which have resulted from unwarranted administrative action. The disastrous effects of the policies adopted by the present Government have been felt in all parts of Canada and by all classes. Producers, manufacturers, importers and exporters, the wholesale and retail trades, agencies of distribution, and consumers have all suffered through the strangulation of trade, which has inevitably followed the policies and methods of the present Administration. Especially has the Government's action in the prohibitions and restrictions it has placed on trade served to intensify in Canada all the ill-effects of the world depression. In normal times, they would have been most serious in their effects upon employment and transportation; combined with the inevitable shrinkage in the volume of trade occasioned by world conditions, they have been positively disastrous.

The steady increase in the volume of unemployment, the steady decrease in the earnings of railways, which has been the

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most alarming feature of our present social and industrial condition, since the present Administration took office, are the result, in part, of world forces, which no administration could have controlled, but it is, I believe, even more, the inevitable consequence of a reduced volume of trade directly traceable to the known impositions and restrictions and to the fears engendered by legislative and administrative acts for which the present Administration is wholly and solely responsible.

The Honourable Colonel Sutherland, another Minister of the Crown, speaking at the joint nomination meeting on Monday, said that the present Government had no desire to maintain high tariffs, and would lower them as soon as economic conditions permit. That, to begin with, is an admission that tariffs are still unduly high, despite all that has been said about the effect of the Conference on tariffs. But does any one believe the present Government is not a high tariff Government? There never was in any British country a Government which was so strong on tariffs, nor ~~sent~~ raised to such amazing heights the tariff walls ~~they~~ it erected. Colonel Sutherland says they will lower them as soon as economic ~~considerations~~ do permit. I say that economic conditions demanded that they should never have been raised in 1930 or since, and that economic conditions ever since have not only permitted

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but have demanded their immediate lowering, and do so demand at the present time.

Canada's Position not worse than it is owing to Work of Liberal Government.

If, as Dr. Manion and Mr. Stevens say, Canada has suffered less than any other country from world depression, and that we ought to be thankful for that, our thanks are in no way due to the present Government, its behaviour and its policies. It is because, at the time the world depression began ~~to touch our borders~~ cast its dark shadow across our continent, we had had, under a Liberal Administration, a period during which, for seven years in succession, surplusses had taken the place of deficits; seven years in which the public debt of Canada had been reduced year by year; a period during which there had been a steady lowering in the rates of taxation and an equally steady increase in the volume of our trade; a period of prosperity and contentment rivalled only by that of a previous Liberal Administration - the fifteen years of Liberal rule under the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

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How Liberals dealt with Periods of Depression

The beginnings of both periods were similar to those encountered by the present Administration. They were ~~periods~~ times of depression, ~~periods~~ from in which industry and commerce had become stagnant, ~~periods~~ times during which unemployment was on the increase, railroad earnings on the decrease, and trade and revenues falling off. But the Liberal Administration, which sought to deal with the situation, did not do so by seeking to make more difficult, and in some directions impossible, what there might be in the way of import trade; it did not begin to declare embargoes, to raise tariffs to unconscionable heights against all nations, to place fresh ~~impositions~~ barriers against trade from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, to try by every device which protectionist ingenuity could devise to keep out goods from the other countries of the British Empire and other countries of the globe; it did not seek to arouse fears in the minds of importers by subjecting them to all kinds of unforeseen exactions and penalties, once they ventured to place orders abroad. It recognized that trade was essential to national existence, that it was the very life-blood of a nation's growth and expansion, that no nation could continue for any length of time to trade all one way, that if we were to export ~~we must~~ if we should be buying to import as well, and that to Canada, with her great

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primary industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, and her secondary industries, assuming greater proportions, world markets were a necessity, not markets in the British Empire only, but markets in every quarter of the globe. It recognized, moreover, that trade was in the nature of exchange, which would never take place but for the mutual advantages which it conferred; that it was not in the nature of war in which one side must come off victor and the other vanquished, but was a transaction of real benefit to both parties.

Liberal Party distinctly lowered Tariffs, - introduced British Preference.

The Liberal Party believed all this and framed its policies accordingly. When Laurier came into office, instead of raising barriers to trade by increasing tariffs, the Party, under his sagacious leadership, began at once to lower tariffs against all countries. It went a step farther; it took a step never taken before, it introduced the British preference, whereby goods coming to Canada from the United Kingdom and Ireland were entitled to enter at a still lower rate of duty than those from other countries. It did this because of mutual advantage, advantage to Canada in the first instance, for Canada has always read

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her advantage under Liberal rule in terms of lower not of higher tariffs, in terms of less restricted, not of more restricted trade - of advantage as well, it is true, to the United Kingdom. Of advantage to both in helping each to gain markets in the country of the other for those things which respectively they were best able to produce or manufacture, and to ensure the maintenance of those markets by a lessening of ocean transportation costs, by a two-way, not a one-way trade.

Liberal Party kept control of Tariff in Hands of Parliament.

The Liberal Party, under Laurier and Fielding, aimed as well at certainty and stability in the administration of the tariff. True to Liberal tradition, it never permitted the executive to override the intentions of parliament in the manner in which it administered the laws which parliament had made. Much less did it permit a surrender to the executive of the rights, responsibility and functions of parliament itself, by permitting to be done by order of the Governor in Council and by departmental regulation, what parliament itself would not have for a moment enacted. It made known its enactments, and so administered them, as to find in their letter the final word. So it was with the Liberal Administration over which, from 1921

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to 1930, with but a brief interruption in 1926, I had the honour to preside. We sought to bring the country out of the depressed condition in which we found it when we came into office, not by imposing fresh barriers to trade, not by raising duties against importations from foreign countries, and, above all, not by imposing fresh imposts against Great Britain, soas to reduce the value of the preference by reducing the preference itself. We did the very opposite. During the years we were in office we steadily reduced the tariff, especially on the instruments of production, on many of the articles which have an important bearing on the costs of production and upon articles and commodities which affect the cost of living. We not only increased the British preference in a variety of directions, but we gave to importers of goods from Britain, where they came in under the preference, an additional discount of ten percent of the duties where they were imported via Canadian ports. Moreover, not only were duties lowered against other nations, and Great Britain in larger proportion, but in the case of both the duties in many cases were abolished altogether. The free list steadily increased.

The Liberal party, under the Laurier Administration, began with an average preference to Britain of twenty percent of the prevailing tariff; that average preference was very shortly thereafter increased to thirty-three and a third percent. In the years of the

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Laurier Administration and under the recent Liberal Administration, the British preference ~~has~~ increased from time to time, towards an all round fifty percent British preference ~~having been, for many years, the~~ which is the objective of Liberal policy. That objective, apart from a free list vastly larger than any hitherto known, had, with respect to many articles, not only been reached, but surpassed before the Liberal Administration went out of office in 1930. Instead of regarding this as a calamity, we looked upon it as the one sure means of averting calamity.

Liberal Party led the World in Tariff Reductions, and the British Empire in Increases ~~to~~ the Preference.

How can any one ~~dare~~ to say that while in power from 1921 to 1930 the Liberal Government had failed to lower the tariff. That is what Colonel Sutherland is reported to have said at the nomination meeting on Monday. Colonel Sutherland knows better than that, and he ought to have known that you know better than that. If that statement is a measure of the accuracy of his ~~memory~~ representations, what are you to ~~think~~ believe of the other things he said to you? Does not Colonel Sutherland remember that by the Leader of the very Government of which he is a member, we were taunted in parliament with having been the one Administration which, since the war, had lowered its tariffs. Let me say that we regard that as our glory, not our shame. If it

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were not such, what is to be said of all that we have heard in the last few years of the need of some country giving the lead to the world in the reduction of its tariffs, if all nations are not to perish? What is to be said of all we have heard within the last few months of the need of the British Empire to show the way, and of Canada taking the lead among the countries of which that Empire is composed? It will remain to the eternal credit and honour of the Liberal party in Canada that while in office it gave that lead. We gave the lead with regard to tariffs in general, we gave it in greatest measure with respect to the British preference.

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an outline of Liberal Policy

While we shall gladly welcome whatever may again give any hope of increasing inter-Empire trade, whether as a result of the agreements effected at the recent Conference or in any other way, I do not think it should be necessary for either political party to wait until we know more about the agreements in order to tell the electors of South Huron exactly what its policies are with regard to trade, much less to wait until conditions change in order to say what, as a party, it proposes to do. We may all have perished, to use Mr. Bennett's pet expression, before the change comes. At all events, I do not intend to follow the example of Col. Sutherland, speaking on behalf of the government and of Mr. Rader at the nomination meeting on Monday, and tell you that we have "no desire to maintain high tariffs and will lower them as soon as economic conditions permit". I want to say at once that the Liberal party in Canada has never at any time had a belief in the efficacy of high tariffs. Our view is that economic conditions not only permit, but demand, with respect to world trade, an immediate substantial general reduction in customs duties, and, for the purposes of greater freedom of trade within the British Empire, no uncertain increase in the British preference.

I would repeat today what I said at Winnipeg before the opening of the last session of parliament - that the Canadian tariff should be brought immediately to the level of what it was at the time the Liberal party went out of office in 1930, in other words, to a level the equivalent of that established by the Dunning budget; that there should be a 50% British preference; that an advisory board on tariff and taxation should be immediately reconstituted; that its proceedings should be open to the public; that the matters referred to it should not

as a minimum where goods are brought into Canada through Canada through Canadian ports to

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be only such as the government of the day may wish to bring before it, or as may be of concern to the manufacturers of Great Britain, but that all classes in Canada, consumers, producers, as well as those associated with manufacturing, whether in Canada or Great Britain, should have the right to appear and be heard before the board with respect to any tariffs, existing or proposed.

A step equally, and in some respects even more important at the present time is the need for the restoration of complete control by parliament over customs tariffs and all other forms of taxation, and their administration in conformity with the will and intention of parliament. In other words, what is required is an end to legislation with respect to the tariff by orders of the Governor-in-Council, an end to the defeat of the intent and the will of parliament by departmental rulings and regulations, artificial and unwarranted valuations for dumping purposes; and all that mass of pernicious bureaucratic action, which, by the creation of what might be described as much in the way of barbed wire entanglements and other forms of obstruction, has not only made for restrictions upon trade never contemplated by parliament, but which has contributed so largely to tariff instability and uncertainty.

These are measures which should not wait upon the approval of any agreement. They are needed and should be effected

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at once. If not effected immediately, the Liberal party will continue, in season and out of season, in parliament and out of parliament, to have them conceded by an unwilling ministry, and will, when returned to power, see that they are given immediate and no uncertain effect.

Another elimination that should be immediately effected and which, if not repealed before a Liberal administration comes into office, will then be among the first of its acts, is the so-called 3% excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada. It is claimed by the present administration that this excise, which was fixed at 1% in the first instance and instituted for the first time in 1931, and which was increased to 3% in 1932, was imposed for purposes of revenue. How absurd an argument of the kind is must be apparent when it is realized that this tax on imports is over and above that imposed by the tariff schedules, which are already so high as to have caused the tariff as a revenue producing agency to be le ss than half the value it formerly was.

A mere reading of those portions of the trade agreements which have already been made public must make it apparent that everything will depend upon the interpretation to be given certain of the provisions which they include. Where there is doubt as to the meaning of any of these provisions, the Liberal party takes the view that they should be given the interpretation which will most

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effectively serve to increase trade and to eliminate what may be regarded as obstacles to its freer flow. Whatever in the way of assurance with respect to freedom from interference, as preserving certainty and stability, is conceded to countries of the British Empire, we believe should be conceded as respects trade with all countries.

In concluding what I have to say on trade, may I repeat that while the Liberal party is desirous of promoting inter-imperial trade as largely as possible, and to find as wide markets as may be possible within the British Empire, the Liberal party believes that what Canada needs above all else is world markets, and that, to this end, she should be free and ready at all times to enter into trade arrangements with any country which may be prepared to trade with us. We believe that foreign markets will be found and will grow only with our own increased willingness to trade. We also believe that it is only by greater freedom of trade that the cost of living can be reduced and that the burden on both producer and consumer can be lightened. Increased trade, we believe will alone serve to solve the most pressing of our national problems to-day, the problems of unemployment and of our railways. Increased trade is the life blood of our languishing transportation systems. It is equally the life line which alone can save those who are suffering to-day through

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lack of work.

It is not alone because we ourselves believe so strongly in more in the way of trade as a means of solving Canadian problems that we urge our point of view with the emphasis we do, but because we believe less in the way of restriction and more in the way of freedom of trade is also part of the larger need of the world today and is essential to world progress and world peace. We believe that within the past two years Canada has experienced enough of the baneful effects of high tariff barriers and a multiplicity of restrictions to cause her not to wish to have to suffer longer under impositions such as she has had to endure since the present administration came into office. We believe the Canadian people have had their lesson, ~~if such were needed to convince them~~ of the fallacies of protectionist doctrines ~~as they have been exploited by the present administration~~, and that Canada wants and expects something very different in the years ahead from what she has experienced in the last two.

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Monetary Reform

The Conservative Ministers and speakers in the campaign have, I observe, been saying that the Liberal Party has not been making the Conference the issue in the campaign. The reason for that I have already stated, and I think I might add that the Tory party can thank its lucky stars that some aspects of the Conference are not being discussed at the present time. People, however, who live in glass houses should be careful about throwing stones.

One of the subjects to which reference was made at considerable length at different times in the House of Commons was that of monetary reform. Mr. Stevens posed as an authority on that subject. True, he was careful to say that he was not speaking so much the mind of the Government, as his own mind in what he had to say. He did, however, stress very strongly that monetary reform was one of the subjects on which the Government had a special committee at work and was one of the matters which it proposed to see was dealt with at the Imperial Economic Conference. Indeed, it was placed pretty much on all fours in the matter of importance with that of the tariff. I notice that in talking of the great achievements of the Imperial Conference, and asking you to approve of its owrk, Mr. Stevens

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was careful to say very little or nothing on the subject of monetary reform, or what had been achieved by the Conference as a result of Canada's initiative. He did so for the very good reason that the Conference, as you all know, left the question of monetary reform pretty much where it found it. It said, in so many words, just what the Liberal party said at the last session, that there were some subjects which could be dealt with by individual governments and countries - that there were others which could only be satisfactorily dealt with by international action and co-operation. Among the latter were many phases of the all-important question of currency and credit. The Conference recommended that these should be further studied at a world conference, and there the question, so far as the Economic Conference is concerned, has been allowed to rest.

Conferences, and postponed conferences in particular, have been the long suit of the present Administration. Heaven alone knows when any international world conference will give to the countries of the world a solution of the vexed problem of currency and credit. Should it be so fortunate as to achieve so utopian an end, it will then remain to be seen what the different countries of the world, and the Government of Canada among the number, will be prepared to do with the recommendations that are made. I do not think we should be induced to wait that

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long to bring forward some of the measures of financial reform which are most needed in our own land. What some of these are has become increasingly apparent in the light of the experience of other countries ~~can be seen to be increasingly necessary.~~ Canada is one of the very few countries of any importance in the world which has not a central ~~radical~~ bank of rediscount. That no doubt is due to the fact that our branch banking system, as it has grown and developed in Canada, possesses many advantages superior to that of the systems of some other countries, and particularly that of the great country to the south. Considered from the point of view of private interest solely, it is perhaps not to be equalled, and certainly not to be surpassed by the banking system of any other country. Considered, however, from the point of view of what ~~from the community or national point of view~~ may be of the greatest service to the community in the interim, it continues to have distinct limitations. These, as are inevitable, become the more self-evident in times of depression, such as the present. There are two things which will go a long way towards helping to lift a country out of this depression, one is lower interest rates, and another a wider extension of credit. Without question, any reform which would bring about these ends would have to be attempted with the utmost caution and be made in the light of the widest experience. Fortunately, the latter is available, and the former, I think, may be expected in ample measure on the part of the people's representatives in parliament.

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There are two things which go a long way towards helping to lift a country out of depression. One is lower interest rates, and the other a wider extension of credit. What is needed today is credit available at cheap rates of interest. Questions of interest and credit have an intimate association with those problems which pertain to banking and currency. It is difficult to over-emphasize the importance of banking and credit in our economic system. The tremendous growth in the importance of monetary affairs, and the recent social distress caused by monetary instability inevitably make it necessary both that our citizens should give careful study to the problem and that political parties should have a definite policy with respect to matters of the kind.

Without question, any reform that would serve to bring about a wider extension of credit and a lowering of interest rates would have to be effected with the utmost caution and made in the light of the widest experience. Fortunately, the latter is available and the former, I think, may be expected in ample measure on the part of the people's representatives in Canada.

Relation of Credit to Crisis

Although the banks of the country are important institutions in directing the flow of capital into industry, the importance of banking in the every day life of the citizens of the land lies primarily in the relationship between credit and prices. It requires no effort to show the importance of prices generally, what may be termed as the "price level" in our every day life. If, other things being equal, prices are high,

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it may result in producers being tempted into uneconomic expansion; it means also that the consumer's dollar will not stretch so far. On this point one needs only to recall the high cost of living days which existed during the war period. If prices are unduly low, the producer is affected; cessation of economic activity and unemployment may result, and all groups in the community may be seriously affected. This situation exists at the present time, and the distress of mankind is too real to require elaboration.

Without going into the matter too fully, it may be said that the general level of prices depends upon money and credit, in other words, upon the purchasing power in existence to do the nation's business. When banks make loans they in general create credit - bank notes or deposits - which is used by their customers to make added purchases, and which results in added bidding for goods, services, and securities. If this process of lending is carried far enough, prices are bid up and every person feels the effect of this policy. If the banks follow the opposite policy, of reducing credit, the effect may be a fall in prices, ~~because business does not have, through its own resources, the ability to bid for goods at existing prices~~. Either of these processes may be carried on by commercial banks with the above mentioned results, in perfect harmony with the banks' own interests and with what appears to be the tenets of sound commercial banking. The banks' first duty is to its depositors and shareholders. Thus, it can be seen, that the commercial banks may, in pursuit of their own interests, adopt practises which affect prejudicially the interests of the great body

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of citizens of the country. Surely, from the national point of view, such a condition should not be permitted to continue. Such tremendous powers should, in the interests of the people as a whole, be in some manner placed under an agency of public or social control. The situation in Canda calls for some form of social control of credit or, in brief, credit control. That is, there is need for a public or semi-public agency which, without attempting to run the banks, may ~~supervise~~ exercise a general ~~policy~~ supervision over the volume of credit, ~~in its broad outlines~~. The matter of credit control has become too important in our economic system to be left to the administration of private business, even when this private business has developed traditions of public service.

Considered from the point of view of private interests solely, the banking system in Canada is perhaps not to be equalled, certainly not to be surpassed, by the banking system of any other country. Considered, however, from the point of view of what may be of greatest service to the community or the nation, it continues to have distinct limitations. These, as was inevitable, have become more self-evident in a time of depression such as the present.

In a word, banking functions may be divided into two aspects. The first is the technique of carrying on the day to day business of banking, or what may be termed banking practice. The second is that of the social effects of banking action, which may be termed credit control. It may be said that Canadian bankers are exceptionally well trained in banking practice generally, and that in general they carry it on in an admirable manner. The stability of our banking institutions in the

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present period of distress is evidence of this. It remains true, however, that the present system does not adequately meet the second aspect, namely, the necessity for something in the nature of credit control. This does not imply criticism of the banks in relation to their own immediate business, for it is unreasonable to ask that private profit-making institutions should assume the responsibility of credit control under present conditions. In fairness to the banks, the burden of this responsibility should not be placed upon or left with them.

I have said that in all matters of monetary reform, we should act only in the light of the widest experience. Fortunately, in this matter we have the experience of many other countries. Canada is ~~the only~~ one of the few countries of the financial nations of the world which has not a central or a national bank of rediscount. Such an institution, if operated in Canada as it is in other lands, would go very far towards helping to make credit available at cheap rates of interest. It would provide this facility by taking high grade securities and issuing currency against them, currency to be provided by the government which would have an immediate association with the control of the bank.

I might say that something of the kind was found necessary and put into operation by the government through the Department of Finance at the beginning of the war. The banking structure was then altered by the enactment of the Finance Act which gave the department authority to lend Dominion Notes to the banks. Thus the banks could

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abtain added cash reserves with which to extend more credit. These added cash reserves could be obtained within a few hours upon the deposit of approved securities with the Department. This process of rediscounting had never existed before and was initiated as an emergency measure. It made a very great change in the Canadian monetary structure. Previously the baks alone had been responsible for credit control. Now they share it in part with the Department of Finance which has the capacity to increase the banks cash reserves which are the ultimate basis of credit.

The events of the last few years indicate that somewhere between these two agencies this responsibility has tended to drop out of sight. The Finance Act was a sound measure but Canda has now come to a financial stature where it is unreasonable to place this responsibility on profit-making institutions or even on an untrained civil service which has no experience in cetral banking practice. The developments of the last few years in Canadian banking and exchange have demonstrated the seriousness of the present situation and the fact that our present system is inadquate to carry the heavy load. Clearly the time has come to give responsibility to a special institution and to round out the Finance Act into a complete enactment. The remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs will be found, I believe, in large part in the creation in Canada of a central bank of rediscount. At the present time there are some 30 central banks in existence. These banks are special institutions developed to meet the problems of moentary administration. Such an institution in Canada would

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among other things, take over the monetary functions and responsibilities now exercised by the department of finance. Because it would be a specialized institution with a trained personnel it would be able to perform the functions of a central bank more efficiently than the department. This is no criticism of the Department of Finance which is a very efficient service, but one which was not designed to meet such monetary problems. A central bank in handling rediscounting would exercise its powers to give us the maximum of social control of credit for the general welfare of the nation.

Did time permit, I might deal with the international aspect of a Canadian central bank. These are days when monetary problems are being dealt with at world conferences. At these conferences, nations and banks are represented largely by their central banks. Why should Canda not be similarly represented?

This is the year when the Bank Act comes up for revision before parliament. It would appear to be the year in which this much needed reform should be instituted. It is a reform for which the Liberal party in parliament will press, and which will continue to constitute an important part of its policy.

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The Canadian National Railways

Made a political issue in campaign by Minister of Railways

There is another matter which, it seems to me strange, should have been brought into discussion in the present by-election by one of the Ministers of the Crown, and that is the Canadian National Railways. It can scarcely be argued by the Honourable Dr. Manion that this was not done deliberately or that it was not done for political reasons. No one in this by-election campaign had mentioned the railway situation until he brought it up for discussion, and why should he have brought it up in a by-election contest unless it were for political reasons. That is the only conceivable motive. It was the more extraordinary he should have done so considering that the whole railway problem was being made the subject of investigation and report by a Royal Commission, appointed by the Government of which he is a member, and that at the time his speech was made the Commission's report had not yet been made public. Those who have felt that the present Minister of Railways has been playing politics with the Canadian National Railways right along will have their suspicions confirmed by the fact that he found it desirable for political reasons in this campaign to introduce the subject and to discuss it at some length.

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Dr. Manion's action has made it necessary for me to refer to this subject, and to reply to some of the insinuations and inferences of which his speech was full. I think I am wholly correct when I say that during the time the Liberal Administration was in office, there was no enterprise in which the people of Canada came to have greater pride, or valued more as a national asset, than the Canadian National Railways. I think it is equally true that in no enterprise on this continent, nor indeed anywhere, was there to be found more in the way of wholehearted co-operation among all connected with the service, nor greater loyalty on the part of employees to the institution itself and to those charged with the management; that there was abounding faith on the part of all in the future of the enterprise, and an eagerness on the part of all to serve and advance its interests.

What has been accomplished in these respects with reference to the Canadian National Railways is the more noteworthy from the fact that when the Liberal Government came into office there was no problem of magnitude comparable to that which confronted it with respect to the Railways. It found practically all the railways of Canada, except the Canadian Pacific Railway under government ownership, operation and control, but the several

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systems disorganized and disconnected, and in a condition of distress. It found four separate and distinct railway entities, for which the Government of Canada had become responsible; for the most part only in the years immediately preceding: There was the old Grand Trunk Railway Company, which had been declared bankrupt and had been taken over by a war Ministry during the period of the war; the Grand Trunk Pacific, which was also bankrupt and at the time in the hands of a receiver; the Canadian Northern Railway system which had been acquired during the war, under closure, at a special session of parliament, without previous authorization by the people as a whole, and the acquisition of which had cost the country millions upon millions of dollars. And there was the old Intercolonial Railway system and Prince Edward Island Railways, which were under the immediate direction and control of the federal department of Railways and Canals. The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern had each their own president and board of directors; their properties were separate and distinct, and nothing in the way even of co-operation had been arranged between them. It was this cast-off aggregation of railway properties, which at the time many were urging might well be given away, if any group of financiers could be discovered who would be prepared to take and operate them, that the Liberal Party found on its doorstep when it came into office in 1921. It was out of this chaos that it sought to create a railway system which would be the pride of the Canadian people, and that great task we achieved long ere we went out of office in 1930.

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The System built up by Opposition with pessimism
~~How that situation was faced and met~~

Let me ask a pertinent question. Was that task achieved by the Minister of Railways and the government of the day, holding up to public gaze every weakness, every error, however trifling, which it discovered in its effort to rid the enterprise of whatever in the past had stood, or in the future might stand in its way. in the way of its highest development and efficiency? Was it accomplished, metaphorically speaking, by publicly damning the project it had in hand; or by ~~either~~ taking, or permitting to be taken, steps which, to appearances at least, could have only the one effect, namely, that of further crippling what was already in such sorry plight? Was it the note of pessimism or the note of optimism that the Liberal Administration sounded most loudly as it urged all concerned to put the best that was in them to the task of co-operation and reconstruction? To ask these questions is to answer them. As every one knows, the situation was squarely faced, and squarely met, and met by the most effective of means. With what result? With the result, as I have already said, of an achievement which surpassed the wildest dreams alike of critics and supporters. So great was the achievement that the Tory party, itself, no longer ago than the session of 1929 sought to take to itself the credit for it.

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The Honourable Hugh Guthrie, at the time financial critic of the Opposition and Leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons, as recently as March 1929 said:

"In respect, however, to the national railway, we on this side of the House are all optimists. We look upon that railway as practically our own infant and our own creature.....

"Now, when this wonderful Canadian National Railway system has more than justified itself, now that it is rapidly becoming in the nature of a great national asset, now that we may look forward to a day, not perhaps in my lifetime, but in the lifetime of some here, when this system will start repaying the Government of Canada part at least of the money it owes to the treasury, to the day when it will have a clean sheet, as it ultimately will have, in regard to its bonded indebtedness to the public; now that the system is in this, a thoroughly prosperous condition, this government desires to treat it as its own creature."

Why, may I ask, all the change of attitude towards the Canadian National Railways which the country has witnessed on the part of the Government since the present Administration took office? There has been no end of detraction of the

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railways, and of many of those charged with its direction and management. There has been nothing too small for criticism. No error of judgment, or questionable act, whether or not the size of a mole hill, but the energies of an entire political party have been bent to making it into a mountain of wrong. Once the Canadian National Railways are mentioned in Tory circles, pessimism, gloom, despair, prevail immediately.

I ask you to contrast this attitude, which we all know only too well, with the attitude of the Liberal Government and party when it was tackling the railway problem it had in hand. And I ask you to contrast the problem of Canada's railways as it presented itself in 1921, when the Liberal party took its solution in hand, with the problem, as it was, and has become since, our successors took office in 1930. In 1921 practically everything pertaining to the government owned railways was in a state of bankruptcy and demoralization. Chaos reigned. The properties for the most part, as respects roadbed, rolling stock and equipment, were either out of date or out of repair. No co-ordination, practically no co-operation between the several systems. Unification nowhere, duplication everywhere; traffic lessening, and costs mounting. Today, the Canadian National system is as fine a railway system as is to be found anywhere in the world - or, at least, was such two years ago.

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All railways going behind at present
~~Because National Railways~~

The fact that for some time past the Canadian National Railways have been running behind is not a reason why they should be singled out for special condemnation. That has been the unfortunate fate of their great rival the Canadian Pacific in Canada, and of every railway on this continent. It is inevitable that a period of depression, which adversely affects trade, will make itself felt in the earnings of railways almost before anything else.

Government trade policies largely responsible — Exports and imports alike to railways

While the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific have alike shared in the common fate of all common carriers at this time, it is certain that neither of them would have encountered anything like the shortage of revenues they have, had the present Government's policies of trade restrictions and prohibitions not been what they are. Had trade, both import and export trade, been permitted to flow in natural channels, the railway problem would not be in Canada what it is today, and it will never be solved until the present fiscal policy is changed. However difficult it may be for some people to see that sooner or later exports must be paid for by imports, and vice versa, there can be no difficulty whatever in anyone seeing, indeed, it must be apparent to all, that from the point of view of revenue to a railway, it matters not whether what the railway moves is in the nature of imports or of exports. It is tonnage that counts.

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A shipload of merchandise landed at our ports, and carried possibly thousands of miles inland, means work and wages for men all along the way. And work and wages for those employed in the transportation services means more in the way of purchasing power, more in the way of the circulation of money in payment of commodities and services in all parts of the country. It is the stopping at our borders of this inflow of goods from foreign countries, with its consequent adverse effect upon exports, which has caused so many wheels and so many hands to be idle in the past two years, and railway revenues, and the revenues of the State, to fall off in the alarming proportions they have.

But to return to what I was saying. The fact that the Canadian National Railways are at the moment in a bad way is no more reason why they should be held up to public gaze and criticism than that this course should be adopted with respect to the Canadian Pacific or any other transportation or commercial enterprise at this time of depression. It is true that there have been expenditures on hotels and ships and branch lines and stations during years of great prosperity, which would not be made today, and would not have been made when they were, had those in control or anyone else foreseen

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the extent of the present depression. Will any one say that the same is not equally true of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company? Yet, is the public reminded from day to day of what in the way of unnecessary expense has been incurred by the Canadian Pacific Railway? It is true that more officials and employees were necessary in the past than are required today, and that the salaries of some individuals may have been higher than circumstances, certainly at the present time, would appear to warrant. But may that not be equally true with respect to the Canadian Pacific, or for that matter every other railway operating on a continent-wide scale? We cannot say. But the only reason we cannot say, is that while the Government has thought well to blazon abroad every retirement and the sums that have been paid to officials of the Canadian National Railways, as respects the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railways, particulars in these matters have been withheld from the public. When we have the information which will enable honest comparisons to be made, there will be time enough for drawing inferences to be used in parliament, and on political platforms for political purposes, but until that time, if public men do not wish it to be assumed that a political motive lies at the back of their pronouncements, some of the things they are saying about the Canadian National Railways had better be avoided.

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Comparisons re economies, dismissals, running schedules etc

While dealing with comparisons, I come now to something which it is even more difficult to understand, and neither the Minister nor the Government must be surprised if, because of it, many find it difficult to believe that there is not some influence at work other than that which has as its aim the good of the National Railway system and its efficiency. I refer to such matters as the numbers of officials let out, the number of employees dismissed, and some of the changes that have been made in the running schedules of certain Canadian National Railway passenger trains. Everyone understands that action with respect to all these matters has to be taken in some measure at a time like this. But does it need to be taken to the extent it has, and has it been paralleled in the case of the privately owned railway - the Canadian Pacific Railway? During the time the Liberal party was in office we rather held to the view that at times of depression, when the state was paying out money to provide work, ~~or, as is now the case, doles for those out of work~~, it was the part of prudence on the part of the state to have the National Railways retain in its service, even at a loss, many whose services were not wholly required, provided, of course, that there were reasonable grounds for believing that, with the return of better times,

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their services would again be needed as formerly. Indeed, the Liberal Government so advised Sir Henry Thornton, who was assured of the support of the Administration should he and the board of directors deem it wise to adopt that course. In dealing with the problem of unemployment the company acted in the light of that assurance with distinct advantage to the state and of special advantage to the Railway as respects the morale of the system. Today it is current rumour that the morale of the Railway has been seriously undermined; that no one feels secure, and that employees are thoroughly disheartened. They see much that they cannot begin to understand.

Let me mention one thing which has already received a good deal of attention in the press, but for which no satisfactory explanation has yet been forthcoming from any source. I mean the change in the running schedule of Transcontinental passenger trains east and west bound, which obliges a stop-over of twelve hours in the city of Winnipeg by those passengers who travel by the Canadian National Railways. There is no such stop-over in the case of passengers travelling by the Canadian Pacific Railway. There may be the best of reasons for this but, if there are, the public does not know of them.

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It may be that in this and in like matters there has been nothing done by any one immediately or remotely connected with the government to influence the action or judgment of those who are administering the railways. But, in the absence of any satisfactory explanation of the Canadian National losing passengers to the Canadian Pacific, the Minister of Railways and Canals must not be surprised if appearances in the public mind are much to the contrary.

It is a curious but undeniable fact that whereas during the period of the Liberal Administration the Canadian National Railways were holding their own, and even in many instances gaining over their rival, in the percentage increase of passengers carried and freight hauled, since the present Administration has come into office, the situation has been pretty much all the other way, so much so that many have come to feel that the Canadian National Railways, whatever the cause might be, are being relegated to a secondary position and may even become in time in the nature of an auxiliary road.

Perhaps what has already been said by the Liberal party with respect to its attitude toward the Canadian National Railways, and what will still be said in parliament upon the discussion of measures which the Gover ment may introduce now

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that the Royal Commission on Transportation has made its report, will save the road from anything of the kind. If it is saved, it will not be by a continuance of the kind of things that have been said about the Canadian National Railways in this campaign by either the Minister of Railways or supporters of the Government who have participated in the discussion.

I just wish to make clear that the Liberal party takes pride in the Canadian National Railway system; takes pride in what was accomplished by Sir Henry Thornton and his Board of Directors during the time that they were in office and were given by the Government of the day a hand free from all political control, and that the Liberal party, to the utmost of its ability, intends to see that the Canadian National Railways, which in many respects is Canada's greatest asset, are maintained in all their integrity as an independent publicly owned system, with rights and opportunities in all particulars equal to those of its great privately owned competitor. This was the policy of the Liberal party as it was announced in 1921 and as it has ever since remained. At no time did the Liberal party contend that freeing the National Railways from all control by the Government and giving to its President and Board of Directors a perfectly free hand was ideal in all particulars, but we did contend, however, and we still very strongly believe, that a free hand was preferable to political interference - that there would be less evil under the one than under the other, and so I think

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it has been abundantly proven.

On the subject of political interference and freedom therefrom, let me read what was said by Sir Henry Thornton as recently as July 1929, after seven years of administering the affairs of the railways under a Liberal Government, and still more recently what was said by him within the past week, after having scarcely two years experience under the present Conservative Administration. The first quotation is from an article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of July 9th, 1929, to which no exception was taken by any responsible journal in Canada at the time. Referring to his negotiations with the Government before assuming the presidency, Sir Henry said:

> "So I crossed the ocean and had a talk with the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister. He, too, said there would be no politics. I took the job.
>
> "There never has been any politics. But that wasn't the fault of a great many persons. Premier King kept his promise. And during the period between elections when the Conservative party was in control no one labored harder in the real interest of the property than Sir Henry Drayton, who carried on governmental administration during the election period. Within a year a bulwark had arisen to back him - the opinion of the people of Canada. Today there is as much chance of politics getting into the Canadian National Railways as there is of an elephant walking a tight rope. Both have yet to be done. Last year, for instance, the railways, which I am fortunate enough to administer, bought $99,000,000 worth of supplies. Not one cent of those purchases was dictated politically, nor any that preceded them."

Now contrast that statement with what has appeared in the press within the past few days. In a special interview obtained by Paul Reading, as special correspondent of the Ottawa

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Citizen, the following appears as having been said by Sir Henry in Montreal on September 22nd on the subject of political interference ~~and~~ in commenting on certain of the recommendations of the Royal Commission:

> "As the situation stands today, there are really two essential points to be dealt with. The first is the elimination of political and geographical interference in the administration of the Canadian National. I do not say that in a critical spirit; It is simply in the nature of things that freedom from political or regional influence is requisite to efficient railway operation."

According to Sir Henry, the situation, as it stands today, in the Canadian National, is very different with respect to political interference than what it was in July 1929. Who, may I ask, is responsible for that difference?

~~Labour~~ Representation of labour ~~on Board of Directors~~ in control of railway policy, a feature of Liberal policy —

I have just one further word to say with respect to any reorganization of the Canadian National Railways or any control of their policies, joint or otherwise, in the future. Whatever may be done, the Liberal party will take the position that the employees of the railway shall be given representation on any Board charged with directing its affairs. The ~~Duff~~ Commission, I observe, recommends that three trustees, with secure tenure of office, should be placed at the head of the Canadian National. If the government implements that recommendation, the Liberal party will urge that one of the three shall be a representative of the employees, the personnel service factor as the others may be of ~~the~~ financial and commercial interests.

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The suggestion that I now make is in no sense new. It is in accord with what the policy of the Liberal party was when it was the first to recommend, and ~~the only government~~ to give, labor representation on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National. It is in accordance with what I said in parliament last ~~year~~ session, when the House was discussing the most important of all present day problems, the alleged weaknesses of the capitalistic system and the need in industry for a wider recognition of ~~services~~ service. I then said I believed that ~~what~~ was most needed today was a voice in the control of policy by each of the four parties to industry - capital, ~~labor~~, management ~~and~~ the community and labour. These four parties may be said to represent the financial, the commercial, ~~the technical~~, and the personal elements, ~~the efforts of~~ effective contribution on the part of all of which is essential to the success of any great industrial enterprise. To win ~~their~~ recognition for labor in the control of industrial policy, not only on government railways, but in industry generally throughout the land, will continue to be ~~the~~ a foremost aim of Liberal policy.

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a. Unemployment

I notice that, while members of the government are anxious that you should think only of the repesentations concerning the Conference agreements which they have been making to you, they have carefully avoided saying anything on the problem of unemployment, which was the problem for which the present administration, when appealling for power, promised an immediate solution. How that problem has been dealt with, is too well known to require much in the way of comment. The country was told at the time of the general elections that the problem was a national problem, and, in recognition of this fact, a special session of the Dominion parliament would be called to deal with it. We are now being told by Mr. Bennett that the problem of unemployment is a provincial, not a federal one, and that it is even more a municipal than a provincial problem. Mr. Bennett told the unemployed that he would find work for every one, "work, not doles." He enumerated a number of schemes which would contribute towards that end.

One was a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Many millions have been spent here and there in furtherance of the construction of the national highway. Construction has, however, in large part been discontinued, and stretches of vastly expensive roadway built in isolated parts of the country, in no way connected with anything in the nature of a highway, have been left to take care of themselves like some abandonned railroad siding.

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Indeed, at the last session of parliament we were told by the Prime Minister that the government did not intend to make further provision for public works as a mens of relieving unemployment. At the special session we were asked to vote $20,000,000 to supplement what the provinces and municipalities might spend in this way. At the sessions of 1931 and 1932, we were told that the amount needed for these purposes was so considerable that the government could not name it, and for the purpose the govemment demanded and obtained from parliament a blank cheque in virtue of which it took from the public treasury, without previous appropriation by parliament, whatever amounts it cared to include under the head of unemployment relief.

Though parliament made special provision for the National Railways in accordance with estimates approved by the railway committee, a contract, involving a million dollars, was paid for out of this unemployment relief money for ties for the Canadian National Railways. The railway had presented no request for any such supply of ties to the railway committee of the House of Commons, nor does there appear to have been on the part of the railway any real need whatever for the ties. It was one for the unemployed and two for friends of the government.

What there has been of wasted and extravagant expenditure in other directions in connection with unemployment relief money is something that, probably, will never been known, though it may be readily surmised. The government has had no policy whatever in dealing with this problem save that of spending public money under authority secured from parliament, and that, in part, by application of closure.

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c.

Plans and policies of Liberal Party
~~No Liberal government in Plans~~

When the Liberal government came into office in the hard times of 1921, it continued the policy which had been instituted by its predecessors, of supplementing unemployment relief granted by the provinces and municipalities, where representations were made by the provinces that the situation had become an emergent one and too great for the province itself to deal with. At no time while it was in office did it decline to act in accordance with this policy, though it held to the view that federal aid should be granted only after the need for the same had been made known upon the representations of one or more of the provinces.

Anticipating the need for federal assistance to meet an unemployment situation which appeared to be inevitable, and toward the meeting of which the government sought to provide by its trade policies, and in other ways, the Liberal administration at its last session asked and obtained from parliament an appropriation for the purpose of summoning a conference of the provinces, leading municipalities, the Trades and Labour Congress, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, agricultural associations, the Red Cross, and representatives of the two railways, to make recommendations with respect to methods best calculated to cope with the problem from a national point of view.

It was the government's intention, as the next step, to provide for a nation-wide committee or commission, to which would be assigned the duties of supervising the whole problem of unemployment on a national scale. There is as much reason why all funds appropriated by the federal

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government for purposes of unemployment relief should have been, from the very outset, under the direction of a thoroughly representative national committee, free from political prejudice and influence, as there was for the administration of the National Patriotic Fund by a national committee during the period of the war.

Apart from co-ordinating all effort toward the relief of unemployment, such a body would have gathered, from year to year, a vast accumulation of information with respect to the whole problem of unemployment, and the opportunities and obligations of the state in reference thereto which would at this very time be of the greatest service to parliament and the country in the working out of a nation wide scheme of unemployment insurance. This was not only foreseen, but so stated time and again by members of the Liberal party in their advocacy of the appointment of a national commission to deal with the problem of unemployment. At the special session, as the leader of the Liberal party, I personally advocated that this course be adopted. I repeated the proposal with emphasis at the session of 1931, and with further emphasis at the last session. And I am prepared to repeat it at the session which opens next week. The deplorable feature of the whole business is that so many millions of public money have been spent, and years of valuable time have been allowed to pass. At the end of it all, there is little to show in any public record beyond what it has meant in the way of vastly increased public debt.

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Dominion Provincial Conference on financial arrangements

While advocating the administration of relief moneys by a national commission, the Liberal party also advocated an immedate conference of the Dominion and provincial authorities with a view to a consideration of the whole financial situation and a revision of their financial arrangements. It urged that many of the special grants in aid, which had been discontinued under the previous administration, should not be revived until it was known more fully whether or not the federal and provincial treasuries were in a position adequately to cope with their many obligations. It pointed out that there were many social services, which, in the past, had been recognized as being obligatory primarily upon the provinces which might with advantage to all concerned and at less cost to the taxpayers in the end, be regarded as national services and as such transferred to the federal government.

old age pensions and unemployment insurance

Of such a character were old age pensions, 75% of the burden of which at the present time is borne by the federal administration, and 25% by the provinces, though not all of the provinces participate in the scheme. In the same class I would would be prepared to place a national scheme of insurance against unemployment, to be worked out between the Dominion and the provinces on a contributory basis, in which the industries, employees and the state would all share.

These are measures which the Liberal party is not advocating for the first time today, or have been advocating only since the unemployment problem has become the problem it is. They are measures which we advocated and,

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in part, enacted long ago to help to meet an unemployment situation whenever, as is inevitable, it might arise. ~~They are measures for~~ a nation-wide scheme of unemployment insurance is a measure for which the Liberal party stands today, and which it will continue to advocate until ~~they shall~~ it finds a place upon the statute books of the Dominion. It may be that ~~they~~ it will encounter strenuous opposition, but I would remind you that, while Conservative opposition in the Senate was responsible for the rejection of the old age pensions bill when first introduced, it did not prevent that bill ultimately becoming law, as it did in pursuance of the determination of a Liberal administration. What was accomplished by the Liberal administration which left office two years ago can be paralleled ~~in~~ in other fields of social insurance if given adequate support by another Liberal administration, ~~if given adequate support~~, when it is again in office, no matter what the obstacles are by which it is confronted.

The administration of all federal monies, appropriated for unemployment relief, by a national committee appointed especially for the purpose; a conference of the Dominion and the provinces to revise their financial arrangements and to readjust social services in a manner which will ensure wider supervision and control by the federal government; the establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance, are all matters which have been ignored far too long, and should be dealt with immediately by the administration of the day. They will continue to be outstanding objectives of Liberal policy.

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Proportional Representation

Before concluding my remarks, I should like to express my appreciation to Mr. Black and Mr. Cooper of the withdrawal of their candidature. I should like to extend that appreciation to those who may have promised them their support, and who may have taken with them the view that it was preferable to leave this contest, concerned, as it is, largely with the issue of the tariff, to be fought out between the so-called two old political parties. It is, I think, becoming increasingly apparent that the Liberal and Progressive and Independent forces have much in common in many of the views they cherish and certainly in their opposition to Toryism and all like forces of reaction. The fact that the Tories tell you they are not partisans does not make them any the less dangerous than wolves in sheeps clothing.

It is also becoming apparent that, unless some way can be found whereby ~~those forces~~ of liberal opinion, however they may differ on secondary matters, can be brought together in united action, they will lose their power altogether with respect to those things they hold in common, and some modification will have to be made in our electoral laws which will give to every elector some way of expressing a preference in the nature of a first and second choice of candidates who may present themselves in an electoral contest.

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It is also becoming apparent that, unless some way can be found whereby Liberal opinion, whatever its shades and differences may be on minor matters and details, can find some united expression in regard to many principles and policies which are fundamental in these days of social reconstruction, the effort of one and all will be spent in vain. It is clear too that, if the effects of gerrymandering of constituencies in the interests of political parties are to be offset if not prevented, we shall have to have some change in our electoral laws which will enable those of Liberal and Progressive and Independent thought, whatever name they may be called, to indicate the order of their preference in casting their ballots at an electoral contest. What, after all, is most needed in government is a fair representation of opinion. What opinion is to prevail, it is for the majority to say.

This is the year in which parliament will have to consider the redistribution of constituencies. I submit that parliament should at the same time consider what changes can be made in our electoral laws which will enable all shades of opinion to find fuller representation in parliament and which will permit of those who may differ in details and on particular measures to unite their efforts in the furtherance of many social reforms which in our day are becoming increasingly necessary ~~in our times~~.

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I believe, too, that the electoral laws should be amended in a manner which will help to ensure as complete an expression of the will of the people and at as little cost as may be possible. In the promotion of these all important aims the Liberal party has from time to time advocated the adoption of the alternative vote in single member constituencies and the adoption of proportional representation in double member constituencies. We have also advocated the adoption of a permanent voters list which would be prepared, revised and kept up to date by the state.

These and other measures with which I have not time to deal at the moment would, I believe, be of far reaching benefit. They are measures for which the Liberal party will continue to press and for which, until they are achieved, I would ask the co-operation of all who wish to see them a permanent feature of our electoral system.

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11. Montreal Reform Club Banquet

October 29, 1932

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Subject

CONFERENCE PACT HITS SOVEREIGNTY, IS CLAIM OF KING

Liberal Leader Sees Only Negative Results From Ottawa Parley

TASCHEREAU HITS OUT

Premier Attacks Bennett for Indecisive Railway Policy —Also Condemns Newsprint Magnates

Canadian Liberalism, to the extent that it is coherent through its public representatives, had a great family gathering Saturday night, when its voices representing all parts of the country were heard in unmistakable manner, and with only occasional fluctuations in tone that marked differences of opinion because of locality. The place was the Montreal Reform Club, home of Montreal Liberal thought, which celebrated the fact that it has been in existence for 34 years, and under the present president, J. A. A. Leclair, was able to be "at home" to 22 of the past presidents. Of the 36 presidents, said Mr. Leclair, 25 are living, but three could not be present.

The occasion was one which brought forward the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the federal Liberal leader, who, in a somewhat lengthy speech, mainly stressed two points regarding the agreements of the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. The first was that Canadian autonomy was effected, the second was that there was little for Canadians in the concessions obtained, and little for Britain, and, as far as Canada was concerned, the sufferers here would be manufacturers, those in the export business, and the consumers.

Premier L. A. Taschereau, the other principal speaker, dealt with many vital matters, and he did it in the incisive, even sharp manner, for which he is known. He told people not to call on the Government to do too much for them, warned against the dangers of socialistic demands, condemned the federal Government for not having its mind made up as to the railway problem, warned against national banking, and, among other matters, dealt with the newsprint situation in a manner very far from complimentary to those at the head of this great industry. He promised there would be no new taxes next session; also made it clear economy must be the watchword, and that people must commence to think of other sources than the Government when they have problems. The people of the province must become more self-reliant, he insisted.

The dinner, a fine triumph for the club, was attended by about 250 people. Among those present, other than the speakers, were Senator J. C. B. Casgrain, Leon Garneau, K.C., Alphone Decary, K.C., Hon. Honore Mercier, L. B. Cordeau, Dr. J. P. Decarie, Albert Theberge, K.C., Jules S. Desmarais, L. A. Paigle, Dr. Milton L. Hersey, Ernest Pitt, Hon. Raoul O. Grothe, W. C. Munn, J. W. Domville, C. V. Taylor, Hon. A. R. McMaster, F. S. McKay, M. Goff Penny, Hon. J. E. Perrault, Hon. C. J. Arcand, Hon. T. D. Bouchard, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Senator Horsey, Senator F. L. Beique, Senator Marcellin Wilson, Hon. Chas. Stewart, Senator A. B. Copp, Hon. Peter Heenan, Hon. J. H. Dillon, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, Hon. W. Duff, Aime Geoffrion, K.C., J. S. Archibald, Olivar Asselin, Pierre F. Casgrain, M.P., Hon. W. S. Bullock, Dr. Anatole Plante, M.L.A., Jos. Francoeur, M.L.A., Hon. Hector Champagne, Sam Ogulnik, A. Kirk Cameron, Ald. Alf. Legault, Hon. P. R. du Tremblay, Hon. Victor Marchand, Hon. Gordon W. Scott, Alex. Gour, John G. Ahern, Emile Larose, Hon. George A. Simard, S. Madigan, Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C., Hector Langevin, Jean Tellier, F. T. Collins, G. G. Hyde, R. A. Brock, Geo. Richer, G. H. Phillimore, Gaspard Fauteux, M.L.A., E. J. Walsh, Paul Mercier, M.P., G. Harris, Chas. David, W. L. Murray, J. W. Long, Chas. Taschereau, H. H. Hansard, Adolphe Gadoury, Harry Batshaw, Marcel Biron, R. H. Robinson.

MACKENZIE KING.

Mr. King said he had decided to take as his subject the matter now being discussed at Ottawa, namely, the agreement between the United Kingdom and Canada, and he would endeavor to give some of the reasons why the Liberal party is taking the stand it is taking.

"Those who are fighting the battle of Liberalism believe we are in the thick of one of the historic fights of Liberalism, that we are championing a principle which we were led to believe in when younger men, and that we are standing up for principles that we hold most dear," said the Liberal leader.

At other conferences the representatives of the nations of the Empire had met and discussed informally, often, what was best to be done, and then had gone back to their respective homes and tried to have certain measures approved of by their own parliaments. The conference of this year, however, marked something new, an innovation, and that was what he wished to have appreciated squarely. This was the first conference at which an effort was made to arrive at an agreement which would be reproduced in a written document, signed by the different parties, and which to all intents and purposes became binding before the parliaments were consulted. The conference was one based on the theory of bargaining, it was for each part of the Empire at the conference to bargain with each other, and see how much could come out for itself in the bargain.

"Personally, I feel that there is a great deal of objection, as one of a family of nations, to find oneself on a bargaining basis, not that I am opposed to bargaining among nations, but when you seek to make a bargain between members of the same family you also lay the basis of future trouble," said Mr. King.

He referred to the 1923 Conference, and said that at that Conference there had been discussions as to what was best, and certain conclusions had been reached, and these conclusions were submitted by the members of the different governments to the various parliaments when they returned, and the parliaments were given the opportunity of expressing their opinions, but today the Conservatives declared they had achieved something at the Ottawa Conference, and parliament was asked to ratify what had been done. The departure from the principles of the 1923 conference meant to his mind the beginning of the sowing of seeds of trouble among the different parts of the Empire. When the Ottawa Conference commenced all parties were free in that there should not be bargaining, and the tenor of the speeches prior to the conference, in England and Ottawa, indicated that nothing in the nature of bargaining was to take place. The gathering was to be for the purpose of seeing what was of mutual interest. That was the spirit which was to animate the conference, but the gathering had hardly started before a new spirit began to assert itself, and during the conference relations remained strained between the representatives of the different parts of the Empire, more strained than had been the case during 100 years before, and any agreements coming from strained relations would not long remain or work out for better results. All would have been saved if it had been sought to discover what was best for all instead of efforts to bargain, and appeals to cupidity, and to the hardest part of human nature. To his mind the pre-conference agreement had been to make for a greater system of trade not only among the different parts of the Empire, but also to set an example to the world as to the removal of those things which are strangling the world, and to allow of a greater spirit of trade to be reached. If the Liberals objected to the result reached it was because it failed to carry out the spirit which should guide the British citizens throughout the Empire, and secondly, because the agreement failed to achieve the objective of making freer the channels of world trade.

TWO OBJECTIONS.

As to the agreement itself, there were two objections, the first because of economic reasons, the second because of the political consequences, since the two could not be divorced at the present time. There were certain things which cannot be ignored, especially by Liberals, who have fought in the Empire for freedom.

Dealing with the economic aspects, Mr. King said he could understand the view of many people who want the agreement to be given a trial. If the agreement was of a nature that did not go too far, he would say O.K., as for example, if the agreement was made during the time the Conservative government would be in power he would agree, but he did protest against a government, which, itself tottering, seeks to bind subsequent governments. Mr. King said that there were 23 articles to the agreement and 15 pages of schedules, and the government asked that the House accept the agreement without discussing the schedules. It was a case, as the government put the matter, of voting for the agreement or not, without discussing its vital principles.

The Opposition leader delved into a British aspect of the case to show what the British aims were in placing import duties on foreign goods, and freeing Dominion products of such duties until November 15th. The Conservative Government claimed it had gained something because the duties were not to go on Canadian products on November 15, but, said Mr. King, the British government had no intention of putting any duties on any Dominions. The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain had declared in bringing in the British Act that the Dominions were being exempted because of what they had done for British goods in the past. If a reason was sought as to why Britain would not impose duties on Canada one had only to look back for 30 years and note the preferences granted to British goods, said Mr. King.

Mr. King laid much emphasis on his opinion that Britain does not hold the view that she may not give equal treatment to foreign nations as given in the agreement to Canada. The British duties had been extended by order-in-council for two years. The free markets for Canadians in Britain were only what had been had all along, but perhaps in greater measure because of the last food Act. The preferences were given to Canada on certain conditions, first that the commodities be first offered to the British market; second, that we sell at world prices; third, unless we can supply the whole market all preferences are gone. Where was the gain? Canada had had the opportunity of selling before in the British market at world prices. Was it not reasonable to believe that as regards commodities which must be sold at world prices supplies of wheat, zinc, lead, etc., would be piled into Europe and the prices there established would become the world prices, and consequently the prices which Canada would get? As to butter, eggs and cheese, the agreement was only for three years. In the last federal elections, the Conservatives had raised the cry that Canada could not compete in the home market with New Zealand butter. Therefore, what advantage was it for Canada to compete with New Zealand in the British market? The agreement created the principle of duties against Canadian commodities after three years. Where would Canada go in three years for preferences? Also, there was much which foreshadowed many of our agricultural products being shut out. There was no guarantee as to hog products. There were certain modifications as regards cattle, but they would have taken place in any event. There was a preference for 10 years for tobacco, but when the article was read it could be seen that there was nothing to prevent the British Government from doing away with duties on all tobaccos. The preferences might disappear as the duties get down to lower points.

COERCION ENTERS.

"It is for the British public men to decide what they will do, if they want to impose obligations upon future governments, and I want to make it clear that as far as Britain imposing duties for five years is concerned, we can have nothing whatever to say," declared Mr. King. "If that condition is there as a result of what is in the agreement that means coercion on the part of one government against another. Can that be done without admitting the same right on the part of the other government? It may be coercion on the part of one government today, and may be coercion on the part of another government in the future. It means one part of the Empire interfering with the affairs of another part, and if we are going to lay down that principle, what are we going to say in this country when we get interference from other countries of the Empire?"

Mr. King turned to the second side of the economic picture, namely, what does Britain get under the agreement. He found that when these concession were analyzed in the light of the costs of production and the cost of living in Canada these costs would increase. Nor did Mr. King think Britain was getting much from Canada. Had the preferences to Britain been in the nature of reductions in tariff, high though the tariff was, every member of Parliament would have approved of it, but under the guise of granting preferences the Government had been guilty of subterfuge. Mr. Bennett had raised the duties against Britain at the 1930 session of Parliament, raised them again in 1931, with the result that there was a tariff higher than ever before in existence in Canada, and then there had been added an additional three per cent. excise tax, which was in the nature of a tariff, and in that way provision had been made for a margin of preferences to Britain. There were 180 articles in the schedules whereby the preference is granted to Britain by means of increasing duties against other countries. That was a state of affairs to which the Liberals took exception in the interests of Canadian manufacturers, in the interests of purchasers of goods whose exports depend upon the prices they pay for commodities, and in the interests of the consumers to whom the additional duties would mean higher prices for the necessaries of life. Mr. King gave some instances of how the preferences to Britain will work out as compared to what it had cost for the same commodities to enter Canada under the tariff in force when he was in office. The Conservatives were great flag wavers, so had reduced the tariff on Union Jacks so that instead of $25 worth of flags having to pay $15.69 they would be taxed only $13.78. That was the concession which Mr. Bennett made. Under the Liberal tariff the cost was $6.19.

"I doubt if it is possible to find a better example of Tory patriotism serving the ends of high protection," commented Mr. King. He cited some dozen other items, all illustrative of his point that Mr. Bennett, before bargaining with Britain, had raised the duties so very high that he could afford to lower them substantially and still have them considerably higher than under the Liberal regime. How would the farmers benefit? Barbed wire was to be free from Britain, from where we had never got any, and were not likely to get any. It had been free before from Britain and from all the world. It was to be 10 per cent. against other countries. It was the same for cream separators. The farmer would have to pay more for his separators, since putting them on the free list when from Britain meant nothing, and the duty was 25 per cent. from other countries. They had been free from all countries before.

"This is being done when Canadian commerce is being strangled. We are asked to help overcome the depression, and on the other hand, asked to increase those things which made the depression."

Mr. King said that Premier Bennett had declared his measure to be based on the principles laid down at the Conservative National Convention at Winnipeg. Liberals could never consent to that. He said it would have been more logical to have an Imperial Parliament if tariffs were to be made on an Empire basis, and not by each country of the Empire. The agreement meant destruction of Canadian sovereignty.

PREMIER TASCHEREAU.

Premier Taschereau, after a reference to the work of the Reform Club, saying that among its many merits was the fact that it was a home for all races and nationalities, thereby giving an example of tolerance and harmony, and reflecting the attitude of the French-Canadians towards minorities, regretted that for some time past there appeared to have been an effort to break this harmony, but all could be assured that as long as he and his colleagues had their hands on the affairs of the province all races and religions and nationalities, who respected law and order, would receive from the Government and the Liberal membership of the Legislature treatment in accord with the spirit which animated the Reform Club.

"If some people want to fight on that issue, we will accept the gage of battle," said the Premier. The story of the past showed that never had the Liberal party succumbed in fighting on such an issue.

"Mr. King has spoken to you as leader of the Opposition in his criticism of the Federal Government," continued Mr. Taschereau. "Let me speak not as leader of the Opposition, for we do not know what that means, and my colleagues and myself will never know that state, but as leader of the Government of the province. It is true that we have had to meet assaults from the Opposition under the enlightened direction of Mr. Gault—but let me speak seriously. The world is going through a crisis such as never before known, and I would wish to be in opposition today. The difficulties of government today are enormous. The world is going through an evolution, and a new world is being formed on a new basis, and we must rebuild what has been destroyed during three years. It is those who govern who must look forward to rebuilding the world. The Province of Quebec, a small thing, if you will, will have to reconstruct as elsewhere. We have dangers which the days of prosperity created, dangers to which those who have responsibility of government must bring remedies. What are the dangers? The first danger is socialism; the socialism which says that the State do everything, that the State have a remedy for everything; the socialism which says that everyone with a grief shall bring it to the State for remedy; the socialism which says that the State, practically, shall provide for everyone. That is the great danger and obstacle to which we are exposed. Socialism? You have it everywhere. There is the socialism that the railways become the property of the State. I do not want to go into the federal domain, but as Prime Minister of Quebec, I say to those at Ottawa—and I have a right to speak in the name of my province because the Province of Quebec pays one-third of all federal taxes—that they make an economic error, a national error, when they say to the Ottawa deputation that there is a law in regard to the railways, but that they are not responsible for it. A government which has not the courage to take responsibility and bring in a measure and say it is their policy, and it is a means of settling the railway problem, a primordial one, is a government that fails in duty, and is not fitted to direct Canada. Here is this great problem of railways, here are railways which take from Canada the best of its resources, and which problem must be settled, and settled at Ottawa, and yet there is not enough courage to say how the Government there wants to settle it, but that it is to be settled "as you wish." As a citizen of Quebec, and leader of the province, I say in the name of the province that the course pursued at Ottawa is lacking in duty, and the Province of Quebec will not accept such a situation. I have nothing against the western provinces, but I say if the Federal Government is afraid to take their responsibility against the western provinces it is not fit to govern Canada.

NATIONAL BANK QUESTION.

"There are other things which appear on the horizon," continued Mr. Taschereau. "In the West and elsewhere they talk of national banks. If there is a form of nationalism which may destroy our country and national life, and stop expansion, it is that very thing, while some people say that it is possible. Socialism? We have today demands from all sides, for old age pensions, for pensions for widows, for pensions for children, unemployment insurance, and so on. No government whatever, and especially no government in a young country, can meet such demands. I do not say that there are not excellent things which in part we can bring about, but when old countries, with large populations and wealth, are hesitating at such problems, I say there is not a provincial government which can meet them. There is no provincial government whose finances permit it to meet such demands. There is something of which we are proud in this province, and that is colonization. Our ancestors came here from overseas, and opened the country to civilization and progress. Our brave pioneers went into the woods with axe and a bag of flour and hewed themselves homes in the forests. What of today? Our colonists must be given free lots, they must have agricultural implements for nothing. They must have animals, free; homes, free; bonus for ploughing, residence bonuses, schools for nothing, roads for nothing. These are the excellent things which we have given. How long will the finances of the province permit this to be done, how long can we provide not these extravagances, but all these things? I ask myself if the ideas inherited from our ancestors have not been abandoned in the hearts of our farmers and colonists. The pioneers went and made themselves homes, and now everything is to be given them. Perhaps my words will meet with much criticism, but as leader of the Government I have no hesitation in saying that it is impossible for any government whatever to give our people all they ask today.

Mr. Taschereau continued in a sharp tone.

"It is sought to make out that the resources of a government are without limit," he said. "The people of Canada, the population of the province, is taxed as much as they can be taxed for a young country. We are about to commence a session of the legislature, and I am happy to say before the session that we will not impose one cent of taxes on our people. All we can do to relieve the burden upon our people we will do. All I ask is that we be given a chance. We are being told that for the first time in 35 years we have had a deficit. That is true. If we had had a surplus, we would have been blamed, and perhaps with reason. We gave to the workmen, colonists, farmers, everything that was possible to permit them to progress during the dark days. This year I have no hesitation in saying that the financial situation will be worse than that of last year. The revenues are dropping considerably; the demands are increasing in the same proportion. To meet this situation, I thought it wise to give the treasury to a good Scotsman. Conscious of the responsibility upon us, and an essential desire to show that we French-Canadians are good administrators, despite what is said about us, there comes to us the duty of practising the most strict economy. Unless we practise this economy we cannot make both ends meet. Therefore, I ask our people to have patience, and to realize the position in which we are, and in which they are themselves. We will not ask our people for a cent more, but ask them to realize that they must practise the most strict economy. Economy is necessary for the government, for the municipalities, for the school commissions, for the church fabriques, and within the family."

Mr. Taschereau said it had to be admitted that the French-Canadians had not maintained the spirit of economy brought from France. He was pleased with the results of the work of the Quebec Municipal Commission, and already two municipalities which had been taken under the Commission wing would soon be again on their own feet.

NEWSPRINT MEN SCORED.

"There is another problem which worries people in Canada, and that is the newsprint situation," said Mr. Taschereau. "You have seen that companies, which were very rich and prosperous, are now on the edge of the pit. To what is it due? Today when companies come and tell us the difficult situation in which they are working, let us remember that they are making as much paper in Quebec and Ontario as in 1927, the finest days of the industry. We are told that the price of newsprint is very low. That is very true, yet prices are the same as in 1912 when we thought the newsprint industry to be one of the finest and most prosperous of industries. We are told it is the fault of the government, but naturally it is always the fault of the government. I ask all men of goodwill, all men who will study the situation, has the government in the development of the newsprint industry, done anything wrong? The wrong has been that in the newsprint industry there have been too many business leaders, and not enough manufacturers of paper. These newsprint men, these 'big fellows,' are always happy to speak of public men as men who know nothing, and yet these gentlemen, these 'big fellows' of business, have been meeting among themselves for months and for years and not able to come to an understanding with each other, and cut each others' throats, and steal each other's clients. If they were the big business men they pretend to be, they would find the remedy in their own hands. If they want to remedy matters they have the means to hand. Our adversaries say that we have delivered the resources of the province to Americans. So far as Americans are concerned, they have only one-fourth of the forestry concessions which have been granted, and three-quarters of these concessions belong to Canadians. To exclude Americans from our industrial development would have meant no Shawinigan Falls, no Grand'Mere, no Gatineau development, no Lake St. John, and the lack of a number of developments in the Eastern Townships.

"We believe a young country which wants to develop and has not the means to do so of itself, should find it good policy to invite foreign capital to come here," continued the premier. "Furthermore, how can we prevent Americans from buying forestry concessions or mills from Canadians? Are we to build a wall around the province and be like Robinson Crusoe? Is it to be our policy to tell Americans not to come here when Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the West open their doors wide open? We are ready to endure these reproaches, but we believe that bringing in foreign capitalists is the best means of developing our marvellous resources."

The premier, turning to Mr. King, said that he did not know when the federal call to battle would come, but Mr. King could be certain that when the time came he would find that all the Liberals of Quebec would be behind him so that Canada might have a government to direct it again in the way of progress, and put an end to the state of things from which we are suffering.

Senator Dandurand, dean of the presidents of the Reform Club, talked of the political fighting days of 1896 and 1897, when Laurier had been put in power at Ottawa, and Delix Marchand in power at Quebec. He touched on the campaign of 1911, while as to the progress of Quebec he recalled that in 1897 this province had been at the tail of Confederation and under such able leaders as Taschereau had taken the foremost position in Canada. He paid compliments to his colleague, Senator F. D. Beique, even an older warrior than himself.

F. A. Monk, who was president prior to Mr. Leclair, described Mr. King as temporary leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, and Mr. Taschereau as permanently in power at Quebec.

LAPOINTE DEMANDED.

This was to have ended the speeches, but there was a loud and continued call for Hon. Ernest Lapointe, and Mr. King's lieutenant was forced to meet it. Mr. Lapointe recalled that Alf. Smith had just said that since 1928 we had become four years older in age and 40 years older in experience. Events had shown, said Mr. Lapointe, that nationalism had been a monumental fiasco, everyone recognized today that nationalism would not prevent depression, and even Mr. Bennett, despite his Tory mentality, had to admit that fact. It was necessary to look forward, said Mr. Lapointe, for that was the only way in which to preserve traditions and institutions, and to invigorate them. That was the reason the Liberal party at Ottawa was fighting against a policy of reaction. Canadian Liberalism would not accept that agreement, for by engaging the Government ahead it meant that the country would be deprived of moving forward in the way of co-operation among nations. Not only was Canada deprived of its freedom under the Ottawa Conference agreement, but Britain also was deprived of its freedom of action. Mr. Lapointe said that though it would surprise his hearers he had much confidence in Mr. Bennett, perhaps not so much as Messrs. Duranleau and Sauve who got the wrong perspective of their leader by being on their knees before him, but he admired his eloquence and his self-confidence. However, while he did not object to Mr. Bennett personally, he did strongly object to his principles. What was to happen at the world economic conference? There would be the cry of Canada first, Albania first, China first, and so on, if the Bennett Government was to be taken as an example. It was against the Bennett mentality that the Liberals objected. The work of the Imperial Conference was of a nature to hamper Canadian and British action at a world conference. "In objecting to this agreement, we believe that we are faithful to those who were behind us in the last election, and against a reactionary doctrine," concluded Mr. Lapointe.

Hon. Fernand Rinfret, mayor of Montreal, said a few words of welcome to the distinguished visitors, telling Premier Taschereau he was very welcome, and appreciated for what he had done for Montreal and especially for what it was hoped he would do for the city in the future.

Hon. Ian Mackenzie said that the western provinces today are absolutely united in favor of Liberal thought, and vision. Never was the spirit of Laurier so evident in the thoughts of the people. Mr. Mackenzie urged the necessity of turning Mr. Bennett out of power, saying he was trying to foist upon Canada a scandalous Imperial control, and he resented that as one Scottish born who was now a true Canadian. He felt that Canada was a land of decent and dauntless people able to stand on their own feet.

"I am more radical than Mr. Taschereau," admitted Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, amidst some laughter in which the Quebec Premier joined. "We believe in many radical reforms, such as national banking, and in these things the West and the East may conflict. The problems of the East and West may vary, but never the visions and ideals."

"The West has no better friend than the province of Quebec," said Hon. Athanase David. "We know what you have gone through, what you are going through, what you will have to go through. If anything can be done to bring prosperity back to the West, Quebec will not object. We in Quebec have made sacrifices before, and as Mr. Taschereau has said we pay one-third of the federal taxes. Would it not be possible to have more visits here from the West so that the West will be better known?"

As to the Liberal party, Hon. Mr. David said he believed the party should keep closer to the people, and not only at election times. There should be a closer communication with the people who are suffering. He hoped Mr. King would come to Montreal more often.

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Why the Liberal Party has been Opposing the Trade Agreement

- Part I -

1. **Because of basis on which it was made - Bargaining vs. Mutual Accommodation.**

   does not imply exception to Conference;

   but to method employed in Conference,

   " " object of Conference - locked agreement which ignores parliament vs. agreement to advise parliament.

   Evil effects of bargaining.

   Not at all necessary to achieve results.

2. **Bargaining Method open to Special objections when applied to nations of the British Empire.**

   This was admitted by all before Conference.

   Serious consequences where resorted to in family - mixing sentiment and money matters.

   Has political as well as economic consequences -

   position of British Empire before world;

   consequences of misunderstanding more serious.

3. **Terms of Agreement themselves vague.**

   Requires interpretation; full of conditions; by politians, etc.

   Illusory.

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4. Agreement fails to express aims of Conference.

i.e. - removal of trade restrictions between different parts of B. E.
" " " " world.

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Part II - Economic Consequences.

5. Bargain itself not Defensible as such.

So called "concessions" as examined mean little or nothing.

Were conceded in large part in 1923 without any concessions on Canada's part, and have been conceded agin.

(i) Advantages under Import Duties Act, so far as they are real have existed since Act was passed. Have always had free competition in market with British Mffrs. Not foreign Mffrs. feared in Br. market but British.

(ii) Have been continued not by virtue of anything in Agreement but by Order-in-Council passed Oct. 21.

See Spectator.

(iii) Will not be continued beyond 2 years.

SSee Order-in-Council.

Special preferences in nature of tax on food and raw materials of British people granted on small list of commodities -

Granted in 1923 and would have been granted anyway;

- not to admit this is equivalent to saying these taxes imposed as result of bargain representations in nature of fear or coercion.

- note what Chamberlain says re fear of reciprocity.

Canada has never hitherto exacted taxation of Br. people of foo of their people as basis of right to trade in Canadian market.

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A bargain on such a basis cannot endure;

- bound to give rise to constant discontent & agitation in Gt. Britain;

- already Liberals and Labour in Britain say they will not be bound by it.

Special Preferences -

Illusory.

Certain to have baneful restrictions in other countries -

e.g. Wheat - Conditions; markets of world;

tmue of copper, zinc, etc.

Fish - See Duff.

So-Called "Concessions" by Canada not concessions at all -

Trade restricted rather than helped - must examine in light of tariff of 1930: - -

(i) Where tariff lowered; cf. actual rates under preference;

still too high;

give examples.

(ii) Where tariff raised -

effect on trade with rest of world.

(iii) Of no benefit to, but rather direct opposite, to consumers -

of direct injury to producers, and as such to Can. frgn. trade;

" " " " manufacturers - increase cost of production.

Britain not bound - Canada bound for next 5 years.

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6. Agreement Injurious to Canada's Foreign Trade.

Makes access to world markets more difficult, whilst helping little in British market - which is not sufficient -

(i) By increased costs to producers and manufacturers makes more difficult competition in markets of world;

(ii) By closing other markets to foreign nations, makes possible retaliation in multitude of forms.

See Evening Post re U. S. Attitude

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Part III - Political Consequences

7. Violates Fundamental Principles of Self-Government.

½ Other reasons economic only -

may result in loss of trade, increase depression, unemployment;

do not touch injurious political consequences;

these features strike at very heart of self-government and national sovereignty.

(i) Parliament -

parliament reduced to a cypher;

presented with locked agreements - take it or leave it.

(ii) Interference by one part of Empire in Affairs of Other -

no matter which side interferes;

e.g. freedom re fiscal system impaired -

maintenance of preference in Britain already gives rise to disputes -

(a) over Import Dumping Duties;

(b) over trade with Russia.

establishes precedent - principle of interference -

would not tolerate for one minute;

goes back to 1776.

maintenance of tariff preference in Canada over 5 years.

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(iii) Binds Hands of Future Parliaments for 5 years -

a principle we can never admit;

re other treaties - West Indies;
France - 6 months notice;
small countries - only favoured nation treatment.

Bennett re vested interests.

8. National Sovereignty Violated.

Seeks imperial tariff policy for national policy;

Aims to create Zollverein.

9. Aims to Substitute Empire for Commonwealth.

Change complexion of Br. Empire - Laurier "Galaxy of Nations";

Undoes work of Conference of 1926 and Statute of Westminster;

Apart from destroying ties of Empire, creates positive and new menace;

Empire an economic unit -

all nations to pay tribute to Br. Empire;

creation of contending units.

See Moore on Stages of Empire - forging shackles;

Let effect of agreement be what it may for world at large, issue is that between Commonwealth and Empire. - See Goldwin Smith.

10. World Trade and Peace.

Two paths re future - economic war vs. world peace;

Agreement points way to former, and away from the latter.

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12. Ontario Liberal Association - Annual Meeting

Ottawa, November 18-19, 1932

Nov. 18: Afternoon session
Banquet - 7.30 p.m.

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Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

D 10177

Name of Publication.....The Ottawa Morning Citizen.....

Date.....November 19, 1932.....

Subject.....(Annual Meeting of Ontario Liberal (Association - Afternoon Session November 18th.

Delegates Give Party Leaders Fine Reception

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King And M. F. Hepburn Are Greeted With Tremendous Enthusiasm.

Marching Forward to Victory Awaiting Them

Mr. King Speaks of Many Recent Expressions of Triumphant Liberalism.

Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal leader, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., provincial leader, when they visited the afternoon session of the Ontario Liberal Association annual meeting at the Chateau yesterday. The delegates, hundreds of them from every part of the province, rose to their feet and cheered loudly and long for both leaders, leaving no room for doubt as to their popularity with the rank and file of the party. Both Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn were obviously moved by the warmth of the reception and demonstration accorded them.

Marching Forward.

Mr. King spoke of the Liberal party as standing for "ordered progress." He referred to the Liberal party as on its feet and marching forward with victory ahead. "There have been many expressions of triumphant Liberalism in recent months," he said, "and this large gathering here shows the tremendous backing and fine response from the people to the fight being put up by the Liberal members in Parliament. Liberalism today is in militant mood with the electorate behind them."

The federal leader charged that the Conservative government has gone to extremes in tariffs, far beyond what satisfied Sir John A. Macdonald to protect infant industries.

"This government wants to protect full-grown industries; that is the battle in Parliament now," Mr. King went on. "The Imperial Conference was an attempt to carve up the British Empire and create a preserve for the benefit of certain industries. The government is taking advantage of the depressed conditions to put across something that never could have been put over at all except that the people are so hard pressed that they are ready to grasp at almost anything.

"I'm sure that this convention will sound no uncertain note as to its loyalty to Mr. Hepburn. (Loud cheers). I have watched many men in public life and I have never seen a man who has made more of a personal, financial and physical sacrifice than has Mr. Hepburn in carrying out his task. He deserves the enthusiastic and wholehearted support of every Liberal, and I trust you will give it to him, not only in cheers, but in actions." (Prolonged cheers).

Mr. King took occasion to refer to a printed booklet setting forth the names of one thousand or more Liberals in the province who subscribed $5 per annum to the Liberal party funds for organization purposes. "Nothing has cheered me more than this little booklet, of which I learned only a few moments ago," Mr. King remarked. "We have come to the time, I feel, when we should give Liberals from coast to coast just such an opportunity to contribute, and I'm sure we would get hundreds of thousands to contribute." (Applause).

Mr. Hepburn Speaks.

Mr. Hepburn declared that the large attendance showed that the Liberals are prepared to accept responsibility. He spoke of Mr. King as the greatest statesman Canada ever had. "Mr. King's detractors in the other camp can not reach up to his boots," Mr. Hepburn averred amidst applause.

Recalling that he had not desired the party leadership in Ontario, Mr. Hepburn announced his willingness to relinquish the leadership, if he were not wanted, and to get behind whomever was chosen and give him loyal support. "That fellow doesn't live," called out one delegate, amidst another outburst of cheering.

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Subject .....

Fooled People Too Long.

"We've got the Conservatives on the run and we're going to keep them on the run," Mr. Hepburn asserted. "Toryism has fooled the people too long as it is; they have nothing more to offer. If I am to continue as leader, my chief function will be to consolidate the Liberal ranks and all those opposed to the Henry government, and if we do that, then I'm sure the flag of Liberalism will float over Queen's Park after the next provincial election."

Hon. J. C. Elliott, K.C., M.P., former Liberal minister of public works, speaking briefly on organization, urged that the strongest possible candidates be secured on behalf of the Liberal party as calculated also to win over much of the independent vote. Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Elliott said, had had notable success in securing ideal party candidates in provincial by-elections since he became leader. Mr. Elliott referred to the election of a Liberal in South Huron federal by-election recently as a straw which shows the way the wind is blowing

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Office of
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D 10179

Name of Publication The Ottawa Morning Citizen

Date November 19, 1932 (Banquet - Ontario Liberal Ass'n November 18th.

Subject Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, 7.30 pm.

Rousing Speech To Liberals By Mackenzie King

Declares His Party Will Fight to the End Against Trade Treaties That Raise Tariff Barriers.

M. F. Hepburn Tells of His Plans For Ontario

Intends to "Smash Tory Machine" and Let the People Govern.

Sounding a clarion call to Liberals to rally to the cause of the party in its present day fight for the same principles for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other great leaders fought, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal leader, delivered a rousing address to more than 400 men and women present at the banquet under the auspices of the 20th Century Liberal Clubs of Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier last evening.

Declaring that the Liberals in Parliament will oppose and fight to the limit the Imperial Conference trade treaties because they are raising still higher tariff barriers, Mr. King asserted that he would be governed by the inherent Liberalism of his own being, rather than by any newspaper, whatever its political complexion, in carrying on discussion in Parliament on the treaties and on the fundamental rights of Parliament to control the taxation to be placed upon the people of the Dominion.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario Liberal leader, was likewise in fine speaking form, attacking the Henry government on many points of its administrative record. Mr. Hepburn stated that when the Liberals are returned at Toronto they will balance the budget on road expenditure, spending on roads only such revenue as comes in from the gasoline tax. "If the people can't afford to pay a six-cent tax, then we'll cut it to four or even three cents per gallon," Mr. Hepburn added. Within the next few days, Mr. Hepburn said, he will leave Ottawa on an extended speaking tour throughout Northern Ontario clear to the Manitoba boundary.

Confidence In Them.

Senator A. C. Hardy, Brockville, presided at the banquet which in every way was a most successful function. The two leaders were greeted in vociferous fashion, indicating quite clearly that they both have the full confidence of the rank and file of the party in their leadership. Hon. Senator Cairine Wilson, Rt. Hon. Senator George P. Graham and Paul Leduc gave brief speeches. Officials of the 20th Century Liberal Clubs who took part in the program in introducing the different speakers included Mrs. Douglas Blair, Miss Lucette Valin and Leo Durham. Douglas Blair extended the thanks of the large audience to all the speakers.

Senator Graham voiced his opinion that the Ontario Liberal party is fortunate in having as leader a young man with the fighting spirit of Mr. Hepburn and at the same time the capabilities. Mr. King, Senator Graham said, had excelled himself in his speech, probably because he held in his hand a blue book on the conference trade treaties.

No Woman Delegate.

Senator Cairine Wilson remarked that since no government had a woman as a delegate or adviser at the conference the women would not have to assume responsibility for the conference. Since it has taken the Conservatives 30 years to appreciate and understand the policies advocated by Laurier, Senator Wilson said she was confident that in 1962 Mr. King's policies of today would be similarly quoted and appreciated by the Conservatives. Premier Bennett said he wanted to help the Welsh coal industry, Senator Wilson went on,

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but from the price of the coal on the Montreal docks and that paid by the consumer, she expressed grave doubts of his success in that regard.

Behind Him to a Man.

Speaking for the Ontario Liberals, Mr. Hepburn said, "We are behind Mr. King to a man and we are just waiting for an opportunity to put him back into power as Prime Minister."

"The Communist bugaboo is overdue in Canada," Mr. Hepburn went on. "We couldn't be Communist; we are individualists; and besides we are good Canadians."

Mr. Hepburn dealt with the rising cost of government and the duplication by the Ontario and other provincial governments of services carried on by the federal government.

Smash Tory Machine.

"We are not asking any quarter from the Henry government and we're giving none," Mr. Hepburn averred. "We will smash the Tory machine in Northern Ontario and we will cut the expenses of administration very materially.

"The other day we had the frank admission by Premier Henry that his government had overbought Hydro power. That shows inconsistency; if he had said they had overdeveloped, that would have been bad enough, but it would not have been admitting the government had deserted the old Hydro policy of public ownership and development of power. They talk about the Liberals opposing Hydro as public ownership, but they themselves have overbought power from private companies with most of their plants outside the province.

"We Liberals aren't suffering from any inferiority complex in fighting the Henry government because it can't defend its administration or its Hydro policy—they are indefensible. Within ten days I intend to leave on a speaking tour of Northern Ontario with Hon. Peter Heenan, Dr. J. R. Hurtubise, M.P. for Nipissing, and J. A. Bradette, M.P. for North Timiskaming.

"When election time comes round in Ontario we will be elected and then we will turn the government back to the people," Mr. Hepburn concluded amidst prolonged applause.

"Mr. Hepburn is the kind of leader we want," Senator Hardy averred. "His address tonight was the best he has yet made as Ontario leader. I am amazed how he carried on his federal duties and yet how he has acquainted himself so well with provincial affairs."

Next Liberal Govt.

Mr. King warned the audience that it is time serious thought was being given to the men who should become ministers with Mr. Hepburn in the next Liberal government in Ontario. "I may say quite frankly for myself that I am through with people who are only looking for place and position when the party is in power," Mr. King said. "It is not good for the party being always looking to its leader; rather leaders should be started all along the line; we must look to young men for direction of the party in the future. Men of ability are not coming out as they should in public affairs; too often the arm chair critics are the least prepared to take on the bows and arrows of active political life. But remember that you must be prepared to be ridiculed and belittled, though later those things fall into their proper sphere of importance and don't matter so much.

"It is true as Senator Wilson has said that policies change, but principles don't change and always the battle of Liberalism is against privilege and always on the side of the masses. Liberalism had its birth in humble cottages and not in the places of the rich. That is the call of Liberalism throughout our country and to me it is the bed of rock of the whole business; that we as Liberals should seek to give a chance to others that they haven't got today, a chance to the children of tomorrow to have more than their parents of today. Liberalism if it means anything at all, stands for something in our hearts which inspires us to render larger service to all in our day and generation than we would have done had we not been Liberal to the corps."

Fearing that some remarks of his about the press of Canada at the afternoon session had been misunderstood, Mr. King then explained his earlier remarks as meaning that so large a portion of the press is anti-Liberal that the Liberal party cannot hope to get a proper exposition of its views in Conservative papers. He expressed his ap-

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preciation to the Liberal newspapers for their support.

The Power of Truth.

"What I can't understand," he said, "is why some papers seek to stifle publicity and seek to discourage discussions in Parliament. After all, don't we believe in the truth and the power of truth? So far as the Bennett government has been able it has sought to stifle discussion so that no longer is Parliament a forum for free public opinion. This government was returned on its promises to end unemployment and end it at once and to find new markets for agricultural products. But we've been here two months this fall and we haven't had an opportunity to discuss unemployment and unemployment is the greatest problem before us at the present time, because the government says the conference treaties must first be approved. In reality we were brought here to approve still another raise in tariffs. The treaties are just another device to pin protection on Canada for another five years.

Tariffs are Taxes.

"Don't let us forget that tariffs are taxation and that worse than that they are restraints of trade and they tend to monopolies making more difficult the lot of the masses for the future. What is Parliament for if not to expound the rights of the people, above all else in regard to taxing of the people?

"Don't forget that today we are fighting the same battle as Sir Wilfrid Laurier fought, as Mackenzie and Blake fought, and the same battles as fought by those struggling for responsible government in still earlier days. That is what we are trying to do in Parliament in the face of subterfuge in the agreements which the government seek to make sacrosanct because they have the Empire stamp on them. We Liberals are for freer trade within the Empire; the Liberals gave the first preference within the Empire and the Dunning budget was for freer trade. We are fighting the trade agreements because they lead in the opposite direction.

"Any newspaper that wants to support protection and the conference trade treaties, let them come out and say so, but don't let them find fault with the Liberals for discussing and criticizing the treaties in Parliament. The treaties are protection; Mr. Bennett makes no mistake in saying that; Mr. Stanley Baldwin, when the conference assembled, pleaded for a lowering of tariffs, and that was the way the Liberal party has given preferences to Britain; not only by raising the tariff still higher against the foreigner. If the treaties had given preferences by lowering tariffs, the Liberals would have supported the treaties, but the treaties, for the most part, take just the opposite step.

More "Humbug."

"Any opportunity for the world conference lowering tariffs is thwarted to a greater degree than can be imagined by the Empire conference. Not only have the treaties been a disservice to Canada and the Empire but to the whole world as well. In the treaties there is another bit of 'humbug.' Not on Britain's part; she has told her people that food prices wouldn't be raised; the agreement states that the preferences on wheat, etc., to Canada will not apply at higher than world prices; yet Mr. Bennett claims he has secured something of great value for Canada.

"We Liberals who are opposing these conference treaties are just as loyal as any other people, perhaps a little more so, because we know that on the basis of lower tariffs alone can the future success of the Empire be based," Mr. King concluded.

At Head Table.

At the head table with Senator Hardy, Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn and the others who have been mentioned as speakers were the following: Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Hardy, Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey, Hon. Robert and Mrs. Forke, Hon. Charles and Mrs. Stewart, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Hon. J. C. Elliott, Mrs. W. C. Kennedy, Miss Helen Spence, Senator and Mrs. J. H. King, Senator and Mrs. James Murdock, Hon. and Mrs. Peter Heenan, Hon. James Malcolm, Hon. W. D. Euler, Senator A. B. Copp, Madame H. S. Beland, Mrs. Charles A. Dunning, Mrs. F. S. Greenwood, J. L Wilson, and T. B. McQuesten, K.C., acting president of the Ontario Liberal Association.

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13. Luncheon under Auspices of The Provincial Committee,
National Federation of
Liberal Women's Clubs.

Windsor Hotel, Montreal,
December 10, 1932.

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A Few Reasons Why Women should take an Active Interest in Politics

I - for the good of themselves.

II - for the good of politics.

III - for the good of the country.

I - For the good of themselves:

Derivation of word "politics"

from Greek word "polis" - a city;

old city = state;

affairs of state;

Aristotle - Every man born to be a citizen;

Greek state - only citizens were men;
" " " freemen;
remainder were slaves.

Times have changed -

slaves have become citizens;

women " " "

franchise at first restricted to holders of property -

now to all men over age of 21;

in municipal field to all property holders;

in our own day to all women as well as men;

personality greater than property - life more important than wealth.

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I - For the Good of Themselves: (Cont'd.)

Change in Size of State:

State has ceased to be a city;

Has become a nation, an entire country.

Change in Nature of problems of State:

Problems have become increasingly social problems;

Those affecting lives of individuals irrespective of sex.

3 Outstanding Phases:

Ancient State - organized for purpose of war; emphasis on war;

conquest and aggression as well as defense;

in such a state, men should determine policy.

Medieval and Modern State - concerned with war and trade;
followed by
age of discovery and invention;

brought interest in material wealth and industrial organization for purposes of world competition;

this brought about money power of few and economic slavery of the many.

Present Day - concerned with social justice and economic freedom;

survival of older era - last great war, a war of industrial aggression;

nations exist today, not for waging, but for preventing wars;

expression of new era - League of Nations -

seeking methods of conciliation & arbitration;

seeking eradication of social evils which lie at roots of war.

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I - For the Good of Themselves: (Cont'd.)

Are Women not Interested in Preventing War:

Ask yourselves if the present depression means anything to you and your families:

it is the outcome of the war.

Ask yourself if taxation means anything to you and your families -

it is what it is because of war.

Ask yourself if unemployment in midst of plenty means anything to you

it is result of nationalistic policies of trade restrictions which have followed in the wake of war.

Let me give a few figures which will enable you to judge for selves;

incidentally judge as well to which party, in their own interests, the women of Quebec should belong.

(take in figures)

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11 - For the good of Politics:

Here, there are some who would put a mark of interrogation, or exclamation, or a question mark.

That question, many will say, remains to be answered.

I am inclined to agree.

What the answer is likely to be will depend very much upon the view we take of woman, of her intelligence, of her abilities and capabilities, of her nature.

I can scarcely pose as an expert or as an authority on any of these matters. I can, however, lay claim to having been, for many years, a careful observer.

Let us speak first of intelligence:

I do not know whether the circle of my acquaintance is different from that of others, but I have found, speaking by and large, the women with whom it has been my privilege to converse quite as intelligent as the men; there have been some men much more intelligent than some women, but equally there have been some women much more intelligent than some men.

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II - For the good of Politics (Cont'd):

Speak next of ability and capability:

Here allowance has to be made for opportunity - but where there has been opportunity, for example:

In educational circles - whether in scholarship , in teaching, or in administration, the honours have been pretty evenly divided;

In business - most men, no matter what their sphere of interest and occupation, seem to prefer,as private secretaries and stenographers, women to men; not, I imagine, wholly because they are women - somehow they seem to be in many ways more efficient than men; they seem to have a keen sense of duty, to remember what has to be done, and to know what to do and say.

In commerce and industry - if we are to judge by the numbers of women employed in shops and stores and in factories, it would appear that the average employer has as high an opinion of their capabilities as those of men.

The part women have already taken in the present is not less prophetic of what will be seen in the future, than it is amazing with respect to the past.

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I have only to mention what woman has achieved in aviation to remind you that even in the mechanical sciences and arts there would appear to be no degree of skill and no flight to which woman may not attain.

What then about woman's nature:

That query would appear to be answered by what I have already said. But on this score there is something more to be said:

Even better than man, woman understands the problems of the home - and it is the very existence of the home that, for multitiudes, is above all else at stake today.

The problems of today are social problems, the problems of equality of opportunity: the right to work, and to enjoy to the full the fruits of one's labour, whether it be intellectual or manual labour, whether it be in the nature of service in the public thoroughfares of life, or service in the seclusion of the home, which is to determine the happiness of present generations and the character of future ones.

As a guide to conduct, instinct and intuition are sometimes superior to reason and judgment. At all events, each is a help to the other, and all are possessed in some measure by men and women alike, but woman's intuitive powers would seem in most things to be superior to man's.

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Woman's intuitive nature should help her to discern what in the long run may be best for the home, the race and the nation.

Woman's participation in public affairs is bound to lead to a greater emphasis being placed upon social problems, on human life and personality rather than upon mere questions of wealth and property and individual and national aggrandisement. This, I believe to be a reason why some men do not welcome the entry of women into the political arena. It takes them away from the questions with which they have been accustomed to deal - international affairs, constitutional problems, trade, etc., and to deal with the commonplace problems of every day life - rather should I say it makes them view these great issues from their human, not only their economic aspects.

Woman's participation should lead in larger measure to the motive of participation being that of service rather than that of gain. There is a common expression that so and so is in public life for what he can get out of it - that his interest in political organization is patronage. This is far from being always true, but it is often only too true. It may be that the activities of some women will be prompted by like motives. Personally, I am inclined to believe that the motive will in the main be disinterested public service, the well-being of their homes, their families, the

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good of the communities in which they live, the peace and contentment of their native land.

attitude women vs women - a game vs a trust

Participation of women in public life should lead to higher standards being applied, to an emphasis upon character in the selection of candidates, to free and open methods of campaigning, and to a higher tone in political discussion. All of this should be increasingly helped by the radio, which makes increasingly difficult the appeal to purely sectional interests, interests of race or creed and class, and compels regard in what is said for the common weal. The radio should assist in having passion and prejudice overridden by common sense. It permits of greater freedom of discussion of political problems in the home. The interests of home life itself are broadened by intelligent participation of all members of the family in the questions of the day. The radio renders necessary, for the enjoyment of home life itself, a more intelligent interest in politics on the part of women. This of itself brings us one step nearer to self-government in the truest and fullest meaning of the term; as our public policies come to be more and more the expression of the views of the family, they will be the sounder and the more truly representative.

Just this one word. It has been argued that woman's participation in public affairs means to take woman away from her

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true sphere, which is domestic life, and the home. To that I would reply that the social order today has robbed multitudes of women of much in the way of domestic life, and ~~of other than~~ worries in their homes. If participation of women in public affairs helps them the better to share their husband's problems, to understand the problems of their fathers and their brothers, to join with them in finding a remedy for social and economic ills, it should prove a bond of union, not of disunion in the home. Participation in public affairs on the part of woman need not mean the surrender of any of the sanctities of the home or of life. What it should and will mean if rightly understood is the substitution of something worth while for lesser interests, a bond of comradeship between men and women in facing the battles of life.

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III - For the Good of the Country:

Here again what has already been said affords the answer.

But there is one thing more. It is that the great problem of the present day is the industrial problem, and the industrial problem will not be solved until industry as a whole comes to be viewed in a light wholly different from that in which it has been viewed in the past. The difference lies in what I have already said of the difference of motive which is required if our policies are to be on the high level we all desire, and which the active participation of women in public affairs will, I believe, help to bring - the difference between service and gain as a motive, not what we can take but what we can give. Industry, in the past, has been viwed too largely as a means to the acquisition of wealth, instead of the means of administering to human needs. It has been the battleground of contending rival economic interests. What we are witnessing today of starvation in the midst of plenty is the result of that mistaken conception of the fundamental purpose of industry and industrial organization, the outcome of that colossal error. In the proper order of things, industry was meant to serve the needs of Humanity, not Humanity the greed of any one or more of the

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parties to Industry. The gains which result from industry must be made proportionate to the services which are rendered to industry. That is the change which must be worked in the existing social and industrial order. It is a change which women as well as men can help to bring about, and which will require the efforts of both.

All classes increasingly dependent on one another
all nations due to interdependence the cure of dependence.

Why Liberal Policies should Commend themselves to Women:

In a word, it is because Liberalism stands for freedom, for self expression, two fundamental rights which men have acquired in ever-increasing measure as Liberalism has dealt its blows for freedom down through all the ages, but which have not as yet been accorded to women in equal measure.

At one time it has been Civil Liberty vs. arbitrary government;
At another " Fiscal Liberty vs. " taxation;
" " Personal Liberty vs. inquisition)
Political Liberty — into opinions)
" " Social Liberty vs. privilege; [illegible]
" " Economic Liberty vs. restrictions;
" " Domestic Liberty vs. neglect and oppression of children, women and weak in each and every walk of life.

In the wider spheres of action, it has been racial and national liberty, a recognition of the rights of minorities as well as of majorities. Today, more than ever, it is international liberty - the peace and freedom of the world.

Socialism - looks to much to State - Liberalism to the individual
Communism - what we can take from others
Help others to help themselves
Liberalism what we can give to others
200 much action, [illegible]

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Conclude -

Women electors an all important factor in Liberal Party
- ~~[illegible]~~ their presence - cooperation cordially welcomed
~~[illegible]~~ - requested

This recognized at formation of recent National Liberal Federation of Canada at

Ottawa -

go forth as crusaders to help those in ~~[illegible]~~ in distress
Opportunity to meet workers at close of luncheon

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Here surely is a program attractive enough to enlist the sympathies of all who seek the well-being of their fellow-men, and large enough to enlist in its support the high endeavour of women as well as men.

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Toronto Men's Liberal Association

Dinner

December 15, 1932

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Office of
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Name of Publication.....The Toronto Globe.....

Date .....December 16, 1932.....

Subject .....(Toronto Men's Liberal Association - (Dinner - December 15th, 1932.

Opposition Chieftain Derides Empire Plan Of Prime Minister

Bennett's Ideal of Canada as Self-Sufficient Economic Unit Is Doomed, Mr. King Tells Cheering Throng of His Toronto Followers — Fears That "Jingo Nationalism" Will Wage Trade Wars Till They Become Real Wars—Renewing His Attack on Empire Agreements, Predicts Harmful Effect on Dominion

"SPENDTHRIFT" ONTARIO GOVERNMENT COMES UNDER MR. HEPBURN'S FIRE

"This economic war will lead to real war, if nations go on raising tariffs against each other, and declaring other parts of the world must pay tribute to them and be forever shut out. If you are going to have that kind of thing, there is only one fate that awaits the world, and it may come upon us sooner than we believe."

This solemn warning, uttered in tones of utmost earnestness, and stressed above all else in an address inveighing principally against what he termed to be Prime Minister Bennett's London-announced Empire policies plan, climaxed the speech of Dominion Liberal Leader Right Hon. Mackenzie King at the Ward 8 banquet at the Royal York Hotel last evening.

Rousing Rally.

A walloping big banquet, with another fiery speech by Ontario Liberal Leader Mitchell F. Hepburn, and the speech by Right Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King, which brought thunderous applause from the audience, marked the biggest and most enthusiastic rally Liberalism has held in Toronto —certainly since Sir Wilfrid Laurier's time. They had two huge rooms full of people at dinner and when the diners merged for the speeches afterwards in the concert hall the big room was jammed to utmost capacity.

"We have had enough of selfish nationalism," said the former Dominion Prime Minister in his injunctions against Prime Minister Bennett's fiscal policies as enunciated at Ottawa, and, according to Mr. King's interpretation, lately proclaimed from

London, England. "We have had enough of jingo Imperialism. What the world needs today is a spirit of humanitarianism. Instead of increasing the barriers as between nation and nation, and making living more difficule as between class and class, we should take away the things that divide, and help serve the great needs of human service."

Against Split Opposition.

Liberalism's next biggest and most important note of the evening was, not a denunciation, but a warning and an appeal against the division of "anti-Tory" forces between Co-operative Commonwealth Federations and Liberalism. Both Ontario Liberal Leader Hepburn and the Dominion Leader addressed themselves briefly to this new development in Canadian political affairs.

"I am not out to destroy the capitalistic system," said Mr. Hepburn. "If I thought for a moment the founding of a new order were

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necessary, I would not hesitate to join it, because my first consideration is the welfare of the people. But I have long ago learned there is no gold at the foot of the rainbow. I believe we have the machinery to maintain a sane democracy, and I believe we can bring relief to those who are suffering today. . . . Ibelieve in the capitalistic system, but I condemn in no uncertain terms the abuse of the capitalistic system as it has been practiced under Tory administration."

Mr. King said of the C.C.F. that some of its proposals were good, but others of doubtful practicability. Sympathizing with the farmers and workmen who were behind the movement, he cautioned them to inquire if their proposals would bring about the desired results. And did we believe this group was going to govern? Or was it going to add simply one more problem to government?

Fight "Reactionary Toryism."

"What is wanted," he said, "is a body of men of strong Liberal and Progressive views working together to see that reactionary Toryism is swept out. And these forces should not be divided. My objection to the C.C.F. program is it looks far too much to the State to do everything, without indicating what particular State it is that is going to do everything. I think the State is already overburdened with more than it can carry."

On his predominant point of the evening, that of Prime Minister Bennett's alleged Empire policies plan. Mr. King said the Government had raised tariffs far beyond even the point desired by manufacturers. "Why? Because Mr. Bennett has at the back of his mind something which he thinks is good for the people of the country, and he is going to enforce it, and that is: He wants to make out of Canada what he calls a self-sufficing economic unit. To talk of a self-sufficing State in this twentieth century when you have world competition by vast organization shows an absolute lack of appreciation of the organization of industry and nations as they exist in the world at the present time."

He read Mr. Bennett's London speech in which reference was made to a "common economic policy." He asked: "What does he mean? We had an exhibition of it in these tariffs, a tariff policy that means not so much trade between Britain and Canada as a tariff policy that seeks to bar out all trade from outside. The Imperial economic unit is what is meant. . . . The old days of national policies are to pass away; we are now to have something new in the world, namely, Imperial policies so far as the British Empire is concerned.

Empire Organization.

"Do you think it is possible for the British Empire to be organized on a basis which is going to make possible the intelligent direction of its affairs in different parts of the Empire by any Imperial policies? How are they going to be framed? The way these agreements were framed, by a series of secret sessions where everything was cut and dried, lock, stock and barrel, before it was even presented to Parliament? That agreement, I think, is going to work to the injury of this country and the injury of the British Empire as a whole.

"Mr. Bennett is not the first man who has dreamed of a centralized Empire, the consolidated Empire that will have one policy. I want to say the idea of Imperial policies controlling national affairs in different parts of the Empire is a departure so great from anything that has taken place in the past that I think the peoples of the British Empire, from one end to the other, ought quickly to see the true significance and meaning of what is taking place."

The Dominion Liberal Leader also declared the need of greater control by labor in industry as one means of assisting the social necessities of the day, and his urge for contributory unemployment insurance brought salvos of applause.

Ovation for King.

"I wish I knew in what terms to express my appreciation," declared Mr. King at the outset, when he could make himself heard over a three-minute ovation from the great gathering. He laid particular emphasis on his eulogy of the "ladies"; expressed the hope that, in the forthcoming Federal election, the example of Samuel Factor, M.P., would be followed "by the return of several Liberals at the next opportunity"; and, in the course of a commendation of his colleague, Mr. Hepburn, asserted: "I want to say that I am one of those who believe that Mr. Hepburn is verily a political knight-errant in the manner in which he has moved around this Province seeking to expound and correct the political errors of this section of Canada. I am satisfied that the time will not be very long before we will find him at the head of an Administration in Ontario.

"There is a further word I would like to say, however, on his behalf—a note which has already been sounded by Mr. Slaght. It is that, after all, Administrations are not composed of single individuals; or, rather, should not be. (Applause.) The secret lies, instead, in the admission or discovery of the principle of wisdom among counsellors. Unfortunately, people are getting accustomed, in Canada, to having one man speak in behalf of the entire Administration at Ottawa, and lay down the policies. That is not the way in which sound government can be carried on, particularly in times like these. It is not a question of the integrity of one mind, but rather the integral co-operation of many minds, getting together in council and deciding on what is best and wisest for this country."

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Mr. King believed that this integration of political experience was one of the main reasons "why we were successful in those eight and a half years of Liberalism, in the threefold direction of reducing alike taxation and the public debt, and bringing prosperity where there had been depression."

"Speak Out," He Urges.

"I confess to occasionally feeling exasperated," continued the speaker, "when I hera of people sitting back and criticizing their leaders—either Provincial or Federal—when they themselves will not come forward and endure some of the slings and arrows of these difficult times. What we need is increasing numbers of men and women, with the courage of their convictions, who will come out of their corners and speak out on the questions of today. Liberalism makes a special call to the young men and the young women of our common country to come forward in this time of great social problems and do their part in pointing to a solution. The biggest service you can render, Mr. Hepburn, is to induce men like Mr. Slaght and others experienced in affairs, to come forward and take part in the struggle for betterment by your side, so that, when you are called upon to form an Administration, the people will know just who are to be at the helm."

Mr. King went to some trouble to emphasize his desire that women should take an increasing part in the affairs of Canada, asserting in this connection: "Surely it is as much to theh interest of women as to men to be intelligently informed on matters concerning not alone the welfare of tthe country, but also the economic and ethical health of the domestic hearth? Because a woman takes part in public affairs does not mean that she must leave her home or take some extraordinary action beyond its portals. It is for each one to decide where their particular talents for service lie. The problem of problems at this hour is the social-economic question; and if not solved by one political party, it will be solved by another. Surely problems which cut to the very roots of human affairs—in terms of the economic base upon which the home rests—come within the horizon of our women's thought and experience?"

Tragic Explanation.

Mr. King felt the added tragedy in "a man going home to explain to a wife who is not posted on affairs" just why, for the moment, he finds it impossible to win sustenance. "If Liberalism stands for anything," declared the speaker, "it stands for what can be done to improve the opportunity for the great masses of the people. The objective of Liberalism down all the ages has been to widen the opportunity, to make clear the way, to the end that equal opportunities may open up to the people in the average home. Surely that is a worthy and abiding objective? Was there ever a time in our history when men and women ought to be more desirous of belonging to a political party that aims to improve the conditions of the masses of the people?"

Laughter greeted the speaker's revelation of "various suggestions" which had come to him as to just what theme he should deal with. They varied all the way from a call for reference to what the League of Nations is doing to an exposition of the fundamental principles for which Liberalism stands, and he caused merriment by commenting that "I think that the people appreciate just what are the objectives of Liberalism as laid down in the South Huron campaign the other day."

Independent Groups.

The recent emergence of the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth movement was touched upon, Mr. King tracing the careers of similar movements, the Patons of Industry, the Progressives: "These third parties invariably spring up under Tory Governments," he declared, and "they disappear as invariably under Liberal regimes." He indicated the manner in which the Progressive co-operated with the Liberal objectives, and inquired: "Home you ever realized that for several years, while we were in office, we had only a majority of one, and were even in a minority for a part of that time? During the entire period, too, we had a Liberal minority in the second Chamber. Yet we did the best we could, under those conditions. What we did in the past, under a Liberal regime, we can and will repeat, when we are again returned to power."

So fa ras the Co-operative Commonwealth movement was concerned, Mr. King declared: "It seems to me that we must view it in the light of the times and conditions under which it was brought into being—a feeling of revolt on the part of many men and women against today's conditions. We must look at the spirit underlying it, at its aims and objects, at the particular methods under which they hope to operate. Who, in this great gathering, will take exception to men and women who will take any and every means of improving conditions at the present time? I say it is the most natural thing in the world.

Thousands of farmers today are finding it impossible to live. Is it surprising that many should be found to respond to any new movement under such conditions? Yet, while we may, as Liberals, sympathize with the urge to these new movements, we must scrutinize, too, the methods and objectives in those reformers. The central objection I have to the C.C. movement is, primarily, that it looks forward far too much to the State doing everything. I think the State is already overburdened. I think the State has already got more than it can carry.

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Hepburn on Third Parties.

Attacking the Henry Administration, Mr. Hepburn said it was only under Conservative regimes that third parties reared their heads in the political life of Ontario and Canada. "I am not one of those who believe there is a pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow; I believe that at present we have the machinery to manage our country on a basis of sound democracy."

Flaying the Ontario Government for what he claimed was wasteful expenditure of public moneys, he turned to answer critics who had chided him for not offering concrete suggestions as to where money could be saved.

"If the Government cannot balance its Budget, it should give way to a party which can," he asserted. "What has it done about duplication of services, by elimination of which both the Ontario and Federal Governments can reduce expenditures?" Departments of Game and Fisheries, Agriculture, Labor and Mines; the Motion Picture Bureau, research work, and colonization were a few which Mr. Hepburn cited as instances where curtailment or abandonment of one service could be effected without hurting administration, and with a saving of millions of dollars to the taxpayer. Colonization, the Ontario Liberal Leader declared, was a "department in Ontario which brought people into the Province for the Immigration Department at Ottawa to send out again."

"Window-Dresser."

Hon. W. G. Martin, Mr. Hepburn said, was an addition to the Provincial Cabinet "as a window-dresser," and he declared, amid applause, that the Henry Government needed window-dressing pretty badly.

Launching into bitter criticism of further costs of government, Mr. Hepburn declared there was no need for 112 members in the Legislature, and he called upon the present Administration to reduce the seats.

Challenging Premier Henry to go to the people, and answering Mr. Henry's criticism of his (Mr. Hepburn's) absence from the Legislature, he said:

"If Mr. Henry wishes to dissolve the Legislature, I'll be there when he does, and I'll be there to take over the Government from him. The longer he waits, the greater the annihilation of his party."

"And," Mr. Hepburn declared, toward the end of his address, "when the time comes, I'll conduct that Government on the broad principles of honest economy and fairness to all classes. I'll match my seven years under Mr. King with his seven under G. Howard Ferguson."

Hydro and Politics.

Hydro, he defined, amid applause, was a public-ownership organization politically managed. "I am not saying that Mr. Cooke, the Chairman, is not an able man, but I suspect that his $18,000 salary is paid on his ability to be susceptible to the wishes of the Government."

Mr. Meighen's chief qualification for a post as Hydro Commissioner with a $10,000 salary, Mr. Hepburn declared, was the fact that he was "the chief Liberal-head hunter in the Senate." Hydro was the donkey engine for all their political plans, he said.

The Provincial Leader declared that the policy of the Henry Government and "Tory propaganda" had left the pulpwood and lumber mills idle in the North. He referred to the active pulpwood export to United States during Mr. King's regime, and declared that United States buyers were "scared away with Tory propaganda," and were now getting their paper from Sweden, while Ontario plants stood idle.

He blamed the plight of the rural districts on the "sky-high" tariffs set up by Mr. Bennett. The farmers were being put down and some out, he declared, and their farmhands were jobless in the cities, while they themselves were being taxed by the Henry Administration for the unemployed men's upkeep.

Northern Policy.

The policy of the Ontario Government in Northern Ontario was vigorously assailed by Mr. Hepburn. Grants to friends of the Government of 20,000 acres were charged, and he declared: "The Northern Development Board is a machine ready to work during an election with the funds of the Government."

In his declaration that third parties reared their heads only during Tory regimes, Mr. Hepburn cited the Patrons of Industry, the Progressive and U.F.O. movements, and lastly the C.C.F.. "It is a fact," he declared, "that Tory Governments never have any regard for the public interest, and hence these parties grow up, only to fade, and sometimes accept Liberal principles when the Liberal Governments return to power. Under Liberalism there is no abuse of the corporation system, but under Tory Government we have revolutions under the same system."

After pointing to the efforts of Liberals to consolidate parties for sound democracy, he declared: "But Toryism has not been in office two years and now we have another third party."

Slaght Is Vitriolic.

In trenchant reference to recent utterances of Attorney-General Price, A. G. Slaght, K.C., declared: "I had thought that, since Confederation, Liberalism and, to some extent, Toryism had been working to keep religion out of politics; but I fear that gentleman (Mr. Price) would carry us back fifty years, if he could have his way, in the discussion of great public questions." (Applause.)

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
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Name of Publication.....

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Turning to certain aspects of the recent Hydro inquiry, Mr. Slaght continued: "I am supposed now to know something about Hydro. I wish I had the time to unfold to you the story that is behind that question; as to the untold millions that have been misspent during the past few years out of the 'Hydro chest.' That sinister tale involves a series of the most cruel and grave injustices against the people of Ontario that any Province has suffered since Confederation. The Tory 'machine' would have us believe that the milkman can be paid in terms of fifty-dollar bills."

Mr. Slaght made extended reference to one of the central figures in the Hydro inquiry, indicating the devious steps leading up to the payment of $50,000 "for mythical services," and declaring: "Precisely at 5 p.m. on the day the contract was signed this gentleman was asked to get busy and come to Montreal for the 'swag.' In the course of those court proceedings we discussed this particular payment out of the public Treasury by putting Mr. Henry 'on the spot,' or rather into the witness-box—in which the Premier admitted that he had presided at a Cabinet meeting at which this particular payment was authorized by Order-in-Council—but Mr. Henry was quick to explain that, although the presiding officer, he had not known just to whom this $50,000 was being paid out of the public Treasury, nor was he aware what services it was paying for until nearly a year later, when he read of it in the newspapers."

Mr. Slaght eulogized "the absolute fearlessness of Mr. Hepburn," and commented in this regard: "There is no opponent in the Tory party too big for him to battle, no problem of civil government too intricate for him to discuss, no river of thought too deep to ford, and no hill of action too high to climb—and when he makes his appeal to the people of this Province I say to you that they will welcome him with outstretched arms as the next Prime Minister of Ontario."

"Liberalism the Solution."

"The solution of our difficulties," declared Sam Factor, M.P. (Toronto West Centre), in responding to the toast to Canada, "does not lie in the establishment of a third party. Here in true Liberalism lies the solution. I declare to you here lies the application of the principle of true Liberalism. I mean by that the genuine progressive Liberalism which in past years has manifested itself here and elsewhere in Canada. It is only by the steady application of these principles that we can hope for that orderly measure of reform so essential in this difficult period of readjustment; and the sooner—I say this with all the seriousness of which I am capable—the sooner we put back the Liberals in power at Ottawa, the sooner we can hope for the re-establishment in Canada of a better and more decent society and a fairer order of our affairs.

"Let Canada teach the world of her great reverence of the Almighty and of her kindness to man. Let us, with our influence on the nations of the world, help to prevent war, by any means excepting war."

A happy little event took place when Miss Dorian Wray proposed the toast to "Canada." Miss Wray gave a charming extemporaneous address in the absence of her mother, who was unable to attend because of illness. Canada is great only to the extent Canadians are great, she said, reminding her vast audience that her toast was "to the country dearest to our hearts—Canada."

Hopes Are Growing.

Alderman John Glass proposed the toast to the Liberal Leader of Ontario, and reviewed the progress the party had made in Ontario in the last three years. Higher hopes are now seen everywhere, declared Alderman Glass, who stated that the Liberal Party of today had a special interest for the young men and women of Ontario and Canada.

A toast to the women was proposed by W. H. Ford, and the response was made by Mrs. Fred Dilworth, who took occasion to declare that the dismissals of Miss Barclay, Miss Bullick and Miss Dyke would be an issue among women during the coming civic election campaign.

A place of honor was reserved on the toast list for Dr. Frank Walker, who proposed the health of Mr. King. Bert G. Mace was Chairman and Toastmaster of the evening, while solos were given by Miss Dorothy Boyle, William Duncan and John Duncan.

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Toronto Men's Liberal Association
December 15, 1932

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Liberal Banquet

Introductory:

Appreciation of invitation and members present; radio.

" of speeches delivered - Hepburn.

Numerous suggestions of subjects to be dealt with -

(1) Record of the Bennett Government;

(2) Liberal Programme - on Unemployment, Trade, Banking, Credit and Currency, Inflation, Railways.

(3) Attitude of Liberal Party towards 3rd Parties - Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in particular;

towards Socialism, Communism.

(4) Attitude of Liberal Party towards National Government or a coalition.

(5) Party Organization - ~~Electoral Reform~~.

(6) Imperial Conference - and agreements arising out of.

Obviously impossible to deal with all these subjects in an hour's address. Any one of them would be ample for an evening's discourse.

Question whether occasion lends itself to detailed treatment of problems of day or the tenets of Liberalism. To attempt anything of the kind would make for confusion rather than clearness of the real issues.

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What I should prefer to do this evening is to look beneath our immediate political controversies, and much of popular clamour, to what actually is taking place with respect to Canada's position within the Empire and the world and the methods which are being employed to effect change in our imperial and international relations more momentous than anything with which our country has hitherto been faced. May I say that the speech made by the Prime Minister of Canada in London, England, on Monday evening of this week makes it imperative on the part of one whose duty, both in and out of parliament, is to watch the significance of utterances made on behalf of the government of the day, to take the earliest available opportunity to draw attention of the country to the full meaning and significance of his words. In what I have to say I shall endeavour, in so far as the time at my disposal may permit, to indicate the Liberal point of view and policies with respect to as many of the subjects mentioned as may be possible.

First of all - that you may the more readily appreciate what is taking place at the moment, let me draw your attention to what has taken place in the very recent past. If it does nothing else, it may help at least to place the unsuspecting on their guard and cause them to reflect. When Mr. Bennett made his appeal to the electorate in 1930, he acted upon the belief that in times of hardship and distress people are not given to reason or reflection,

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that a large percentage of them are prepared to accept any statement at its face value, and that if ~~something~~ anything plausible enough can be sufficiently stressed, and people ~~were~~ are promised what they want, a majority ~~might~~ may be expected to lend their support. There are always a number in any community prepared to take chances, as it were, on what a change may bring. They believe quite erroneously that having little to lose, they are running no risk. They find out, sooner or later, as the Scripture so paradoxically points out, that there may be taken away from him that hath not, even that which he hath. Mr. Bennett ~~went a step further, he~~ acted upon yet another assumption or belief, viz: that while the people may be looking for relief in one direction, ~~aims~~ an objective in quite another may be accomplished, ~~and~~ an objective would never be countenanced were ~~they known~~, ~~and~~ if recognized as the real objective in view.

I need not recount the promises made by the present leader of the government in the elections of 1930. He would end unemployment, there would be work for all - work, not doles; the farmers would have markets, he would blast for them a way into the markets of the world. The Liberal party in the Dunning budget had gone too far; they had, in their zeal for Britain and the furtherance of British trade, forgotten Canada - "Canada First" should be the motto. No suspicion of imperialism for him.

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Very little though was said of tariffs - of more in the way of protection to privileged interests; just enough in the last day or two to be able to point to some record in which justification for subsequent action would be. To end unemployment, which was due to the mistaken policies of the late Administration, that was the real issue, and to deal with it, a special session of parliament was to be called immediately.

A special session was called, and what did it do. So far as unemployment was concerned, it did nothing save secure from parliament a vote of $20,000,000 to be used pretty much as the Ministry wished. $2,000,000, at the time, would have sufficed to meet the then existing situation till parliament reassembled in regular session.

But two other measures were passed. One, raising the tariff, both the general and the tariff against Great Britain. The other, giving to the Minister of Customs and the Governor in Council power to administer the tariff pretty much as they pleased.

Two fundamental principles of government violated:

(1) re appropriations of public monies and accounting;

(2) taking from parliament control of fiscal policy - taxation.

In combatting these measures, the Liberal Opposition were said to be indifferent to the real issue, viz: unemployment.

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Here, may I give a statement of the Liberal position re unemployment:

(1) A National Committee or Commission -

similar to National Executive Canadian Patriotic Fund; representative.

(2) Cessation of grants from Federal Treasury to Provinces:

for Technical Education,
Old Age Pensions,
Unemployment Relief,
Agriculture,
Etc.

till Conference of Dominion and Provinces called

to go into financial arrangements.

(3) Steps to inaugurate a National Unemployment Insurance Scheme.

There have been 3 sessions since - we are now in the 4th session of the 17th parliament.

The Government has just announced its intention

(1) to call a Dominion-Provincial Conference;

(2) to discuss the question of a National Unemployment Insurance Scheme.

It has been admitted that some of the grants have had to be discontinued - e.g. technical education.

It has substituted the dole for relief.

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But it has not yet taken the most necessary of all the steps - the appointment of a National Committee to supervise unemployment relief.

And unemployment has steadily increased:

from ~~100~~ 47,000 in 1930

to 800,000 in 1932 - according to official count.

This step should even yet be taken.

While nothing done in unemployment -

Tariff has been increased at every session since:

At general session 1931,

At general session 1932 - 2% additional (prior to Conference),

At session now in progress 1932-33 - the most far-reaching changes of all.

And each year new devices have been framed for excluding goods coming to Canada from other parts of the Empire and the world.

Tariffs are prohibitive.

At each session some means found to increase tariffs -

Unemployment being the alleged motive -

Remedy for unemployment - nominal aim.

Protective tariffs - the real objective - stifling of trade.

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Come now to next move of a like character.

The Imperial Conference - It was to be to improve trade with the British Empire -

To further the unity of Empire by increase of trade.

The Liberal attitude towards Conference - What it was in 1930 -

lower tariffs - warning re Imperial Zollverein,
" " Economic Unit,
" " Exclusion of Foreign Trade.

Reasons for.

The British attitude towards Conference -

Mr. Baldwin's statement.

Again advantage taken of existing distress to exploit the feelings of people, both as regards existing conditions and for the British Empire.

For what?

To make trade freer?

No, to make trade more restricted than ever - to keep out British trade where competition was likely to affect any privileged interest, and to make trade with foreign countries next to impossible.

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Effect of Bennett's policies - why National Government not possible.

Complete change of policies needed.

Only by degrees was public let into the real purpose -

One part of the agreement only made public;

Then whole agreement;

Parliament asked to approve agreement before its terms were discussed or its implications fully understood.

Liberal Opposition put in false position of appearing to oppose an agreement with Britain.

What we were opposing was more in way of increase of tariff, and an entirely new departure in control of fiscal policy.

The rejection of the idea of a National policy.

The acceptance of an imperial policy with all its implications.

Outline agreements - re Britain

re Canada.

Read now in light of Bennett's declaration in London.

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Commercial Travellers Association

Annual Banquet

December 16, 1932

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Commercial Travellers Banquet

Toast to Canada

Dec. 16, 1932.

The thought which occurred to me when asked to reply to the toast to Canada was that there had been some mistake in the order of things and that, instead of one whose associations have been largely with the Halls of Parliament being asked to speak on Canada to a gathering of commercial travellers, the order should have been reversed, and I should have been permitted, metaphorically speaking, to sit at your feet for a few hours, instead of being, as I have the honour to be at the moment, a guest at the head table. If there is one group of our citizens which, more than another, should know Canada, it is you gentlemen whose calling and duties take you, year in and year out, from coast to coast, and bring you daily into touch with men and women in all professions and occupations of life. The member of parliament is not so fortunate in that particular. He is not so constantly or so completely in the crowded thoroughfares of life, receiving his impressions from its marts and markets and from the immediate contacts of business. He is more isolated; his contacts are more remote. It does not follow, however, that his vision is any the less clear, or that he may not see the whole, more completely, than those who are ~~lost in~~ confused by its maze. Instead of going to its doors, in

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his hours of reflection, the doors of the world ~~come~~ open more or less to him. There are compensations in everything. What he loses in action, he may be more than compensated for in thought.

I sometimes think that even on the part of some of our public men, and would be leaders of large bodies of men, there is too much action and too little thought given to the consequences of ill-considered acts; too much desire for change, simply because it is change, and too little consideration of the abyss towards which a wrong direction of its affairs may hasten a nation. Indeed, I regard this as one of the great dangers of our times. Simply because men and women in these difficult times are driven well-nigh to desperation in their efforts to earn a living and to make ends meet, many of them are prepared ~~to countenance anything~~, to accept anything, to follow anything that promises change, regardless of what the change may be. Let the promises be sufficiently golden and sufficiently numerous, let the colours be brightly enough painted, and immediately they seem to take possession of the minds of a large proportion of the population to the exclusion of all else. It is natural enough that this should be, but it is most unfortunate that such is the case. It would be better for us all to remember ~~that there is nothing new under the sun; and that~~ that in times of stress and strain it is as well to consider the great forces of right conduct and direction which have carried this world through its periods of crises into its eras of progress and prosperity,

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as to be lured into desert wastes by panaceas which, when seen at a distance, seem so full of promise, but which, pursued, turn out to be but mirages in the end.

In the few moments in which I have to address you tonight, I should like to say a few things which relate to conditions as they are to-day in our own country; conditions as you know them from the practical experience of everyday life. I should like you to regard what I say as observations merely, and to test their worth by your own reason and common sense. If they are purely visionary or theoretical, you will speedily reject them; and, if they are true and practical, then I would ask you in the interests of your fellowmen, not less than in your own interests, in the interests of our country as a whole, to give them further thought and study, and, as opportunity offers, to seek to further what they may hold of value in meeting the situation with which all of us at the present time are faced.

The first observation, then, I have to make is that the problem of to-day is a social problem. In simplest language, it is the problem of how men and women and children are going to find it possible to live. In the latter twenties, our country was enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Then, nearly four years ago, a dark shadow began to spread itself over the face of the globe, the shadow of world depression. It made itself felt in the falling off of trade, with resultant lessening of prosperity. It was gradual enough,

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almost imperceptible at the start. For a time, only the outer fringes of the growing shadow touched our borders. Then the shadow expanded and darkened, and to-day the sun of prosperity is all but wholly eclipsed, and we are experiencing the gloom of depression in fullest measure.

We have within the present week been told, on the highest official authority, that the numbers of our unemployed have reached the total of 800,000. On the same authority we have been told that this figure includes not only workers without employment, but also their children and dependents. We have been told, too, that unemployment in Canada is seasonal. And there has been the added declaration that "no one in the country went hungry". I am not going to question any of these statements. Let us assume they are wholly correct. I think we may at the same time assume they are not exaggerated, that they represent the most favourable statement that can be made. What do they represent? They are the numbers actually unemployed of which official count has been taken. What about the numbers of which there is no official count? What about the poor who hide their poverty? What about the numbers whose pride will cause them to suffer endless privation ere their lot be known? What about men and women in every walk of life, the hundreds of thousands of families who are subsisting on the very minimum necessary to existence, and whose minds are already filled with terror at what this ~~monster~~ winter may bring? What about the professional classes, the teachers, preachers, lawyers, physicians?

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What about you very gentlemen whom I am addressing at the moment? Have you all been so fortunate as to escape the evils of the depression and to entertain no fears for the future? Do not mistake my purpose. I am not trying to make out conditions are any worse than they are. I am trying to bring you and others face to face with realities. What I am really trying to have you see is that in very truth we are all one, that you cannot have large numbers of unemployed and dependent women and children in every country, without the causes which are operating to bring about and to continue unemployment affecting adversely all other classes in the country. The problem of unemployment is a social problem and it adversely affects us all.

The second observation I have to make is that this social problem is, above all else, an industrial problem, and that its root causes and consequently its remedies are to be found very largely in industry and the organization of industry. With industry I include, of course, the agencies of commerce and finance which are an essential part of the organization of industry, and of trade, which is the handmaid of industry. It may help to make clear what I have in mind if I seek to define Industry as I understand it:

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"Industry is the process by which the resources of Nature are transformed through human effort into services and commodities available for use. Agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, transportation and communication, transmission of light, heat, water and power, work of construction of various kinds, all that pertains to trade and commerce, and to skilled and unskilled labor, are component elements of this vast process, of which production is the basis, and exchange and distribution derivative and contributing factors." ~~(Industry and Humanity, pr 187.)~~

The third observation I would make is that, so far as industry is concerned with production, that part of the problem presents little in the way of difficulty. That part has already been solved. What we have to-day in Canada as elsewhere is not privation or starvation through lack of food and clothing and fuels shelter; it is privation or starvation in the midst of plenty. Here we have, fortunately, ground for hope, rather than reason to despair. Had the problem been, as in past ages too frequently was the case, one of insufficiency of the necessaries of life, we might well despair of finding a solution, but this, the really difficult part of the problem has been met, and met in a way which promises no mere temporary solution, but a permanent one. Before the era of discovery of the world's surface and resources which began with the

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expeditions of Marco Polo and Christopher Columbus, and the era of invention which began only a little over a century ago, the possibilities of production were very definitely restricted. With invention and discovery, a regime of tools gave way to a regime of machines, and limited human energy to the limitless energy of natural powers in its application to resources which were seen to be boundless. Production as a whole has come in our day to more than equal what is necessary to satisfy the totality of the major material needs. Providence, in other words, has done Its part. It now remains for man, who has demonstrated his ability, under the bounty of Providence, to provide food, clothing, shelter, in abundance, to make a more equitable distribution of what is produced. Surely, surely, that is the least difficult part of the problem. Human ingenuity, which has been equal to solving the greater problem of production, is equal surely to solving the lesser one of an equitable distribution. If we look at the realities of the situation, there is more cause for rejoicing than for despair in what would seem to be required for the way out.

And that brings me to my fourth observation, which is that the solution of the problem is to be found less in a change of the industrial structure and the methods of industrial organization, than in a change in the determination and direction

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of industrial policy, which have proven so efficient in solving the basic aspect of the problem, which will serve to bring about more equitable methods of distribution in industry. If that be true, it will necessitate an examination into the present methods of determining industrial policy, with a view to seeing wherein they are in fault or inadequate. The examination is not a difficult one. We have only to follow the lines which disclose the evolution of the determination and direction of policy as we know them in the State. We all have a share in government today: Kings, Lords and Ladies, where they still exist, high dignitaries in the Church, land owners, property owners, and those who own much or little, or nothing at all, whether they be women or men, so long as they are 21 years of age, and not disqualified on grounds that need not here be mentioned. But it wasn't always thus. We who are here assembled can remember when neither in Britain or in Canada the franchise was not enjoyed by women. It is not enjoyed by women in all the provinces as yet, save in federal affairs. When in 1215 the Barons and King John had their encounter at Runnymede. absolute authority in the determination of State policy received its first blow. But it was succeeded by an authority almost as absolute on the part of a privileged group only a little wider. Then in 1265 representative government had

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its beginning with the parliament of Simon de Montfort. But the parliament of Simon de Montfort was a very different parliament than that which succeeded the Reform Bill of just a century ago, and responsible self-government, as we know it, in our politics today, - despite the serious reversions to a former type from which it has been suffereing - is very different from government by an irresponsible executive as it existed not so many years ago. Here then we have the evolution of government in the State, from autocracy to democracy in the determination of policy; from one to all, sharing in the direction of the affairs of State, through the introduction of the representative idea into government. If that evolution has been possible in the realm of government of the State, in other words, in the determination of national policy, surely a comparable evolution is possible in the realm of government in industry, in the determination of industrial policy. British genius has worked out the one, the same British genius can and will work out the other.

And that brings me to the fifth observation, which is that the solution of the problem of industry will be found in the adoption of similar methods in the determination of industrial policy to those followed in the determination of national policy, namely, affording to all who are concerned with industry a voice, through representation, in the determination

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of industrial policy. That leads me to ask who are those who are concerned with industry? The two that come first to our minds, I care not in which order you place them, are those who contribute their capital, and those who contribute their labour to make industry possible. But they alone do not make possible industry of the highly and widely organized type that we know today, and that is required in an era of world competition. Men of highly trained intelligence and technical knowledge and skill are required to assume the function of management, and, finally, the Community in a thousand and one ways must play its part to enable Industry to be carried on. All four are necessary, as necessary to each other as to industry as a whole - Labour, Capital, Management, and the Community.

Come now to the determination of industrial policy. To what extent do all share alike in its determination? Until very recent times the direction of industrial policy has been almost completely in the control of the one contributing factor, namely, the capital investors, or their representatives. They have had a monopoly of control, and having a monopoly of control they have exercised it too exclusively to their own advantage. It is this monopoly of control of industrial policy which is of the essence of the capitalistic system. Seeing this, there have been violent reactions, - reactions which in one way were inevitable and are easily understood. The other contributing

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parties, exercising their power in such measure as they could, have sought to wrest control of industrial policy from the capital investor and transfer it to themselves, organized as workers, pure and simple, as in some of the Communistic movements; or organized as the State, as in some form of socialism. Industry has become a battleground of rival contending economic interests, each seeking for itself a monopoly of control of industrial policy, instead of being, as it should be, the common ground of cooperating ~~known~~ human interests, sharing a joint control of industrial policy. The cure for monopoly of control on the part of one contributing factor in industry is not the substitution of another monopoly in its stead; it is the getting rid of monopoly altogether, and the substitution in its stead of joint for single control. Capitalism, Communism and Socialism, in so far as ~~they~~ all seek a monopoly of control of industrial policy by any one group in industry, are all alike in the wrong, and I believe are all alike doomed. Cooperation in industrial control, on the part of all contributing factors, will take their place. Where all parties interested are represented at a common table, let us say a round table, at which all have a voice in the determination of policy comparable to the service they are rendering, the problems of industry will soon be ironed out, and the equitable distribution of the rewards of the services rendered by the contributing parties will soon be effected. Only one thing more is needed, and that the

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hardships of the present may help to make apparent. It is ~~a different and~~ a common motive in the determination of policy.

And that brings me to the sixth observation which I have to make. It is that we must come to have an entirely different conception of Industry than has existed in the past. Industry has been viewed in the past too largely as a means for the acquisition of wealth - a source of personal gain, in one form or another. Henceforth, it must be viewed in a different light, in its true light, as being in the nature of social service, and social service of the highest order, for, as we are coming to see today, upon the continuance of industry, made possible by all who contribute thereto, we are wholly dependent for the food that is to nourish our bodies, the fuel and the shelter without which it would be impossible to live.

My next observation is that with this new conception of industry as being in the nature of social service will come a new emphasis which more than all else is needed in the solution of the social problems of our day. Where industry is regarded primarily as a means to the acquisition of wealth, it is natural the emphasis should be on possession, on the sacredness of property. Where it is regarded as in the nature of social service, the emphasis just as inevitably will come to be upon human life, and the sacredness of personality. With that emphasis there will be little difficulty in finding a solution

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to our problems of unemployment, and all the other problems which we seek to meet in haphazard fashion, here and there by different forms of social insurance against the risks of industry and its fears: the fear of unemployment, the fear of accident and disease, the fear of dependence in advanced years. Industry itself, properly directed under joint control of all the parties interested, will recognise and care for the incidents affecting human life which are inseparable from its prosecution and development.

1.

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May I take advamtage of the presemce of the Minister of Railways as a fellow guest this evening to put forward a suggestion which I deem worthy of consideration, as to how practical application might be given to some of the principles set forth in the observations I have been making this evening, in connection with the problem of the National Railways of our country, to which the Minister perhaps even more than most others is giving consideration at the present time. There is, at present, the suggestion that the affairs of the National Railways should be managed by a Board of Trustees, three in number, to be appointed by the government. This body will determine railway policy. In a way that may be only perpetuating what is most objectionable in the old so-called capitalistic system, for it is conceivable that the trustees so appointed will be selected exclusively from the ranks of those who belong to the class known as capitalist investors. What I would like to suggest as worthy of consideration, and for purposes of public discussion before the measure is again considered by parliament, is the wisdom of enlarging this board and making provision for representation on it, not of appointees of the government merely, but representatives as well of other classes who would be representative of the interests that contribute in largest measure to the successful operation of the railways. Labour is the first to suggest itself. There should certainly be on any board of railways, entrusted with the shaping and determination

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of policy one or more representatives of Labour to be selected by themselves from among men in the ranks of labour in whom they have confidence, or by the Government from a panel to be submitted by Labour. Then there should be representatives of those interests in the community most immediately interested in the successful operation of the enterprise, and most vitally affected by railway costs and rates. These, too, should be ~~selected~~ designated, not by the government itself, but selected from a panel ~~to be selected~~ named by organizations representative of other interests. In this I would include, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests. The manufacturers Association, some corresponding body representative of agricultural interests in a large way, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, - bodies such as these might be called upon to give names from which the Government would make a selection. An organization such as the one I am addressing might with advantage conceivably be asked to name one or more of its members in whose integrity, business acumen and judgment its members had greatest confidence to serve as a trustee on such a Board. There would result from selections made in this manner a body of opinion which would be broadly representative of all interested parties, and a supervision of the affairs of the railway in a manner which I believe would help to inspire confidence in ~~the control of~~ its policies and bring about a harmonizing of interests which would

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go far to further its efficient operation. It would, too, be introducing into industry an element of self-government which is greatly needed if its problems are to be satisfactorily solved. The day is past when the state can continue to assume more and more in the way of obligation. It has more already than it can properly handle. It can be a partner in industry, and should have a voice in the control of industrial policy, but it should be as a contributing party to industry that it should exercise this right. To exercise it in the form of a monopoly of control of industrial policy is to perpetuate evils from which at the present we should endeavour to escape. This is merely a tentative suggestion. It is one I make on my own responsibility. It is not one to which any political party is committed, and it might not be acceptable to any, but it is deserving, I believe, of consideration and public discussion, and has about it at least the merit of being a constructive suggestion at a time when such are very much in order.

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The problem of unemployment as we have it in Canada today should, I believe, be managed in a similar way. It is a national problem, too vast and complicated for any single Department of the Federal Government to attempt to deal with, and too important to be left to the varied and divers policies of Provincial Governments and Municipalities. Just as in time of war there was a National Committee representative of all classes in the community, which administered the national patriotic fund, and did so in accordance with policies acceptable alike to Provincial Governments and Municipalities, as well as voluntary organizations, so, too, today we should have a National Committee or Commission representative of the parties to industry, representative of organizations such as those I have already named, - the railways, labour, manufacturers, agriculturists, Chambers of Commerce, and representative as well of such organizations as the National Council of Women, the Red Cross Salvation Army, and other voluntary organizations which have to do with social welfare and unemployment relief. Such a body should be free at all times to secure the benefit of expert opinion and advice, and should aim at both collecting and disseminating information which should be helpful in the solution of the existing situation, and providing remedies of a more enduring character.

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If the millions that have already been spent from Federal and Provincial treasuries had been subject to ~~independent~~ control and direction of the kind which such a body would be in a position to give, the story of unemployment should not be what it is in Canada today. Even yet, a body of the kind I have mentioned should be brought into existence, if only to do what lies within its power to co-ordinate efforts and to accumulate the data which anybody charged with the consideration of a national scheme of social insurance would wish to have at its disposal. Did time permit I should like to point out wherein the control of policy with respect to other enterprises, as, for example, radio broadcasting, might be all the better for its administration under a Board broadly representative of all the interests most immediately affected by its direction and control. What I am really interested in pointing out is the necessity, if the state is to discharge its functions aright, of taking less and less upon its own shoulders, and doing more and more in the way of making provision for self-government in industry comparable in many of its features to ~~responsibility in~~ responsible self-government as we know it in many of the affairs of state.

I have dealt this evening with only one phase of the industrial problem, more particularly the human aspect as it is affected by the control and direction of policy. There is another

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phase equally important in industry as it is organized today, and that is the world aspect, the interdependence of nations upon each other in matters of trade. But here we get into the arena of politics, and I have been told that politics was something which should be touched upon as lightly as possible at ~~a~~ this gathering ~~such as this~~. I should feel, however, that I had given you but one half of the story if I did not indicate that there is a side which relates to trade and finance quite as important as the one I have dealt with so hurriedly tonight. Just as on every coin of the realm has two sides differently stamped though it remains the same coin, so the problems of industry have in the main their two aspects. The one is the human aspect, concerned primarily, as I have said, with industrial policy or government in industry, and which in the symbolism of the coin might be said to be represented by the head of the sovereign, and the other the more distinctively economic aspect concerned with matters of finance and trade, questions of imports, exports, exchange, banking credit, currency and the like, which in the symbolism of the coin finds expression on the side which denominates its value in terms of currency. These later problems are forcing themselves ~~repeatedly~~ increasingly to the fore. I shall have to leave them, for the present at least, to the public platform and

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to parliament, with this final word which I feel the conditions of our times demand, that they too will find their ultimate solution in the conception of industry and all that administers to industry being in the nature of social service and service so broadly considered as not to be confined to the citizens of any single state, but rather to that all embracing service which finds its highest expression in the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

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I - Introductory

Order reversed.

Danger of Times.

Conditions as they are today.

II - Observations

1. Problem as Social Problem.

2. An Industrial Problem.

3. As it Affects Production, already Solved.

4. Change in Determination Industrial Policy Necessary.

5. Change to follow Methods in Determination National Policy.

6. New Conception Necessary - Social Service.

7. Social Service brings new Emphasis on Life and Personality.

III - Practical Application -

1. Railways.

2. Unemployment Relief.

3. Radio.

IV - Human Aspect & World Aspect - Trade and Finance -

2 Sides of Coin.

Solution in Social Service Conception -

Well-being of mankind.

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Introductory. -

Comm. Travellers better informed than M.P.'s on Can.

order of things reversed;

law of compensation.

Danger of our times:

too much action - too little thought;

people countenance anything;

panaceas become mirages.

Address tonight on Conditions as they are today:

observations merely.

I - Problem Today a Social Problem

How to live.

Unprecedented prosperity:

shadow of prosperity;

eclipse.

Official statement 800,000 unemployed:

what of unknown privation and poverty?

not making conditions worse, but bringing face to face with realities -

we are all one.

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II - Social Problem an Industrial one.

Causes and remedies there:

define industry.

III - Problem of Industry as it affects Production already solved.

Ground for hope.

Due to eras of discovery and invention.

Providence has done its part:

for man to provide equitable distribution;

human ingenuity equal to task.

IV - Solution of Problems lies in Change in Determination and Direction of Industrial Policy.

Does not lie in change of industrial structure and methods.

Parallel in evolution of policy in state:

all share in government today;

not always so - 1215; King John and the Barons;

1265; Simon de Montfort;

Reform Bill - Responsible Govt.

Autocracy to Democracy.

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V - Solution of Problem through adoption of Similar Methods in Determination of Industrial Policy to Determination of National Policy.

4 Parties to Industry:

up to present direction of policy monopoly of control by capitalist investors;

monopoly essence of system.

Violent reactions:

communistic movements; Socialism;

industry battleground.

Cure:

substitute joint for single control;

capitalism, communism, socialism - all deemed;

co-operation in industrial control order of the future-

will solve industrial problem.

VI - New Conception of Industry Necessary

Industry a Social Service.

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VII - Social Service will bring New Emphasis

Emphasis on life and personality vs. possession and property.

Will solve social insurance, risks of industry, fear

Practical Application of Observations to Problem of National Railways:

Board of 3 trustees likely to perpetuate objectionable features capitalistic system.

Should enlarge to include -

Labour;

other interests vitally affected -

e.g. manufacturing, agriculture, commerce, possibly travellers.

Board which is broadly representative will

inspire confidence;

harmonize interests;

introduce element self-govt. into industry

State overloaded - But can be partner:

must not attempt more;

least of all monopoly of control.

Tentative Suggestion on own Responsibility

deserving of consideration as constructive

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Problem of Unemployment Relief:

Should be similarly handled.

Problem of Radio:

Should be similarly handled.

Only Half the Problem:

deals with human side - concern of govt.

remain world aspects - trade and finance;

simile two sides of coin;

social service conception must find place in solution finance and trade;

well-being of mankind throughout world.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition
D 10237

Name of Publication..... The Toronto Globe .....

Date ..... Dec. 17, 1932 .....

Subject ..... Toast To Canada - Industrial and social problems; Unemployment; world conditions. .....

ONTARIO PREMIER AMONG AUDIENCE

Urging the substitution of "joint" for "single" control of industry, involving the managerial co-operation of labor, management and the community, as well as capital, Right Hon. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal Leader, told the Commercial Travellers' Association at its annual banquet in the Royal York Hotel last night that present "monopoly" of control by capital was responsible for the present social unrest.

Opposite Extremes.

Pursuing his conception of the development of a new industrial democracy, the Liberal Leader showed how, in his opinion, socialism and communism constituted the opposite extreme to present conditions. They also desired monopoly of control—and in his view they, like capital, were going to have to surrender the idea of "monopoly."

It was distinctly a non-political gathering, with Prime Minister George S. Henry and Ontario Liberal Leader Mitchell F. Hepburn seated at the head table, on different sides of the Chairman, and Right Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. Dr. Robert J. Manion, Minister of Railways in the Bennett Government, similarly honored. The audience laughed heartily as Mr. King and Dr. Manion spoke facetiously of the difference between their Parliamentary and social attitudes toward one another. Premier Henry and Mr. Hepburn, for this occasion, were listeners, rather than speakers.

More than 1,000 commercial men crowded the big hall for the occasion, which is an annual pre-Christmas event with them, and invariably is a gala and convivial evening. An impressive part of the evening's program was the sounding of the Last Post, with lights dimming to darkness.

John R. MacNicol, M.P., veteran member of the association, proposed the toast to "Canada," to which Mr. King responded, and in that connection paid tribute to the memory of pioneers who had laid the foundation for the country's greatness. D. R. Mackenzie proposed the toast to "Transportation."

Control in Industry.

"Until very recent times the direction of industrial policy has been almost completely in the control of the one contributing factor, namely, the capital investors, or their representatives," said Mr. King. "They have had a monopoly of control, and, having a monopoly of control, they have exercised it too exclusively to their own advantage. It is this monopoly of control of industrial policy which is of the essence of the capitalistic system.

"The cure for monopoly of control on the part of one contributing factor in industry is not the substitution of another monopoly in its stead; it is the getting rid of monopoly altogether, and the substitution in its stead of joint for single control. Capitalism, communism and socialism, in so far as each seeks a monopoly of control of industrial policy by any one group in industry, are all alike in the wrong, and I believe are all alike doomed. Co-operation in industrial control, on the part of all contributing factors, will take their place.

Where all parties interested are represented at a common table, let us say a round-table, at which all have a voice in the determination of policy comparable to the service they are rendering, the problems of industry will soon be ironed out, and the equitable distribution of the rewards of the services rendered by the contributing parties will soon be effected. Only one thing is needed, and that the hardships of the present may help to make apparent. It is a common motive in the determination of policy.

"We must come to have an entirely different conception of industry than has existed in the past. Industry has been viewed in the past too largely as a means for the acquisition of wealth—a source of personal gain, in one form or another. Henceforth, it must be viewed in a different light, in its true light, as being in the nature of social service, and social service of the highest order; for, as we are coming to see today, that upon the continuance of industry, made possible by all who contribute thereto, we are wholly dependent for the food that is to nourish our bodies, the garments necessary to clothe them, the fuel and the shelter without which it would be impossible to live."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Leader of the Opposition

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Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

Railways Problem.

"There is, at present, the suggestion that the affairs of the National Railways should be managed by a Board of Trustees, three in number, to be appointed by the Government," said the Federal Liberal Leader. "This body will determine railway policy. In a way, that may be only perpetuating what is most objectionable in the old so-called capitalistic system, for it is conceivable that the trustees so appointed will be selected exclusively from the ranks of those who belong to the class known as capitalist investors. What I would like to suggest as worthy of consideration, and for purposes of public discussion before the measure is again considered by Parliament, is the wisdom of enlarging this board and making provision for representation on it, not of appointees of the Government merely, but representatives as well of other classes who would be representative of the interests that contribute in largest measure to the successful operation of the railways. Labor is the first to suggest itself.

Other Representatives.

"Then there should be representatives of those interests in the community most immediately interested in the successful operation of the enterprise, and most vitally affected by railway costs and rates. These, too, should be designated, not by the Government itself, but selected from a panel named by organizations representative of other interests. In this I would include manufacturing, agricultural and commercial. The Manufacturers' Association, some corresponding body representative of agricultural interests in a large way, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce—bodies such as these might be called upon to give names from which the Government would make a selection. An organization such as the one I am addressing might with advantage, conceivably, be asked to name one or more of its members in whose integrity, business acumen and judgment its members had greatest confidence to serve as a trustee on such a board."

To deal with unemployment, he said, "we should have a National Committee or Commission representative of the parties to industry, representative of organizations such as those I have already named—the railways, labor, manufacturers, agriculturists, Chamber of Commerce, and representative as well of such organizations as the National Council of Women, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other voluntary organizations which have to do with social welfare and unemployment relief. Such a body should be free at all times to secure the benefit of expert opinion and advice, and should aim at both collecting and disseminating information which should be helpful in the solution of the existing situation, and providing remedies of a more enduring character."

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NOTES FOR NOMINATION SPEECH

Newmarket, Ontario,

January 19th, 1922.

1.- Thanks to Liberals of North York for this latest expression of their confidence in tendering renomination. 2.- Thanks to Mr. Burnaby and the Progressives for their decision not to offer any opposition. 3.- Thanks to members of the Conservative Party who have not hesitated to openly express their disfavor at the forcing of a by-election at the present time; and to those on whose support I feel I can rely.

From what I have gathered from Conservative opinion at the Capital of Ottawa, as well as from other parts of the Dominion, I am inclined to think that Mr. Armstrong's action in compelling a contest is viewed, not only with disfavor, but with some considerable discontent and alarm as to possible consequences upon the candidature of his leader, Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen, to whom no opposition has been offered by the Liberals of Grenville County or in other parts of the Dominion.

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Explanation of attitude towards Prime Minister.

(Clipping containing comment of Mr. King on Mr. Meighen appointing Mr. Casselman to an office under the Crown) Exhibit "A".

In some quarters it has been assumed that I begrudged Mr. Meighen's re-election to the House of Commons. As a matter of fact, far from having in my mind any such intention, I have been ready to have facilitated his re-entry into the House of Commons without opposition from the Liberals had a vacancy arisen or been created in a constitutional and regular manner. My exception to the action of Mr. Meighen and his colleagues in appointing a Member of Parliament to an office under the Crown in order to create a vacancy for Mr. Meighen was wholly to the regularity of this procedure in view of the overwhelming verdict of the country against Mr. Meighen and his Administration. Never before in the history of our country has a Government suffered so humiliating and ignominious a defeat. In five of nine provinces it was without a single member of Parliament and but for the three-cornered contests Mr. Meighen would not have had as many followers on the night of the 6th of December as he had Ministers at the time of his appeal to the country. Under these circumstances, for his Government to have ventured without any reference to any member of the incoming Adminis-

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tration to appoint a member of Parliament to an office under the Crown and to make provision for a by-election was an amazing course of procedure and cannot but disclose how little regard Mr. Meighen and his Associates have for the spirit of the Constitution and constitutional procedure. If it is the will of the people which parliament is intended to express and which it is the duty of Parliament to safeguard, it can hardly be urged that Mr. Meighen's action in intending to provide himself with a seat in Parliament between the date of his own defeat and that of his Administration and his laying down the reins of office was in accordance with this fundamental aims of a constitutional government.

It is an interesting sidelight on Mr. Meighen's regard for his personal interests as compared with those of the public that during the period of his tenure of office as Prime Minister he postponed to the latest possible date the holding of by-elections in most of the constituencies where vacancies had occurred and defeated a resolution in the House of Commons moved by the Opposition to the effect that the existing vacancies in the constituencies should be filled at the earliest possible moment in order to insure a representation of all the constituencies in the making of laws.

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Another interesting sidelight upon Mr. Meighen's attitude on the relation of himself towards the people is afforded by the note sounded in his first address to the electors of Grenville. There was not a word of thanks to the electors for having sought to have him as their representative. On the contrary he told them in his self-satisfied manner that he had selected Grenville as the constituency which he wished to represent because it was a convenient distance from Ottawa.

These incidents are enlightening in that they serve to reveal the distinction between Liberalism and Toryism in their respective attitudes towards the people. The Liberal is ever ready not only to acknowledge but also to assert and safeguard the rights of the people. Toryism is apt to lay the emphasis on the rights of a class and take it for granted that only members of the privileged circles should be permitted to control the affairs of a nation.

As this is the first time that I have had occasion to deliver anything in the nature of a public address since being invited by His Excellency to form an Administration it would seem appropriate that I should at the moment take the public, to some extent, into my confidence, as to the aims I kept before me in the formation of the new Liberal Administration. How far I have been successful in realizing what I have had at heart, the public will be able to judge for itself.

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First of all, let me say that in the formation of a cabinet, as in all practical constructive work, one has to take account of conditions as they are and of the instruments placed in one's hands. Next to the complete defeat of the Administration the most significant feature of the result of the campaign was the relative size of the respective groups in the new representation in the House of Commons and their economic and political significance from the national point of view.

It is sometimes said that in the last analysis, geography plays a more important part in determining the ultimate fate and destinies of nations than any other factor. Be this as it may, geography in political affairs is an all-important consideration. Taking a map of Canada and viewing the result of the election in bird's eye fashion, one cannot be but struck with the fact that, so far as Western Canada is concerned, its representation is very largely, and excepting the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, all but exclusively progressive. To permit any portion or any part of the Dominion of Canada, and particularly the part more or less remote from the seat of Government, to be unrepresented in the cabinet over a period of years, could not, in my opinion, prove other than highly prejudicial to national unity, which must ever remain the foundation stone of the entire national structure.

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In the formation of the Government, I have aimed, above all else, at National Unity. This end I have felt would be served, and the federal spirit of our constitution most acceptably recognized, by according representation in the Cabinet, so far as might be possible, to all the Provinces of Canada, and that with regard to the number of constituencies in each province and to groups of associated provinces.

In those parts of Canada where liberal thought and opinion is divided, though equally opposed to the reactionary character and policies of the late administration, I have felt that national unity would be the further promoted, and confidence and good-will between all parts and classes augmented, were opportunity of representation in the new Liberal Administration afforded individuals enjoying the confidence of a considerable portion of the Canadian electorate who, but for such representation, might, as the years pass, be led to experience a feeling of isolation as respects the formation and administration of our national policies. Accordingly, I made it known that, regardless of existing differences I was prepared to consider representation in the Cabinet of all who were prepared to advocate and support liberal principles and policies, such representation to be on a basis identical with that expected of every member of the new administration. Whilst it

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was felt by those with whom I conferred that existing conditions would not permit of representation of their followings on this understanding. I have reason to believe that the attitude assumed by myself in this particular was duly appreciated and met in like spirit.

With respect to the new Government, certain reforms have been instituted with a view to economy in national expenditure and to efficiency in administration.

1. The size of the Cabinet has been reduced. At the time of the formation of the Unionist Administration, for reasons alleged to be connected with the war, the Cabinet was increased in size by Sir Robert Borden. It was made of equal size by Mr. Meighen at the time of his recent appeal to the electorate. There were in the administration with which Mr. Meighen appealed to the country twenty-two ministers, eighteen of whom, including the Solicitor General, were holding office under the Crown, and four of whom were ministers without portfolio. Prior to the War, the office of President of the Privy Council was held in conjunction with that of the Prime Minister. The duties attaching to that office are not such as to render necessary, or to justify, its being continued as a separate portfolio. It will therefore be held,

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as formerly, in conjunction with the office of Prime Minister. The number of ministers without portfolio has been reduced from four to three.

2. The allotting of portfolios to members of the Senate will not be continued as a practice. Except for very special reasons, Ministers of the Crown holding portfolios will hereafter be selected from members of Parliament occupying seats in the House of Commons. In the Ministry as announced, there is an apparent exception to this rule. It is, however, only apparent. Hon. Hewitt Bostock, of British Columbia, who has been the Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Senate, and who has been given the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, will, it is understood, be appointed Speaker of the Senate as soon as Parliament meets. British Columbia's representation in the ministry will then revert to the House of Commons. Senator Bostock, it is expected, will be succeeded in the leadership of the Senate by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, who, as Minister without portfolio, will then be the only representative of the Senate in the Ministry.

It is further understood that, at the opening of Parliament, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will be selected as Speaker of the

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House of Commons. Mr. Lemieux was urged to become a member of the new administration, but preferred to be relieved of again assuming office as a Minister of the Crown.

3. The Departments of Militia, Naval Service, Air Force, and possibly also Mounted Police, are to be combined in one department of national defence.

4. As a means of affording to members of the House of Commons opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the business of different departments of the Government, and of qualifying for promotion to higher positions, early consideration will be given by the new administration to the desirability of appointing, in an honorary capacity, from among members of the House of Commons, parliamentary under-secretaries to assist the Ministers during the parliamentary sessions.-

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Notes for Newmarket Nomination Speech

1.- Thanks to Liberals of North York for this latest expression of their confidence in tendering renomination.2.- Thanks to Mr. Burnaby and the Progressives for their decision not to offer any opposition.
3.- Thanks to members of the Conservative Party who have not hesitated to openly express their disfavor at the forcing of a by-election at the present time; and to those on whose support I feel I can rely. From what I have gathered from Conservative opinion at the Capital of Ottawa, as well as from other parts of the Dominion I am inclined to think that Mr. Armstrong's action in compelling a contest is viewed not only with disfavor, but with some considerable discontent and alarm as to possible consequences upon the candidature of his leader Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen, to whom no opposition has been offered by the Liberals of Grenville County or in other parts of the Dominion .

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Explanation of attitude towards Prime Minister.

(Clipping containing comment of Mr. King on Mr. Meighen appointing Mr. Casselman to an office under the Crown)

In some quarters it has been assumed that I begrudged Mr. Meighen's re-election to the House of Commons. As a matter of fact, far from having in my mind any such intention, I have been ready for to have facilitated his re-entry into the House of Commons without opposition from the Liberals had a vacancy arisen or been created in a constitutional and regular manner. My exception to the action of Mr. Meighen and his colleagues in appointing a Member of Parliament to an office under the Crown in order to create a vacancy for Mr. Meighen was an irregular procedure in view of the overwhelming verdict of the country against Mr. Meighen and his Administration. Never before in the history of our country has a Government suffered so humiliating and ignominious a defeat. In five of nine provinces it was without a single member of Parliament and but for the three-cornered contests Mr. Meighen would not have had as many followers on the night of the 6th of December as he had Ministers at the time of his appeal to the country. Under these circumstances for his Government to have ventured without any reference to any member of the incoming Administration to appoint a member of Parliament to an office under the Crown and to make provision for a by-election was an amazing course of procedure and cannot but disclose how little regard Mr. Meighen and his Associates have for the spirit of the Constitution and constitutional procedure. If it is the will of the people which parliament is intended to, express which it is the duty of Parliament to safeguard, it can hardly be urged that Mr. Meighen's action is intended to provide himself with a seat in Parliament between the date of of his own defeat and that of his Administration and his laying down the reins of office was in accordance with this fundamental aim of a constitutional government.

It is an interesting sidelight on Mr. Meighen's regard for his personal interest as compared with those of the public that during the period of his tenure of office as Prime Minister he postponed to the latest possible date the holding of by-elections in most of the constituencies where vacancies had occurred and defeated a resolution in the House of Commons moved by the Opposition to the effect that the existing vacancies in the constituencies should be filled at the earliest possible moment in order to insure a representation of all the constituencies in the making of laws.

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Another interesting sidelight upon Mr. Meighen's attitude of the relation of himself towards the people is afforded by the note sounded in his first address to the electors of Grenville. There was not a word of thanks to the electors for having sought to have him as their representative. On the contrary he told them in his self-satisfied manner that he had selected Grenville as the constituency which he wished to represent because it was a convenient distance from Ottawa.

These incidents are enlightening in that they serve to reveal the distinction between Liberalism and Toryism in their respective attitudes towards the people. The Liberal is ever ready not only to act but also to assert and safeguard the rights of the people. Toryism is apt to lay the emphasis on the rights of the classes and take it for granted that only members of the privileged circles should be permitted to control the affairs of a nation.

As this is the first time that I have had occasion to deliver anything in the nature of a public address since being invited by His Excellency to form anAdministration it would seem appropriate that I should at the moment take the public, to some extent, into my confidence, as to the aims I kept before me inthe formation of the new Liberal Administration how far I have been successful in realizing. What I have had at heart the public will be able to judge for itself. First of all let me say that in the formation of a cabinet, as in all practical constructional work one has to take account of conditions as they are and of the instruments placed in ones hand. Next to the complete defeat of the

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Administration the most significant feature of the result of the campaign was the relative size of the respective groups in the new representation in the House of Commons and their economic and political significance from the national point of view.

It is sometimes said that in the last analysis, Geography played a more important part in determining the ultimate fate and destinies of nations than any other feature. Be this as it may, geography in political affairs is an all important consideration. Taking a map of Canada and viewing the result of the election in bird's eye fashion one cannot be but struck with the fact that so far as Western Canada is concerned its representation is very largely, and excepting the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, exclusively progressive. To permit any portion of any part of the Dominion of Canada and particularly the part more or less remote from the seat of Government to be un-represented in the cabinet over a period of years could not in my opinion prove other than highly prejudicial to national unity which must remain the foundation stone of the entire national structure.

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AIM AT NATIONAL UNITY IN FORMATION OF CABINET

Having repeatedly in my public addresses voiced the opinion that much of the ~~public~~ progressive movement was in the nature of an advanced Liberalism, and having repeatedly discovered the same sentiment in the utterances of many of the Progressives themselves, I felt that the differences which had arisen in the course of a political contest should not be permitted to stand in the way of any step which would serve to make for national unity and solidarity by avoiding the danger, which appears to me to a very real one, of any part of the DOMINION or any considerable body of Liberal opinion finding itself isolated, as the pass, in the shaping and administration of our national policies. I therefore caused it to be known to the leaders of the Progressive movement that I was prepared to consider including in the Government certain of their number who were known to enjoy, in largest measure the confidence of those comprising their group, on the understanding however that it was a Liberal Administration which was being formed, and that anything in the nature of recognition on the basis of coalition or compromise could not be entertained.

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For reasons which are necessarily a matter of their own concern, it was not felt by those with whom I conferred that advantage could be taken, at all events within the li=ited time within which action was necessary, of the attitude thus assumed. I have reason to believe that the attitude of good-will thus expressed toward the representatives of an important body of political opinion in our country has not been without effect for good in the relations between t e constituent elements of our political population, and that where identification of t e Progressives with the Liberal Party in matters of government had not been possible, at least cooperation in the work of government along liberal and progressive lines has been materially furthered. After all, it is important constantly to remember in the conduct of national affa_irs, that, as respects differences whether they be on religious, economic or political lines, the things we hold in common are vastly more important and fortunately also vastly more considerable than that which divide us, and that the common good is ussually the highest good as well.

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In the person of Mr. Motherwell we have fortunately obtained as Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada a gentleman with exceptional qualifications for that portfolio, whereas for the important portfolio of Minister of the Interior we have obtained the services of one who for many years was Minister for one of the Western Provinces, and whose Government was held in such high regard that it is an open secret that, though defeated in the last Provincial elections, he was asked by those by whom his government was overthrown if he would not be willing to reassume the Premiership of his Province as their Leader. It is possible to take too seriously the line of demarkation between different phases of political thought and opinion. I feel this to be true as regards Progressive and Liberal thought, where the former has regard, primarily, for principles and only secondarily for class. Where, however, the distinction is based upon classthere we come to a difference that is as profound as the difference between Liberalism and Toryism. After all, Toryism means as it has always meant, the assumption of Government by a class who believe in the right of the privileged few to govern as against the rights of the many.

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EXPERIENCE

I would like to express my thanks to the electors of the several Constituencies in our Dominion who have facilitated the return to Parliament of the several Ministers who had honoured me with their confidence and co-operation in the conduct of public affairs.

I have reason to believe that with one single exception the Constituencies represented by the Ministers of the Crown have not only done honour to their representatives, but honour to themselves as well by today returning by acclamation those who have assumed the onerous and responsible duties of administering the affairs of our country. I cannot too greatly deplore the single exception of which I have been informed, namely, the opposition in South Essex to my friend and colleague, the Honourable George P. Graham. Just why any opposition should be offered to Mr. Graham as Minister of the Crown in the Constituency which he carried before the Government was formed, and while seeking election merely as a Member of Parliament, not re-election as a Minister, it is difficult to comprehend. I greatly fear that the opposition to Mr. Graham is factious in its nature, and would never have taken place had the wiser counsel of those most concerned been heeded. May I take advantage of this occasion to point out wherein I hope the electors of South Essex will arise to the occasion and further the fulfilment of a national obligation in returning

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Mr. Graham to Parliament by a hansome majority. In the first place there is the circumstance that Mr. Graham has a knowledge of public affairs and a very special knowledge of an all important Department of national administration which few, if any, other of our public men possess. As is well known, Mr. Graham enjoyed for many years the confidence of our late Leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to a degree not surpassed by any of Sir Wilfrid's former colleagues. As Minister of Railways in the Laurier administration, Mr. Graham came to have a knowledge of railway matters second to none of any public man in Canada. Next to the problem of taxation the greatest, perhaps, of our national problems today is that of the successful administration of the vast system of railways which, during the period of the late administration was acquired by the Government of the country. Mr. Graham, though not the Minister of the Railway Department, is in a position to materially aid the Government in its deliberations in counsel by a special knowledge and judgment in those matters.

Personnel of the Cabinet who combine experience and wisdom in matters of administration with recognized ability and worth on the part of younger men.

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Departmental Undersecretaries as a training school.

A representative character of Cabinet: - Farmers, business men, journalists, professional men, doctors, lawyers, - express regret not having returned soldiers. It is not due to any fault on the part of the Liberal Party in the selection of candidates which embrace generals of distinction, prominent soldiers and Victoria Cross winners. But we have Mr. George P. Graham, who lost his only son overseas in the war, and Honourable Dr. Boland, who was a prisoner of war for several years. With Mr. Graham in charge of Militia and Defence, and Honourable Dr. Boland in charge of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Army Veterans would have reason to count on sympathetic attention being given in these different branches of public administration.

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Misapprehension as to the combining of Portfolio of the Interior and that of the Immigration.

Most important of all needs is the development of a strong Immigration policy— Solution of the Railway problem rests in getting settlers along the lines of our railway system.

Mr. Graham needed for his special knowledge of railway matters and to effect consolidation of defence forces in one department of defence - Avoided overhead charges and overlapping and effect reduction in expenditure along with the increasing of efficiency - - -

In connection with administration it is important to remind the public that under our system of Government, Ministers have a dual function to perform. They are not only legislators and responible for shaping of policies and matters of legislation but they are also administrators, executive officers of departments. Circumstances have combined to make the attention to the administration part of the functions particularly important at the present time. It goes without saying that once an election has been decidd upon and entered upon, Ministers are in a position to give very little attention to the work of their department. It is well to recall that we have been in the stressof a political conflict since last year and that from that time until after the cabinet was formed there has been very little supervision over the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ various departments of the government with the result that the machinery of the government has become considerably clogged.

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There are vast arrears of public business which have been held for more favourable opportunities. It must also be remembered that while parliament is in session, Ministers have to give most of their time to matters pertaining to legislation and the period of stress of the session is generally followed by some brief respite. The last session of parliament commenced in February and was concluded in the month of June. During the summer months many of the ministers, including the Prime Minister, were abroad. The Prime Minister had only returned a few days when the announcement of a General Election was made. Since the election a couple of weeks have necessarily been consumed in the formation of the cabinet. It is almost true that for a year past there has been very little in the way of adequate supervision by Ministers of the Crown of the work of the various departments. Until the new Ministers become familiar with all the committments of the various operations of their departments we shall not be in a position to advise parliament of the exact position of our national affairs.

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The public will understand that there is very little time to mature a legislative program of any great significance if Parliament is to be summoned in the very near future. In as much as the fiscal year ends with the month of March, it is imperative that Parliament should meet some little time before that date. If estimates are to be prepared and ready within reasonable time after Parliament convenes, I question if it is humanly possible to expect the calling together of ~~Ministers~~ members within a shorter interval than six weeks. Of course, by-elections may necessitate further delay. Were I to encounter a contest in North York and give any time to it, it would certainly involve postponing the calling of Parliament for a longer period.

I have felt the national interest would be best served, if we were to return to the practice, followed under the Laurier Administration, of summoning Parliament in the Fall of the year, providing for an adjournment at the Xmas recess and reassembling early in the new year. Such a plan has the obvious merit of giving to members an opportunity of familiarising themselves in a more careful way with the

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business before Parliament and of ascertaining by direct contact with their constituents what their views are. It permits Ministers and members of the public service a breathing space and altogether allows the busines of ~~xaxirmanexxxx~~ Parliament to be carried on in a more deliberate fashion. What I think is most required is to restore the character of the House of Commons as a deliberative assembly and to have a greater regard for the supremacy of Parliament in all that pertains to the Government of the country. One criticism which the late administration more than deserved was that, under it, the affairs of the country were conducted, to a very great extent, under Orders-in-Council, that the public was made acquainted of matters of administration by what transpired in inspired articles in the Press, and Parliament function was reduced to that of registering the will of the ministry. This was reverting from responsible government to autocratic rule. My intention is to restore the supremacy of Parliament in the making of laws, in the conduct of national affairs, to regard the cabinet as a Committee of the House of Commons

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deriving its authority from, and being responsible to, its members. Instead ,therefore, of following the practice of acquainting the public with the doings of the Ministry through inspired Press despatches, I shall endeavour to recognize the rightfu l place of people's representatives by keeping them, in the first instance, in the confidence of the Ministry, where that is possible, with respect to national policies and matters incidental thereto. As the people come to see that the Government in all its transactions seeks to be more and more guided by the will and wish of Parliament, we shall come to have a greater measure of confidence in our political institutions, and the disappearance perhaps of the control of political affairs by a political group.

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Toronto Daily Star Jan 19th 1922

E-1165

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TREMENDOUS OVATION GREETS THE PREMIER

Mr. Armstrong Ill and Fails to Show Up at Nomination Meeting in Newmarket—Archie Draimin of Toronto Substitutes for Him.

BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN OPENS WITH BANG

Special to The Star by a Staff Reporter.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 19.—There was no abatement of enthusiasm in North York when the by-election campaign opened here this afternoon with a joint Liberal and Conservative rally following the nominations of the premier and J. A. M. Armstrong. It opened with a bang. The town hall was jammed in defiance of all fire regulations and a delirium of applause greeted the premier when he appeared on the platform.

At the last minute it was announced that Mr. Armstrong was ill and unable to speak. The invitation of the chairman, Howard Cane, did not go unaccepted, however. A deep and impressive voice spoke up from the rear of the platform, "I will speak for Mr. Armstrong." It was none other than Mr. Archie Draimin, of Toronto.

Mr. Braimin made a good many votes for the premier this afternoon. He occupied the platform for fifteen minutes. His performance was a burlesque.

Mr. Draimin started well by peering under the table with the remark "I see there's nothing there so I guess its safe." He followed this by announcing that Mr. Armstrong is running for one reason and one only, "the Sutton liquor raid, engineered not by men like Mr. Cane here, but by some rotten Grits and certainly by Mr. Raney and his paid detectives."

He followed this by a few pleasantries regarding the harmless habit of indulging in the odd drink at times.

"Were you at Sutton?" asked a voice. "Yes," bawled Archie. "I was there and I had a drink." (Wild uproar.)

Archie turned then to personalities and his accent began to give way under the strain. He described in detail Mr. Armstrong's virtues, proclaimed that he was "not afraid of a dozen Mackenzie King's," and said that his hearers should vote for the Conservative party because it is the only patriotic party in Canada.

A Sad Mistake.

Then Archie made a sad mistake. He told the audience why they should not vote for the Liberals. "It is Quebec, and Quebec is the disloyal section of this country. They sent no men to the war, they——" He got no further. A wild roar smothered him. A semicircle of ferocious gentlemen surrounded him from the rear. Fists were brandished menacingly and things looked decidedly bad for Mr. Draimin.

"Take it back," roared a dozen —"kill him," from another dozen— "throw him out the window" from others.

Archie tried to smooth it over, but the crowd wanted his blood.

Finally he capitulated, apologized, and withdrew his remarks.

The remainder of the oration of Mr. Armstrong's representative did not matter much, because little of it could be heard.

One gathered between interruptions that Archie was expressing a desire to wager large sums of money with one and all on some subject in which he manifested interest by brandishing a large roll of bills. Finally he saw it was no go, and made a discreet exit, with the pleasant information that he is to be here throughout the campaign and that he is "a Jew and proud of it."

"Now that the entertainment is over," said Chairman Howard Cane, "we can proceed to business," and in a very neat little speech introduced the premier.

Mr King, who had been quietly smiling all through Mr. Draimin's efforts, was greeted with a wild enthusiasm which prolonged into moments of steady cheering.

In Class By Himself.

The premier opened his address with an expression of his sincere and humble gratitude to North York for their verdict on December 6th. He referred laughingly to the present contest, and reading telegrams telling of the acclamations of all his cabinet ministers said that he is "evidently the only unworthy member of the cabinet."

Referring to Mr. Meighen's candidature in Grenville the premier said that it was an example of Meighen autocracy in choosing Grenville as close to Ottawa instead of following the path of democracy by waiting for the people to choose him. At the same time he had requested that there be no opposition to Mr. Meighen. "As a matter of fact," said the premier with a smile, "I'll be very glad to see Mr. Meighen in the House of Commons. I want him as leader of the opposition because he is a typical Tory and he serves admirably to show the distinction between the principles of Liberalism and Conservatism."

Premier King then turned to Mr. Armstrong's position in opposing his return to Ottawa. He dealt with it with good humor, without rancor and with sympathy.

He read Mr. Armstrong's recent statement of his motive in accepting nomination, pointing out that it contained no mention of national questions but rested entirely on a personal matter of Mr. Armstrong's reputation. "It is personal not public not local not national," he said, "and interests Canada only in so far as it may hinder the speedy establishment of government and the expenditure of large sums of money in campaign arrangements."

Protests Too Much.

"There is an old saying," he continued, "that the lady protesteth too much and to my mind Mr. Armstrong is only doing himself harm by too much denial, especially if his friends permit the affair to go on to a verdict of the people against him by 4,000 or 5,000 majority. If Mr. Armstrong has a grievance the courts of Canada provide a remedy and it is to them that he should appeal. I have had a good many things said against myself even this afternoon (laughter) but I know what I have done and I am not afraid of my friends interpreting wrongly.

"Mr. Armstrong should have confidence in his past record. He asks for British fair play. I believe that that includes sportsmanship as a good loser."

The premier turned to the future, stating his intentions of observing the democratic instincts of the Canadian people and acting on the principles he had proclaimed during the campaign.

He told the words in which the governor-general had asked him to become premier. They were "Mr. King, you are the elect of the people, are you ready to take over the government?"

"Those are remarkable words," commented the premier. "They express the Democratic foundation of our government."

Mr. King explained this attitude in selecting a cabinet. "The sentiment of the country was plain," he said. "When I approached the Progressive element it was not with any idea of amalgamation or compromise. It was that the sentiment of the people might be fully represented if it was desired.

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(1) Ottawa Citizen Jan 19th 1922 D 10264

PREMIER KING IS OPPOSED IN BY-ELECTIONS

Only Member of Cabinet — Promises Government by Parliament, and Not by Order in Council.

OPPONENT'S SPEAKER CREATES AN UPROAR

The Prime Minister Outlines Many Reforms Proposed by Ministry.

(Canadian Press).

NEWMARKET, Ont., Jan. 19. — Outlining several reforms which his administration proposed to bring into effect, including the massing of the several departments of national defence under one minister; "return to a greater measure of parliamentary control with the abolition of government by order-in-council," and the opening of parliamentary sessions during the fall months so that the work of the country could be decorously and properly carried on, without haste or slipshod methods, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister of the Dominion, placed the outcome of the pending by-election in the hands of his constituents in North York, and asked that he be allowed to give his attention to the heavier problems of government confronting himself and his colleagues.

The prime minister is the only member of the cabinet who faces a battle for re-election. During the afternoon he read telegrams from all of his ministers who had gone back to their constituents for the prescribed "vote of confidence" in which each of the ministers stated that he was being given an acclamation.

In North York, however, the prime minister's return is opposed by J. A. M. Armstrong, former Conservative member for the riding. Mr. Armstrong had been in Newmarket during the morning, it was stated, but his place on the platform at the joint meeting called by the prime minister's supporters, was taken by Archie Draimin, who has figured in previous Toronto civic elections.

Caused An Uproar.

Mr. Draimin precipitated what threatened to become a disturbance by attacking the loyalty of Quebec and the residents of that province. Amid cries of "shame" and "take it back" one man jumped upon the platform, waving his fist at the speaker and demanding a retraction. After the chairman, Howard Cane, and others had interposed, Mr. Draimin withdrew his remarks and shortly afterwards concluded his speech and left the hall. It was announced that Mr. Armstrong, whose nomination papers had been filed in the morning, was ill in bed during the afternoon and could not attend.

The Premier's Thanks.

The prime minister expressed thanks to the Liberals of North York for again expressing confidence in him, and also the Progressives, who had decided not to oppose him, and finally, those members of the Conservative party who had not hesitated to express their disapproval of the opposition which was being put up. Mr. Armstrong's candidature was being viewed with alarm, he said, for the effect it would have on the candidature in Grenville of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, to whom no opposition had been offered by the Liberals.

Formation of Cabinet.

The prime minister dealt with matters which had confronted him in the formation of a cabinet. Conditions as they were and the materials at hand all had to be considered at that task. Geographical considerations were important also. Western Canada was almost purely Progressive in its parliamentary representation, but it would not have been proper to suggest that the west should be without representation at the new administration because of that. The prime minister said that he had therefore "caused it to be known to the leaders of the Progressive movement that he was prepared to consider including in the government certain of their number who were known to enjoy, in largest measure, the confidence of those comprising their group, on the understanding, however, that it was a Liberal administration which was being formed and that anything in the nature of recognition on the basis of coalition or compromise could not be entertained."

Effect on Relations.

"For reasons necessarily a matter of their own concern," declared the prime minister, "it was not felt by those with whom I conferred that advantage could be taken, at all events, within the limited time within which action was necessary, of the attitude thus assumed." Hon. Mr. King said he had reason to believe that the attitude of goodwill thus expressed had not been without effect for good in the relations between the constituent elements of our political population, and that where identification of the Progressives with the Liberal party in matters of government had not been possible, at least co-operation in the work of government along Liberal and Progressive lines has been materially furthered.

"After all," he declared amidst applause, "it is important constantly to remember in the conduct of national affairs, that, as respects differences, whether they be on religious, economic or political lines, the things we hold in common are vastly more important and fortunately vastly more considerable than those which divide us, and that the common good is usually the highest good as well."

Matter for the Courts.

The prime minister dealt at some length with the statement issued by his opponent, J. A. M. Armstrong, and said that if Mr. Armstrong sought to right a grievance or clear his name, he could have done so through the courts, if there had been libel and slanders, without throwing the constituency into a vexatious contest of this nature. There were bigger problems which, he as prime minister had to face, and he proposed to ask the people of North York to leave him free to deal with a national business rather than ask him to spend two weeks electioneering when the business of the country, as well as the calling of the coming session of parliament, would be held up because of his absence from Ottawa.

Personnel of Cabinet.

Hon. Mr. King dealt with the personnel of his cabinet, and said the men chosen had proven satisfactory to the press and to the country generally. The west had been given representatives in the cabinet in the persons of Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Hon. Charles Stewart. Both of these gentlemen were outstanding men of their own provinces, and the prime minister intimated that within a short time other ministers from the western provinces might be expected to join his government. The need for national unity was stressed

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by the premier, who said he had striven to give this thought expression in choosing his cabinet. Those who today raised racial, religious, class or sectional differences were enemies of Canada.

The prime minister then dealt with the records of his cabinet colleagues, and outlined some of the changes proposed by his government. He warned that if parliament were to be summoned early, there could hardly be a legislative program of a very great significance. The departments were full of matters, some of which had been held up for almost a year and a half, and the incoming ministers had found themselves almost buried under a mass of accumulated work from the very beginning. The government proposed to introduce economies and prevent overlapping as far as possible. One proposal was to combine in one department all national defence services. This would include militia defence, naval service, air board and mounted police. A measure to bring these four services together would be prepared for submission when parliament met.

Under Secretaries Plan.

Hon. Mr. King referred also to the dual capacity as legislators and administrators of the ministers in their departments, and intimated that a step somewhat similar to the appointment of parliamentary under secretaries for certain departments was being considered. The government also proposed going back to the Laurier system of calling parliament in the fall, sitting until Christmas, and then returning after two weeks to finish up the work before spring. This would remove the present need for rushing important measures through the house all in the last few days of the session. Parliament and the people would be better able to study measures before the house, and the supremacy of parliament in the making of laws must be restored by this means. Cabinet should be regarded as a committee of parliament, rather than as a higher body, while parliament registered the will of the cabinet.

Direct Information.

The prime minister further declared that instead of acquainting parliament and the people with the government's plans and proposals by means "of inspired press desptaches, as had been done in past years," he would endeavor to give direct to the people's representatives the first intimation of government proposals This, he felt, would bring about greater influence in parliamentary institutions, and the disappearance of the control of political affairs by a political group.

Referring to the probable date of calling parliament, the prime minister said he did not think this could be accomplished inside of the next six weeks, and it would probably be after the first of March, in view of the delay consequent upon the holding of the by-election contest.

Hon Mr. King returned to Toronto after the meeting, and left tonight for Ottawa. Before leaving the hall in which the meeting was held, he expressed great satisfaction at receiving from his colleagues news of their acclamations, together with expressions of hope that North York would return the prime minister with an increased majority. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Sir Lomer Gouin and other Quebec ministers, sent also expressions of goodwill from their electors to those of the sister provinces.

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(1) Toronto Daily Star Jan 19th 1922 E-1105 D 10266

ARMSTRONG WILL RUN AGAINST THE PREMIER

Files Nomination Papers Despite Disapproval of Ex-Premier Meighen and Mr. Ferguson, Who Think Mackenzie King Should Have Acclamation.

ALL OTHER MINISTERS GET ACCLAMATIONS

Special to The Star by a Staff Reporter.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 19.—J. A. M. Armstrong was nominated this afternoon to oppose Premier King in the North York by-election. Thus the defeated Conservative candidate in the general election of six weeks ago persists in forcing a contest and obstructing the new prime minister of Canada despite messages said to have been conveyed to him from ex-premier Meighen and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson expressing disapproval of his proposal to obstruct Mackenzie King.

Mr. Armstrong's nomination papers were received by Returning Officer Gillanders at one o'clock to-day and were signed by 25 electors.

The prime minister's papers were filed several days ago and contained the names of 142 supporters. P. W. Pearson, of Newmarket, is the prime minister's agent.

All Acclamations.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—In fourteen federal constituencies, by-election nominations were received to-day. Five of the constituencies are in Quebec, five in Ontario, two in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, and 1 in Saskatchewan. In all the fourteen constituencies, indications at the same time of writing are that contests will be staged in one only.

Acclamation For Graham.

Windsor, Jan. 19.—Hon. George P. Graham was elected by acclamation in South Essex today. Mr. Willan withdrew from the contest at the eleventh hour.

An All-Night Session.

Special to The Star by a Staff Reporter.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 19.—There is no armistice in North York. J. A. M. Armstrong has finally decided to oppose the prime minister.

This is the decision of the last of the long series of Conservative negotiations which took place here last night, according to Mr. D. Roche, Mr. Armstrong's chief of staff.

The final parley was a tremendously mysterious and secretive affair. The report went out in the first place that Aurora was to be the scene of conference. The Aurora meeting, however, was merely a discussion of ways and means by a local committee and the real business took place quietly in Mr. Roche's residence here among a small group of the chosen few. The proceedings were prolonged until three o'clock this morning and ended with the verdict locked in the breasts of the jury. Mr. Armstrong remained in bed this morning, his friends professed ignorance and it was not until nearly noon that The Star was given the battle-cry through Mr. Roche.

A Message From Meighen.

Meanwhile, Conservative disapproval of Mr. Armstrong's opposition to the premier increases steadily. The latest development is a widely circulated report that Mr. Armstrong has received a telegram from ex-Premier Meighen characterizing opposition as unwise and urging withdrawal. This report Mr. Armstrong himself will neither deny nor confirm. When The Star requested an answer this morning, Mr. Armstrong replied with some hesitation: "If Mr. Meighen wishes his views made public he will give them to the press himself." Whatever this cryptic statement may conceal, it is certainly not any very joyous enthusiasm on the part of the ex-premier for the action of his erstwhile henchman.

Disapprove of Contest.

There is nothing indefinite in the opinions expressed by local Conservatives.

G. A. Binns, G. E. Nesbitt, William Keith, John Larkin, A. E. Starr, J. F. Harvey, editor of the Conservative Herald; Dr. J. H. Wesley, all Conservatives of established prestige, are unanimous in expressing to The Star their disapproval of the pending contest, and behind them is a volume of anonymous opinion which leaves no doubt as to the error Mr. Armstrong is making in imagining that he can employ the votes of patriotic Conservatives to satisfy what is admittedly a personal grievance.

Dr. J. H. Wesley's conversation with The Star is tyrical. "What do you think of Mr. Armstrong's decision?" he was asked. "I think it's a piece of folly," declared Dr. Wesley. "His motive, of course, is to clear his reputation, and if there were any chance of his election it might have that effect. But it's foolishness under the circumstances."

"Then you think Mr. Armstrong has a chance of winning?" asked The Star.

"Why, no," said Dr. Wesley. "Nobody does."

"Will he have solid Conservative support?" asked The Star.

"No," stated Dr. Wesley. "There are a great number of Conservatives who will stay at home because they think it's a wrong course to take. The whole affair presents a very interesting and curious situation. It is an example of egoism probably unparallaled in Canadian politics."

One Against Eight Millions.

For the first time in Canadian history a Canadian premier is obstructed in returning to conduct the affairs of the nation and that obstruction is not any matter of policy or principle but the personal petulance of a man whom people have already refused as their representative. It will long constitute an interesting record of one man placing his individual affairs as greater in importance than the problems of eight million citizens crying for immediate administration.

A Curious Situation.

The situation is curious in that it presents mental processes which are difficult to understand. Mr. Armstrong's sole motive, as he himself has announced, is to remove a stain from his escutcheon. But standing as a candidate against the premier cannot accomplish that not unreasonable desire. Its accomplishment depends on the verdict of the voters and if that verdict be unfavorable his last state will be worse than his first. The whole success of his move depends on his election and there appears to be not the slightest chance of such a result on February 2nd.

How hopeless and useless is Mr. Armstrong's position is indicated in other ways than by the expressions of disapproval from his own party. Liberal campaign directors have already completed a rough survey of the riding. The results of this survey were received at a committee meeting in Liberal headquarters last night and they show an overwhelming increase in the premier's following.

The balance of power, of course, rests with the Progressive block and in this regard Mr. Aubrey Davis, of the Liberal executive, stated to The Star this morning, that former Liberals in the Progressive party have declared almost unanimously that they will vote against Mr. Armstrong's attempt to disrupt government.

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Some of the Conservative element in the U.F.O. will counter this by opposing the premier, but according to last night's estimates the greater number will remain neutral.

The Liberals themselves have their blood up, and everywhere is vehement assurance that there will be no disintegration of their voting strength, shown on last December 6th. Add to this the very apparent section of disapprovers in Mr. Armstrong's own party, and the only conjecture seems to be as to the degree of increase in Premier King's majority.

Under Doctor's Care.

There is a possibility that Mr. Armstrong may yet retire. This morning he was in bed under the doctor's care, suffering from what Mr. Roche described as "nervous strain." Mr. Roche lamented the fact that his leader is not in good condition to conduct a campaign and hinted very cautiously that if Mr. Armstrong's health does not improve the doctor may forbid active engagements by confining him to bed. It will not be particularly surprising therefore if Mr. Armstrong's illness, combined with the growing hopelessness of his prospects result in his gracefully retiring from the contest before the day of voting. His purpose would be accomplished as fully as possible by the mere filing of nomination papers and a retirement forced by ill-health could not be interpreted as surrender by the combative coterie, and would save Mr. Armstrong discredit and the country inconvenience and expense.

Premier King arrives in Newmarket at one o'clock this afternoon by motor from Toronto. He will speak at a public meeting at 2.30, following the close of nominations. Mr. Armstrong has been invited by the Liberal executive to share the honors with the premier, but at noon to-day had not signified his intention.

Murdock Gets Acclamation.

Chatham, Ont., Jan. 19.—Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor in the federal government of Hon. Mackenzie King, will receive an acclamation at the nominations here to-day for the by-election in Kent County, made necessary by the elevation of A. R. McCoig to the Senate.

Murphy Has Walkover.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Nominations in Russell county for the by-election will take place to-day. Leading Conservatives and Progressives in the county have intimated that there will be no opposition to Hon. Charles Murphy's re-election.

Tory Leaders Ask Armstrong to Quit

Special to The Star by a Staff Reporter.

Kemptville, Ont., Jan. 19.—It is definitely learned that both Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, chieftain of the Conservative forces in the federal field, and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, provincial leader of the party, were opposed to any proposal for running a candidate against Premier-elect Mackenzie King in North York. Mr. Ferguson clearly expressed his views on the matter to his followers in North York, and Mr. Meighen, it is understood, also conveyed a similar intimation respecting his wishes.

The Conservative attitude now will be that the North York development is purely a local affair. The electors here will be given to understand that both leaders frowned upon the step that was taken, but were unable to forbid it without laying themselves open to charges of dictation and machine-interference.

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S P E E C H

at Banquet at Quebec in honor of the

HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE,

February 21st, 1922.

The occasion of this Banquet is one of exceptional rejoicing to the Liberals of all Canada; to the Liberals of the Province of Quebec in particular; and, if such a thing be possible, to the Liberals of Quebec-East most of all. For are we not assembled to celebrate the political victory of the sixth of December last; especially the part played by the Liberals of Quebec Province in achieving that victory; and, above all, to honour in this connection the distinguished son of the Province who to-day represents the constituency of Quebec-East in the Parliament and the Government of Canada, our friend and fellow-countryman, the Honourable Ernest Lapointe.

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There is something singularly appropriate and happy about such a celebration in such a place. I suppose the day will never come - at all events, I, for one, hope and pray it will never come - when Canada and Canadians will forget what they owe to the most distinguished and illustrious of Canada's sons, our late beloved Leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

It is pleasing at this moment to recall that for forty-two years Sir Wilfrid Laurier represented the constituency of Quebec-East in the Canadian House of Commons; that this period embraced the 32 years of his Leadership of the Liberal Party, 17 as Leader of His Majesty's Opposition and 15 as Prime Minister of Canada. It was as the representative for Quebec-East that Sir Wilfrid sat as a Member of the Liberal Administration of Alexander Mackenzie. It was as the member for Quebec-East, some 33 years later, he ended a public career unsurpassed in our political history in public service, honour, and achievement. It was here, in this very city, that on the night of September 21, 1911, Sir Wilfrid learned of the defeat of

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the Government he had led so successfully from August, 1896. He thought at the time that the country had made a mistake, that in particular some of the electors of his own Province had been deceived. We here assembled are witnesses to the fact, already a part of recorded history, that in the policies he then advocated, the policies of trade and defence on which he appealed to the country, he was in the right, that those who differed from him were themselves in the wrong. Perhaps we can give no greater significance to this occasion than to say that we are here tonight to affirm our resolve to take up the work of Government in Canada where Laurier left it in 1911, forgetting the differences and divisions and remembering only the heroisms and the sacrifices of the intervening period, to strive - in the spirit of his example, with enmity towards none and good-will towards all - to restore the days of a prosperous, contented, and united Canada.

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Of Mr. Lapointe can I say more that that Quebec East has in him a worthy successor of Sir Wilfrid, one who possesses like sympathies and charm, one who cherishes like aims and ideals, one who in all things is moderate and tolerant, and one who is similarly gifted in speech, in the capacity for making and retaining friends, and in the highest qualities of leadership. We are proud to do him honour on this, and indeed, on every occasion.

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I said that the occasion of this Banquet was one of exceptional rejoicing to the Liberals of all Canada, I might as well have said, if we except a few of the die-hards and irreconcilables, to the people of all Canada. For if there was one thing above another of which the people had had enough, it was the late administration. The defeat of the Meighen administration was, however, only the last phase in a much larger achievement. During the decade following 1911, Toryism came to be strongly entrenched in power in our country. It was fortified in its position through the exigencies of War, and the unscrupulous manner in which, throughout the period of war, a people's patriotism was made not infrequently to serve sinister purposes and party ends. The usurpation of Government in its entirety by Mr. Meighen and his colleagues was only the last of a series of autocratic and arbitrary acts by which Toryism maintained itself in power, in complete defiance of the popular will. It is the overthrow of Tory rule that was consummated in the crushing defeat of the forces led by Mr. Meighen; and it is the deliverance of Canada from the yoke of Toryism that is the cause of rejoicing to-day by men and women of all classes in all parts of our country, and which above all else we celebrate tonight.

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I spoke of Quebec's share in the victory as possessing a special interest for this evening's gathering. Were they not present, I might say with the Ministers of the Crown from this Province, assembled at the House tonight, the leaders of the party in this Province, how could the result be otherwise.

Sir Lomer Gouin, for many years the distinguished Premier of the Province of Quebec, the period of whose administration was unparalled in the history of the Province.

Hon. Senator Raoul Bureau, Hon. Jacques Bureau, Hon. J.A. Robb, Hon. Dr. H.S. Beland, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

But now that the moment of celebration has arrived, we are forced to ask, What more can be said than has already been said? The people themselves have spoken more eloquently than the political prophets and party orators. Whether it be of defeat or of victory, nothing more complete nor emphatic could be recorded than the return of sixty-five Liberals out of a total possible representation of sixty-five members in the Federal Parliament. All that on December 6 last differed in name from Liberal, so far as Quebec is concerned, has been wholly effaced from the political map. This is indeed remarkable, as respects the

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result in a single province. When, however, we survey the entire Dominion, the former Government's defeat becomes without parallel in our political history.

In all parts of Canada, the national verdict was overwhelmingly conclusive as respects Mr.Meighen and his Party, whether the latter be known as the Old Tory Party, as in fact it was; or the Unionist Party, as for a time it was known; or the National Liberal and Conservative Party, as it came to be called upon Mr.Meighen's assumption of power. It cannot be said that extermination was the act of a single Province. In no less than six out of the nine Provinces of the Dominion, the parliamentary following of the late Prime Minister was obliterated as completely as in the Province of Quebec. This should silence, foever, the sinister imputation that, with Quebec, the motive was one of revenge. If revenge was the motive, it was a nation's revenge, if revenge was the motive in Quebec, so also must it be said that revenge was the actuating motive of Nova Scotia, of Prince Edward Island, of Alberta, of Saskatchewan, and of Manitoba, in all of which Provinces not a single member or follower of the late Administration was returned to the House of Commons.

It was not revenge, it was the restitution of

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political rights, that was sought at the polls on December 6. If political contests ever afforded an example of a nation, by constitutional means, divesting itself of a yoke, unconstitutionally imposed by self-constituted rulers, it was in the result as recorded on that day. We mistake altogether the significance of the recent elections, if we fail to see in them nothing more than the defeat of one administration and the return of another. They will long be remembered as an historic example of the measure of self-government guaranteed a people under British political institutions, where the intent and spirit of those institutions are maintained.

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There is something singularly impressive, as well as decisive, about the verdict of the sixth of December, when one stops to contemplate its completeness. The record of total defeat in six Provinces out of the nine is convincing enough, but scarcely less convincing is the showing in the remaining three.

If from Mr.Meighen's present following in the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, and Brotish Columbia, from which alone his supporters come, there be eliminated those members who were returned to Parliament by a minority of the votes cast - made possible through three-cornered contests - Mr.Meighen would stand in Opposition, when Parliament assembles on the eighth of March, with supporters no greater in number than the Cabinet Ministers by whom he was surrounded at the time of his appeal to the electorate. By actual count, of the 50 Conservative members in the present Parliament, 28 were returned by a minority of the votes polled in their constituencies - one in New Brunswick, three in British Columbia, and 24 in Ontario.

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Is it possible to conceive of a Leader's position being more completely reversed? One wonders how, in the face of such a verdict, Mr.Meighen could have publicly displayed the over-anxiety he did on the very morrow of his defeat, to provide himself anew with a seat in Parliament.'

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I have said that the restitution of right was the motive of the electorate in the recent conflict. The election itself was the unmasking of a vast pretence. As Liberals, we never ceased to assert that the late Parliament was unrepresentative rather than representative; that the Government waw irresponsible, rather than responsible; that Mr.Meighen was an unelected, not an elected, Premier; that the political issue fundamentally was between methods that were constitutional and those that were unconstitutional, and, in spirit, between the ideals of a democracy and the absence of ideals in an existing autocracy.

Because we sought to maintain the constitution and to uphold the rights of the people, our motives and our purpose were shamelessly impugned, and our attitude misrepresented, often in the most callous and cruel fashion; misrepresented within the confines of our own country; misrepresented to our neighbours across the border; misrepresented in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe.

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We were obliged to bide our time, for the self-constituted rulers held absolute sway, and were all-powerful in propaganda as in all else. Little wonder the Government's crushing and humiliating defeat came as a surprise in uninformed quarters. To-day the truth has been revealed, the world has received its answer to the calumnies to which it has been obliged to listen. It has received it, not from Quebec alone, but from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, from Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan; from New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Ontario. Yes, it has received it also from Portage La Prairie and from North York.'

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If I am correct in the interpretation I have placed upon the results of the General Election, it is obvious that the country has a right to expect from the new administration, first and foremost, the restoration of those rights, of which, in recent years, the people have felt themselves denied. This means a return to representative and responsible Government in spirit as well as in name. In this regard, I place above all else the supremacy of Parliament, and the recognition of the Cabinet as a Committee of Parliament to the people. This we have not had in Canada for some years. There is no gainsaying the fact that the House of Commons recently dissolved was a "selected", rather than an "elected", body. On the Government side, it had the most subservient following that has ever assembled in our Federal Parliament. The Ministry was everything; its supporters counted for little or nothing. Parliament's function was reduced pretty much to that of registering the will of the Ministry as already expressed by Order-in-Council. The character of the House of Commons as a deliberative assembly, in which a manysided expression of opinion is to be sought

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as a guide to wise and mature legislation, was all but completely lost. When the time of the House was not occupied with considering amendments to the hastily and ill-devised legislation of previous sessions, it was being employed by night as well as by day to hurry through their necessary stages, with as little opportunity and appropriations of dollars. It is due more to this cause than to any other that we have on our hands to-day railway and other problems of such colossal proportions, and commitments in the matter of public expenditure that are without parallel in our history. Parliament, and in particular the House of Commons, should be afforded the fullest opportunity to express its mind on every matter of public importance. The Ministry should seek so to arrange and conduct the business of Parliament that the people's representatives will feel that they collectively, not any single group, are the framers and makers of our laws.

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It is with this object in view that we have decided to restore the custom followed in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's day of having Parliament assemble in the fall of the year, and carry its deliberations on, if need be, into the spring; and, except understress of necessity, to hold the sittings from day to day at hours that are reasonable, and so avoid the country's business being conducted, as has been too much the case of late, between the hours of midnight and early dawn.

I believe that an important step in the direction of recognizing the responsibility of Ministers to the people's representatives in Parliament, and through them to the people, has been taken in restricting the allotment of portfolios to members occupying seats in the House of Commons. It may be that time and occasion may necessitate some elasticity in the exercise of this practice; but there can be little doubt that the opposing practice has operated, in recent years, to free the Government from that strict accounting to Parliament, with respect to the work of several of the Departments of the Government, which Parliament, and in particular the House

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of Commons, was entitled to have, and that errors alike of omission and commission have resulted in legislation, through the absence of sufficient, and, sometimes, any information with respect to the most urgent and important public matters.

It is my hope that a due recognition of the supremacy of Parliament may afford a solution to one of the most difficult problems of government with which we are confronted as a result of the outcome of the last general elections.

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It is true that we have been able to form a Liberal Administration and, thereby, to avoid any possible repetition of the costly compromises and expensive expedients of coalition. On the other hand, we must never lose sight of the fact that, in the furtherance of our principles and policies, and in our conflicts with the Tory Opposition, we are assured only of an independent political support by a body of members larger in number than the Tory Opposition, and that, though possessing in many particulars aims and aspirations similar to our own, the members of this group have not felt they were free to identify themselves with our Party in either the framing or the administering of the nation's policies. If we are to have national unity in Canada, if we are to have a prosperous and contented people, we cannot afford to permit the citizens of any part of our vast country to feel that their interests and views are not given the fullest recognition in all matters of legislation. Whether we care to admit it or not, we must be ever mindful of the circumstance that the entire representation from the Province of Alberta and, with one exception or two, the entire representation of Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the nes House of Commons, whatever it may be in reality, is "Progressive" in name, and that, no matter what the

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views were, the people of the Prairie Provinces ever to feel, with all the problems which confront them today, that their voice and influence did not count in the affairs of government, such a circumstance might prove the most menacing of factors to the great purpose of Confederation itself. I say quite frankly that, when faced with the responsibility of forming the Government which was to undertake the solution of the mighty problems which confront our country in these critical days, I felt the Western situation, if I may so term it, the most serious of all the factors to be considered. I did not believe that it, or any other problem, could be satisfactorily solved in the long run on any basis of colation. I believed then, and am even more strongly convinced today, that what Canada needs most is a government sufficiently one in its aim and purpose, sufficiently strong in its personnel and policies to be able to carry on without make or shift in any direction, but while I was unwilling to compromise with Western sentiment on a basis of coalition, I was ready in the formation of the Government, and shall ever by ready, to recognize Liberal opinion in the West, or in any other quarter of our Dominion, whenever it is prepared to proclaim itself as such. I believe that the difference between ourselves as Liberals and many of our progressive friends is a difference in name and not in an aim, a difference in

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affiliation, but not in political principle. Since it has not been possible to effect coordination in Cabinet Council of the forces opposed to Toryism, we must strive the more earnestly to ensure between them in the House of Commons, a merited confidence, cooperation and good-will in the making of the country's laws. This object, I believe, can be satisfactorily attained where, in the minds of every one, it is recognized that the Cabinet is a Committee of Parliament, seeking in the formation and execution of policies, to be guided by, and to give expression to, the will of Parliament, not some organization of supposed supermen having the right or the power to superimpose its will and wish upon the larger body of the people's chosen representatives.

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We have, I think, in the choice of the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, given the Prairie Provinces reason to feel that, in the great agricultural industry upon which their whole existence and prosperity depends, they will have at the Council Board a constant champion and a fearless friend. In the selection of the Hon. Mr. Stewart, as the Minister of the Interior and at the present time acting Minister of Immigration and Colonisation as well, these provinces have reason to feel that in the Cabinet they have another representative, whose advice and opinion on Western aspirations and needs it would be difficult, if not impossible to surpass.

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If what I have just learned be true, that the Liberals of Argenteuil have this afternoon appraached Mr. Stewart with a view to offering him the Liberal nomination in that constituency in the pending by-election, we will have the most striking example of an entente cordiale between the Liberals of Quebec and the Farmers of Western Canada which any conceivable situation could afford. What finer example of the native chivalry of the people of this Province could be given to our country than the return to Parliament by a Quebec constituency of a Western Minister denied and deprived of a seat in a Province whose every necessity it is his object to serve and whose highest interests it is the endeavour of the Government through his appointment to further in the most effective way. There was a day in the past political history of our country when Robert Baldwin, one of the early Reformers, unable to secure a seat in his native Province of Ontario, was given the constituency of Huntingdon by the electors of this Province of Quebec. The compliment was repaid and the confidence equalled by the subsequent election of the illustrious French

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Canadian Lafontaine for the constituency of North York, in Ontario. Is it too much to hope that, with the return of Liberal Rule in Canada, differences and hostilities which should never have come into being and would never have been created, had Liberal policies prevailed, may yet so effectively subside as to make possible the election in Alberta of a Liberal statesman from Quebec, should that need and opportunity ever present itself. Let it never be forgotten that, in our country, the existence of Farmers' Parties as third parties has been on all occasions the outcome of a period of Tory rule, in other words, of popular misgovernment, that these parties have disappeared as Liberalism has unfolded liberalizing sway. To repeat this achievement of past Liberal Administrations by removing through good government the cause of discontent, and thereby rendering superfluous the existence of any third party in the State, must be and will be the aim of our Administration from its very inception.

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May I add just one further thought which is a part of the same theme, and thereby bring these remarks to a conclusion, if we are to preserve the supremacy of Parliament in all that pertains to legislation, it is proper that we should reserve for Parliament itself the enunciation of all policies for which we may have occasion to seek expression in the form of legislative enactment. If there was one discourtesy above another, by means of which the late Government were fond of disclosing their indifference towards, if not contempt for, Parliament, it was the care with which upon all occasions they communicated to their Party organs in the form of inspired despatches, matters of public concern, of which the people's representatives in Parliament were justly entitled to a first knowledge. Far be it from me to desire to withhold any information on public affairs, but there is a time and a place for everything. One of the many troubles with the late Administration was that most of its acts were done in the wrong way, at the wrong time or in the wrong place. Instead of legislating in the open, on the floor of Parliament, the significant parts of the most important enactments, not infrequently took the form of edits already drafted in the secrecy of the Council Chamber and proclaimed as Orders-in-Council, of which Parliament was expected to express approval. Instead

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of giving information to the country in answer to the questionings of the people's representatives in Parliament, members of Parliament were flatly denied the information they were entitled to seek, while the press of the country was surfeited with accounts of the Government's doings, as a part of a perpetual propaganda in which members of the Government and the Press were playing continually into each other's hands, if not also into each other's pockets. There is nothing so essential to good government as free and full discussion. Where, however, discussion centres round legislation, the place for discussion to begin is Parliament, and the time to begin is when members are called together for the express purpose of making the nation's laws.

This must be my apology, if apology is needed, for not attempting, on an occasion such as this, to satisfy public curiosity by any pronouncement of Government policy on the important subjects to be discussed in Parliament at the approaching session. With respect to the session itself, I have only one request to make, and I make it alike of the public and of the proper representatives in Parliament; it is that due consideration be given to the very limited time which members of the new Administration have had to familiarize themselves with the many and all important matters demanding public attention

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at the present time. In this connection, it is advisable perhaps, to remind our fellow-countrymen of the circumstance that, under our system of parliamentary government, members of the Government have administrative as well ad legislative duties. In addition to all that pertains to the framing of policies and making of laws, they have important departments of government to administer. I think I am right when I say that, so far as the work of administration is concerned, prior to the assumption of office by the new Administration, it had been left pretty well to take care of itself for a period of the greater part of a year. Once Parliament assembles, Ministers are necessarily obliged to give the major portion of their time and thought to the work of parliament itself; departmental matters, where they require ministerial action, are liable to be left, as largely as circumstances will permit, to the conclusion of the session, and the period that intervenes between one session and another. What is true in this regard as respects administrative duties during Parliamentary sessions is many times more true as respects the period of a general election. When it is recalled that the last session of the late Parliament was convened in the month of February; that, when Parliament prorogued in June, the Prime Minister and certain of his colleagues left immediately for the old country; that it was within a week or two of his return, and as early as the last week of the month of August that the Prime Minister announced

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the General Elections; that, from that time until the 6th of December, Ministers were busy with the obligations and distractions of a political campaign; that it was the last week in December before the present Government took office, and there remained the prospect by-elections necessitated by the taking of office, two of which were still in prospect. The country will see why with the short time thus far at their disposal, members of the Government have had little chance to become acquainted with the major duties of their own departments, and have had little or no opportunity of successfully coping with the vast accumulation of unsettled and unadjusted matters, which have been left as a legacy from the previous Administration. If the problems with which we are confronted are to be successfully solved, the Government must resolutely refuse to be stampeded or precipitated into any course of action of which there has not been opportunity for mature consideration or deliberation. We are paying the price today for just that kind of behaviour,

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the hasty enactment of ill-conceived and ill-digested legislation, some of which has placed a burden upon the country which it will have to carry through the years to come. We seek no unnecessary delay. All that we ask is that we be not obliged to take any step which may occasion our having to go too far on a road along which it may be difficult to return.

In conclusion, may I remind you again that <u>our aim</u> is a united, a prosperous and a contented Canada; that where there have been differences in the past, reconciliation not recrimination will be <u>our maxim;</u> and that in seeking <u>to link the future of our party with its historic past</u>, we shall ever be mindful of <u>the leadership Quebec East afforded</u> our country throughout the period of its higher development, a leadership the continuance of which is worthily ensured in the person of the distinguished Statesman whom we are assembled to honor tonight.

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Ce banquet est pour tous les libéraux de tout le Canada une occasion exceptionnelle de réjouissance; pour les libéraux de la province de Québec plus particulièrement, et, si la chose était possible, pour les libéraux de Québec est encore plus. Car ne sommes-nous pas réunis tous pour célébrer la victoire politique du six décembre dernier; principalement la part qu'a prise la province de Québec dans l'accomplissement de cette victoire; et, pardessus-tout, pour honorer, à ce sujet, pour honorer le fils distingué de cette province qui représente la division de Quebec est au parlement et dans le gouvernement du Canada; notre ami et distingué concitoyen, l'honorable Ernest Lapointe.

Il existe une heureuse singularité qui s'approprie heureusement à cette célébration, et au lieu où elle se fait. Je ne crois pas que le jour vienne jamais—dans tous les cas, moi, pour un, je prie qu'il n'arrive jamais—où le Canada et les Canadiens auront oublié le plus distingué et les plus illustre de Mes fils, notre glorieux chef défunts et bien-aimé chef défunt, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Il est agréable de se rappeler en ce moment que pendant quarante ans Sir Wilfrid Laurier représenta la division de Québec à la Chambre des communes du Canada; que pendant cette période il a été 32 ans chef du parti libéral, dont dix sept ans comme chef de la Loyale opposition de sa Majesté et quinze ans comme premier ministre. C'est en qualité de représentant de Quebec est que Sir Wilfrid Laurier siégea comme membre de l'administration de l'honorable Alexander Mackenzie. C'est comme ~~membre~~ député de Québec est que quelques trente trois ans plus tard il voyait le terme d'une carrière politique qui reste sans pareille dans notre histoire à cause de l'honneur qui s'y rattache et des oeuvres a coomplies.

C'est ici, dans cette même ville, que le soir du 21 septembre 1911 Sir Wilfird Laurier apprit la défaite du gouvernement qu'il avait dirigé avec tant de succès depuis le mois d'août 1996. Il pensait dans le temps que le pays avait commis une erreur, que par ticulièrement quelques uns des électeurs de sa province avaient été trompés. Nous, ici assemblés, sommes témoins du fait que l'histoire a déjà enregistré qu'il était dans le vrai, que ceux qui différaient d'opinion avec lui étaient dans le tort.

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Peut-être ne pouvons-nous donner une plus grande signification à cette célébration qu'en déclarant que ceux qui sont ici réunis ce soir s'y sont rendus pour affirmer qu'ils sont prêts à reprendre le travail de l'administration là où Laurier l'a ~~xxx~~ abandonné en 1911, oubliant les divisions et les divergences d'opinions, mais ne nous souvenant que de l'héroisme déployé et des sacrifices consommés pendant la période intervenue entre les deux dates pour travailler--à son exemple, sans animosité pour personne, mais en montrant de la bonne volonté à l'égard de tous--pour ramener le Canada à ces jours de prospérité, de contentement et d'union.

Puis-je dire mieux de M. Lapointe que, dans sa personne, Quebec est a un digne successeur de Sir Wilfrid, un homme qui possède au même degré que lui les sympathies et le charme, une homme qui caresses les mêmes idéals; un homme qui se montre en tout tolérant et modéré, qui possède le don de la parole, qui sait se faire des amis qu'il retient, qui lui ressemble en ce qu'il a les plus grandes qualités qui font les chefs. Nous sommes fiers de l'honorer et assurément plus en cette occasion particulière.

J'ai dit que ce banquet était une occasion de réjouissance pour tous les libéraux du Canada. J'aurais aussi bien pu dire, si nous faisons exceptions de quelques entetés et irréconciliables, que c'est une occasion de réjouissance pour toute la population du Canada. Car s'il existe une chose plus que toute autre dont la population du Canada était rassasiée, c'est la défunte administration. La défaite du gouvernement Meighen, cependant, n'était que la dernière phase d'une entreprise plus considérable. Pendant la décade qui suivit 1911, le toryisme se retrencha fortement au pouvoir en ce pays. Il se fortifia dans ses positions par suite des exigences de la guerre, et la manière peu scrupuleuse dont il exploita le patriotisme pour servir ses sinistres desseins. L'usurpation du pouvoir par M. Meighein et ses collègues n'était que la dernier d'une série d'actes autocratiques et arbitraires au moyen desquels le parti se maintint au pouvoir, en se moquant de la volonté populaire. C'est le renversement de la domination tory qui fut accompli par l'écrasante défaite des forces que dirigeait M. Meighen, et c'est sa délivrance du joug du toryisme qui est la cause de la réjouissance des hommes et des femmes du Canada de toutes les classes

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dans toutes les parties du pays qui se fait jour ce soir.

J'ai parlé de la part de Québec dans la victoire comme étant une d'un étérêt spécial pour la réunion de ce soir, mais maintenant que le moment de la célébration est arrivé, nous sommes forcés de nous demander: Que peut-on en dire plus qu'il en a été dit ? Le peuple lui-même a parlé avec plus d'éloquence que les prophètes politiques et les orateurs de partis.

Que ce fut dans la défaite ou dans la victoire, rien ne pouvait être plus catégorique, plus affirmatif que l'élection de soixante cinq députés libéraux lorsqu'il n'y avait que soixante cinq sièges pour ces députés. Tout ce qui le six décembre dernier différait des libéraux en politique dans la province de Québec semble disparu de la surface du sol. Voilà qui est vraiment remarquable, en ce qui concerne les résultats dans une seule province. Quand, cependant, nous envisageons tout le Canada, la défaite de l'ancien gouvernement devient sans parallele dans l'histoire politique du pays.

Dans toutes les parties du Canada, le verdict de la population a été des plus concluants en ce qui concerne M. Meighen et son parti, que ce parti fut connu sous le nom de parti tory, comme il étair de fait, ou de parti unioniste, nom sous lequel il a été connu, ou sous le nom de parti national, libéral et conservateur comme on finit par l'appeler lorsque M. Meighen prit le pouvoir. On ne peut dire que l'extermination est dûe au fait d'une seule province. Dans non moins de six des neuf provinces du Canada, les partisans parlementaires du premier ministre d'alors furent "effacés" aussi complètement que dans la province de Québec. Ceci devrait faire taire à tout jamais la fausse assertion que dans Québec ce fut une revanche que l'on voulut exercer. Si Québec a agi par vengeance, il faut aussi admettre que la Nouvelle-Ecosse, que l'Ile du Prince Edouard, que l'Alberta, que la Saskatchewan, que le Manatoba, provinces où pas un candidat partisan de la défunte administration ne fut élu, on a agi par vengeance.

Ce ne fut pas une vengeance qui fut exercée aux polls le six décembre dernier, ce fut la restitution des droits politiques que l'on consomma. Si jamais pays ne donna l'exemple d'un peuple qui se débarrase d'un joug que des gouvernants sans mandats lui ont assujetti, le résultat de cette journée le fit.

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Nous nous trompons considérablement sur la signification du résultat de l'électionde ce jour là si nous n'y voyons pas la défaite d'une administration et l'ascension dZ'une autre. On s'en souviendra longtemps comme ~~xxxxxxx~~ de la mesure du gouvernement autonome demandée tel que garanti à un peuple par les institutions britanniques.

Il est quelque chose de très impressionnant et de très décisif dans le verdict du six décembre 1921, lorsqu'on s'arrête à contempler son amplitude. Ce record de défaite absolue dans six provinces sur ~~xx~~ neuf est auffisamment convaincant, mais la défaite dans les autres provinces l'est guère moins.

Si, ceux de ses partisans qui ont été élus par une minorité des votes par suite du fait qu'il y avait trois partis en lice étaient éliminés, lorsque le parlment se réunira, le 8 mars prochain, M Meighen ne commanderait pas une opposition plus forte ~~xxxxxx~~ en nombre que les membres du cabinet qu'il commandait lors de sa défaite. Si nous en faisons le comptage, nous trouvons que sur les cinquantemembres conservateurs du parlement actuel 28 ont été élus par une minorité des votes de leurs divisions--un dans le Nouveau Brunswick, trois dans la Colombie Anglaise et et ~~xxx~~ 24 dans Ontario.

Peut-on concevoir un chef qui voit sa position renversée d'une façon aussi complète ?On a raison de s'étonner que dès le lendemain d'une telle défaite M. Meighein se soint donné tant de mal et ait montré tant d'impatience à se trouver un nouveau siège.

Richard

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J'ai dit que la restitution dez droits avait été le motif de l'électorat lors du dernier conflit. L'élection a servi à démasquer de vastes prétentions. Comme libéraux,nous n'avaons jamais cessé d'affrimer que le dernier parlement constituait tout l'opposé d'une représentation nationale;le gouvernement tout l'opposé d'un régime responsable;M.Meighen tout l'opposé d'un premier-ministre élu;que le litige ~~au fond se résolvait~~,en politique,résidat dans l'oppositibn entre les méthodes constitutionnelles et celles qui ne l'étaient pas,et,en esprit dans celle l'opposition entre l'idéal de la démocratie et l'absence d'idéal d'e l'autocratie existante.. Parce que nous voulions maintenir la constitution et revendiquer les droits du peuple,nos motifs furent noircis sanx vergogne et notre attitude réprésentée sous les plus odieuses couleurs au Ca nada,aux Etats-Unis et en Grande Bretagne.

Il nous fallut attendre notre heure,car les maîtres du pouvoir exerçai nat unepeuvoir autorité absolue,leur propagande étant toute puissnte. Il n'est guère surprenant que la défaite humiliante du gouvernement ait c ausé de l'étonnment en certains milieux ma informés. Aujourd'hui,la vérité est connue;le monde a entendu la réponse qui convenait aux calomnies qu'il lui fallut écouter. Cette réponse est venue non seulement de Québec,mais de Nouvelle-Ecosse,de l'Ile du Prince Edouard,de l'Alberta,du Manotoba,de la Saskatchewan,du Nouveau Brunswi ck,de la Colombie Anglaise et de l'Ontario. Elle est venue de Portage-la-Prairie et de North York!

Si j'interprète justement le résultats des élections généra - les,il est clair que le pays doit a ttendre de la nouvelle administration,d'abord la restauration de ces droits dont,ces dernières années, le peuple a durement senti la privation.. Ce qui veut dire le retour AU GOUVERNEMENT REPRESENTATIF ET RESPONSABLE DANS L'ESPRIT COMME DANS LE NOM. A cet égard,je place au dessus de tout LA SUPREMATIE DU PARLEMENT et la reconnaissance du Cabinet comme comité de ce Parlement,devant rendre compte au Parlement,et par lui au pep- peuple. C'est ce que nou n'avons pas eu au Canada depuis quelques années. Il n'y a pas lieu de dissimuler le fait que la Chambre des Communes récemment dissoute était un corps choisi pl utôt qu'un corps élu. Du côté ministériel, la députation était la plus servile que notre parlement eût jamais vue Le Cabinet était tout. Ceux dont il relevait comptaient pour peu ou rien.

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La fonction du Parlement se réduisait,ou peu s'en faut,à enrégistrer la volonté du Ministère telle qu'exprimée dans les arrêtés en Conseil. L e carac tère de la Chambre des Communes,assemblée délibérante dans laquelle le pour et le constre des questions mûrement pesés déterminent une législation sage,était complètement abolie. Quand la Chambre ne passait pas son temps à étudier des amendements pour les lois mal conçuez hativement et ~~mal~~ rédigées des sessions précédentes,elle employait les nuits et les jours à expédier ,avec le moins poosible de débats,des projets de grande importance,et à voter à même les fonds publics des crédits atteignant les centaines de millions. C'est lâ plutôt ue partout ailleurs qu'il faut chercher pourquoi nous avons sur les bras aujourd'jui le problême des chemins de fer et d'autres questions dont le règlemet exigera des déboursés sans pareils dans notre histoire. Le Parlement, et en particulier la Chambre des Communes,devrait avoir l'occasion d'exprimer son avis le plus complet sur toute question d'intérêt public Le Ministère devrait conduire ~~de~~- les affaires du Parlement de telle sorte que les députés aient le sentiment ~~de-ce~~ d'être,en bloc et non comme partis,les auteurs de la législation.

C'est en vue de cet objet, que nous avons décédé de revenir à la coutume en vigueur sous Laurier de réunir le Parlement dansl 'automne de chaque année,lui permettant ainsi,si besoin en est, de poursuivre s es délibérations jusqu'au printemps,et ,sauf les cas d'urgence,de tenir les séances tous les jours,à des heures raisonnables,évitant ains au pays le préjudice de voir ses affaires débattues,~~de~~ comme la chose s'est vue trop souvent ces ~~dern~~ années dernièrres,de minuit au petit jour.

Je crois qu'en limitant aux membres de la Chambre des Communes l'attribution des portefeuilles de ministres,nous avons fait un pas important dans la voie du gouvernement responsable au Parlement,et par l'entremise de ce dernier,au peuple. Il se peut que le temps et lès circonstances amènent quelque élasticité dansl'application de cette coutume;il n'en reste pas moins hors de doute que la pratique contraire, ~~qui~~ a sévi,ces années dernières,de libérer le gouvernement d'un strict rendement de compte au Parlement touchant certains départements,et que des erreurs dans la législetion ont été ~~le-résu~~ la conséquence de ~~Lsi~~- l'information insuffisante et parfois inexistante touchant les plus urgentes et lesplus importantes questions publiques.

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C'est mon espoir qu'en reconnaissant la suprématie du Parlement, on aura rendu possible la solution de l'un des plus difficiles problèmes de gouvernement qui nous confronte depuis les élections générales.

Il est vrai que nous avons pu constituer une administration libérale et par là éviter toutepétition possible des compromis couteux et des expédients dispendieux d'une coalition. D'un autre côté, il ne nous faut jamais perdre de vue que dans l'application de nos principes et de notre politique, et dans nos conflits avec l'opposition tory, nous n'avons l'assurance que d'un appui indépendant d'un groupe de députés plus considérable que l'oppoisiont tory, et que, bien que leurs aspirations soient à beaucoup d'égards semblabels aux notres, les députés de ce groupe n'ontpas jugé à propos de s'identifier à notre parti. Si nous devons avoir l'unité nationale au Canada; si nous devons avoir un peuple prospère et content, nous ne pouvons permettre aux citoyens d'une partiequelconque de notre vaste pays de croire que leurs intérêts et leurs points de vue ne reçoivent pas l'attention qu'ils méritent au Parlement. Que nous l'admettions ou non, il nous faut nous rappeler que la représentian entière de l'Alberta est, à une ou deux exceprions près l'entière députation de la Saskatchewan et du Manitoba dans la nouvelle Chambre , quelle qu'elle soit en réalité, est progressiste de nom, et que, quel qu'en fut le motif, si le peuple des provinces de la Prairie, avec tous les problèmes qui le confrontent aujourd'hui, en arrivait à croire qu'on ne s'en occupe pas dans le gouvernemen t, une telle conjoncture constituerait un facteur des plus menaçant pour la confédération. Je dis en toute franchise que, placé en face de la responsabilité de former le gouvernement qui devait assumer la tâche de résoudre les redoutables problèmes qui nous confrontent aujourd'hui, j'ai senti que le problème de l'Ouest, si je puis l'appeler ainsi, était le plus grave de ttous les facteurs à envisager. Je n'ai pas cru que ce problème, ou tout autre, pouvait recevoir unesolution satisfaisante sur les bases d'une coalition. Je croyais alors, et j'en suis encore plus convain u aujourd'hui, que, ce dont le Canada a le plus besoin, est un gouvernement suffisamment uni dans ses buts, suffisamment fort dans ses membres et son administration pour faire face aux difficultés d'où qu'elles viennent. Mais tout en étant opposé à l'idée d'unecoalition avec la députation de l'Ouest, j'étais prêt ~~à constituer mon gouvernement.~~

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en constituant le gouvernement, et je serai toujours prêt à reconnaître l'opinion libérale dan l'Ouest ou dans tout autre partie du Dominion, chaque fois qu'elle est préparée comme telle. Je crois, que la différence entre nous libéraux et plusieurs de nos amis progressistes réside dans le nom et non dans l'objet que nous poursuivons, dans l'affiliation ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~aux partis et non dans les principes politiques.

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Puisqu'il n'a pas été possible d'effectuer en un seul gouvernement l'union des forces opposées au toy:sm nous devons essayer le plus possible d'assurer entr'elles à la Chambre des Communes,une coopération effective dans l'édification des lois du pays.Cet objet.je crois que nous pouvons l'atteindre d'une facon satisfaisante,dans l'esprit de touspuisque le Cabinet est un comm ité du Parlement.cherchant,dans l'exécution et le charpentage de sa politique d'Etre guidé et exprimé l'opinion du Parlement non pas celle ~~si~~ de surhommes ayant le droit et le pouvoir d'imposer leur volonté et leur désir à la plus grande partie des représentants du peuple.

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Je crois qu'en choisissant l'Honorable monsieur Motherwell comme ministre de l'Agriculture, nous avons donné aux provinces des Prairies raison de penser que, pour la grande industrie de l'agriculture de laquelle dépendent leur prospérité et leur existence, ils auront à la table du Conseil de la Nation, un champion d'une grande constance et un ami sans peur. Par le choix de monsieur Stewart comme ministre de l'Intérieur et qui, actuellement remplit la charge de ministre de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation aussi, ces provinces ont encore un autre représentant dont l'avis et l'opinion sur les aspirations de l'Ouest sont difficiles sinon impossible à surpasser.

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que l'on ne permette d'ajouter une idée de plus qui

fait parti de ce thème et qui le termine.Si nous devons conserver la supré-

matie gouvernementale dans tout ce qui appartient à la législation,il faut

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laisser au parlement lui-même l'énonciation de toutes les mesures politiques que nous aurons occasion d'exprimer par acte législatif.S'il y avait une question envers laquelle le dernier gouvernement montrait peu de réserve,parmi tant d'autres,c'était bien le soin avec lequel en toutes occasions il communiquait au journaux tories par le moyen de dépêches inspirées des mattières publiques,matières dont les représentants au Parlement auraient dû être les premiers informés.Je suis loin de croire que l'on doive laisser ignorer au peuple ~~ma~~ quelque chose d'intérêt public mais il y a temps et place pour toute chose.L'un des nombreux troubles de la dernière administration c'est que la plupart de ses actes étaient faits de la mauvaise manière dans le mauvais temps et à la mauvaise place. au lieu de légi férer à ciel ouvert,sur le parquet de la Chambre,les parties lesplus importantes de la législation étaient,le plus souvent,faites dans le secret des réunions du Conseil et proclamées par ordres en conseil que le Parlement devait approuver.Au lieu de donner tous les renseignements au peuple par la voie de ses représentants on leur refusait les informations qu'ils demandaient et auxquelles ils avaient droit,pendant que la presse du pays était inondée de rapports surfaits des gestes du Gouvernement comme partie d'une propagande continuelle pendant que les membres du Gouvernement jouaient les uns ~~avec~~ avec les autres et souvent dans les poches les uns des autres. Il n'y a rien d'aussi essentiel à un bon gouvernement qu'une discussion libre et complète.Cependant quand la discussion doit se faire sur une question de législation elle doit prendre naissance au Parlement et le temps de la commencer c'est quand les élus du peuple sont réunis ensemble pour faire les lois de la nation.

Ceci doit être mon excuse si excuse il y a pour ne pas profiter d'une circonstance comme celle ci pour satisfaire la curiosité du public en annoncant certaines mesures qui seront discutées lors du prochain parlement. En ce qui concerne la session elle-même,je n'ai qu'une demande à faire et je la fais pour le public comme pour ses représen ants;c'est que l'on prenne en considération le peu de temps que les membres de la nouvelle administartion ont eu pour se familisier avec les nombreux et difficiles problèmes qui intéressent le public actuellement.Sous ce rapport,il est peut-être bon de rappeler à nos concitoyens que sous le régime parlementaire.les membre du gouvernement ont des devoirs administratifs et législatifs.A part le fait

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qu'il leur faut canevas er les lois et les faire,ils ont d'importants départements à administrer .Je ne crois pas me tromper en disant qu'en ce qui concerne l'ouvrage d'administration avant que le nouveau gouvernement s,en empare.elle a marché à sa guise pour la plus garande partie de l'année. Des l'ouverture de la session, les ministres sont obligés nécessairement de donner la majeure partie de leur temps aux matières de la session;les questions départementales,quand l'intervention du ministre est nécessaire doivent être retardées jusqu'à la fin de la session,jusqu'à la période s'écoulant entre une session et l'autre: Ce qui est vrai pour le temps que dure la session l'est également pour le temps d'une lutte électorale.Quand on se souvient que la session du dernier parlement s'est ouverte en février, que le parlement a été prorogé en juin et que le Premier-Ministre et plusieurs de ses collègues sont allés en Europe,que c'est ne une semaine ou deux après son retour et pas plus tard que la dernière semaine d'août que le Premier Ministre a annoncé les élections;que depuis ce temps jusqu'au 6 décembre .les ministres ont été occupés par l'organisation de la campagne politique;que le présent gouvernement n'est entré en fonctions que dans la dernière semaine de décembre et qu'il y avait les élections partielles à faire.il en reste encore deux à faire.le pays verra pourquoi avec le peu de temps à leur disposition.les membres du gouvernement ont eu peu de chance de se familiariser avec les obligations majeures de leurs départements,et qu'ils ont eu peu d'occasions de mettre ordre avec succès aux nombreuses affaires accumulées et non règlées que lui ont laissé l'administration précédente.Si nous voulons résoudre avec succès les problèmes que nous avons à confronter, le gouvernement doit refuser d'être poussé ou précipité à prendre des résolutions qu'il n'aura pas bien étudié et sur lesquelles il n'aura pas bien délibéré.Nous payons aujourd'hui pour cette manière d'agir,le passage à la vapeur de législation mal pensée et mal digérée.dont quelques unes ont placé sur les épaules du contribuable un fardeau qu'Il portera en core longtemps.Nous ne cherchons de délai inutile.Tout ce que nous demandons c'est que nous ne soyons pas obligés trop loin sur une route qu'il nous sera impossible de refaire en arrière.

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Pour conclure, puis-je vous rappeler de nouveau que notre but c'est d'avoir un Canada uni, prospère et contenant satisfait; que, où il y a eu du mécontentement par le passé que la réconciliation, non pas la chicane, sera notre maxime; et que en cherchant à lier le futur de notre parti avec son passé historique. nous nous rappellerons toujours la direction que Québec-Est a donné à notre pays pendant sa plus grande période de développement. direction dont la continuation est assurée de façon certaine dans la personne de l'homme d'état distingué quemtous ensemble nous honorons ce soir.

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The Ottawa Evening Journal, February 22, 1922.

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PREMIER KING DISLIKES TALK OF COALITION, BUT WANTS TO SEE EVERYBODY CO-OPERATE TO BRING ABOUT PROSPERITY IN DOMINION

Speaks at Banquet to Hon. E. A. Lapointe and Declares That Canadians United on December 6 to Regain Democracy in Government.

Says That Liberals Will Take Up the Work of Government Where Laurier Left it in 1911—Premier Taschereau Among the Speakers.

QUEBEC, Feb. 21.—The banquet which was given to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by his admirers in Quebec tonight was remarkable for the straightforward statements made by Premier Taschereau on behalf of the Province of Quebec that this province would not stand for any alienation of its rights in regard to waterpowers or the submission of them to the control of an international commission. He pointed out that two-thirds of the proposed power that is to be developed under the international waterways scheme would be drawn from the Province of Quebec, and that the remaining one-third was divided between Ontario and the United States. The idea that the object of the development was to provide a means of transporting the grain from the west was discarded by Mr. Taschereau in a few words—a quotation from Herbert Hoover, of the United States that within 10 years the United States would have no grain available for export to Europe, and the further suggestion to the Federal Government that inasmuch as 80 per cent. of the grain that was exported came from the Canadian west, it should be exported through Canadian ports.

The Prime Minister, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, did not touch on this subject in the course of his reply. He asked the public and the members of Parliament to wait until Parliament assembled for the announcement of any policy on the part of the Government in regard to any matter, believing that it was the privilege of the people's elected representatives to have the first knowledge of the intention of the Government. Hon. Ernest Lapointe was also entirely non-committal in his remarks, emphasizing the necessity for unity among all races and creeds in the Dominion, the giving of justice to all, and the quick return to normal progress through the co-operation of the east with the west.

Occasion For Rejoicing.

Premier King declared the occasion was one of exceptional rejoicing to the Liberals of all Canada, for they were celebrating the victory of December 6, and especially the part played by the Liberals of Quebec Province in achieving that victory. They were there to affirm their resolve to take up the work of Government in Canada where Laurier left it in 1911, forgetting the differences and divisions, and remembering only the heroisms and the sacrifices of the intervening period; to strive in the spirit of his example, with enmity towards none and goodwill towards all, to restore the days of a prosperous, contented and united Canada. In Mr. Lapointe, Quebec East had a worthy successor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If they excepted a few diehards and irreconciliables, that occasion was one for rejoicing for all Canada, for if there was one thing above another of which the people had had enough it was of the late administration. It could not be said that its extermination was the act of a single Province. In six out of nine of the Provinces the Parliamentary following of the late Prime Minister was obliterated as completely as in the Province of Quebec. This should silence forever the sinister imputation that with Quebec the motive was one of revenge. If revenge was the motive in Quebec, so also must it have been the actuating motive in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Great Change Coming.

It was no revenge, it was the restitution of political rights that was sought at the polls. If political contests ever afforded an example of a nation, by constitutional means, divesting itself of a yoke unconstitutionally imposed by self-constituted rulers, it was the result that was recorded on that day. The election itself was the unmasking of a vast pretence. It was obvious that the country had a right to expect from the new administration the restoration of those rights which in recent years the public had felt themselves denied. This meant a return to representative and responsible government in spirit as well as in name. He placed above all else the supremacy of Parliament and the recognition of the Cabinet as a committee of Parliament responsible to Parliament, and through Parliament to the people. The House of Commons recently dissolved was a selected rather than an elected body, and on the Government side it had the most subservient following that had ever assembled in a Federal Parliament. Whenever it was not occupied in considering amendments to hastily and ill-advised legislation of previous sessions it was being employed night and day in hurrying through with as little opportunity of discussion as possible meaures of far-reaching importance, and appropriations of public monies running into hundreds of millions of dollars. It was due to this cause more than to any other that they had on their hands today railway and other problems of such colossal proportions, and commitments to public expenditure that were without parallel in their history.

The Premier, continuing, said that he believed an important step in the direction of recognizing the responsibility of Ministers to the people's representatives in Parliament had been taken in restricting the allotment of portfolios to members occupying seats in the House of Commons. It might be that time and occasion might necessitate some elasticity in the exercise of this practice, but there should be little doubt that the opposite practice had operated in recent years to free the Government from that strict accounting to Parliament with respect to the work of several departments which the House of Commons was entitled to have, and that errors alike of omission had resulted in legislation through the absence of sufficient and sometimes any information with respect to the most urgent and important public matters.

Problem of Progressives.

Touching on the composition of The House of Commons, the Prime Minister stated that although they had been able to form a Liberal Administration, and thereby avoid any possible repetition of the costly compromises and expensive expedients of coalition, they must never lose sight of the fact that in the furtherance of their principles and policies, and in their conflicts with the Tory opposition, they were assured only of an independent political support by a body of members larger than the Tory opposition who had not felt that they were free to identify themselves with their party in either the framing or the administering of the nation's policies.

If they were to have national unity in Canada they could not afford to permit the citizens of any part of the country to feel that their interests and views were not given the fullest recognition in all matters of legislation. Such a circumstance might prove the most menacing of factors to the great purpose of Confederation itself.

"I did not believe that any problem could be satisfactorily solved in the long run on any basis of coalition," said the premier. "I believed then, and am more strongly convinced today, that what Canada needs most is a government sufficiently one in its aims and purposes, sufficiently strong in its personnel and policies, to be able to carry on without make-shift in any direction. But while I was unwilling to compromise with western sentiment on a basis of coalition, I was ready in the formation of the government, and shall ever be ready, to recognize Liberal opinion in the west or in any other quarter of the Dominion whenever it is prepared to proclaim itself as such. I believe that the difference between ourselves as Liberals and many of our Progressive friends is a difference in name, and not in aim, a difference in affiliation but not in political principle. Since it has not been possible to effect co-ordination in Cabinet Council of the forces opposed to Toryism, we must strive the more earnestly to ensure in the House of Commons a merited co-operation in the making of the country's laws."

Too Much Secrecy.

Concluding this portion of his speech, Premier King criticized the late Government in that it had communicated to party organs in the form of inspired despatches matters of public concern of which the people's representatives in Parliament were justly entitled to first knowledge. One of the many troubles of the late Administration was that most of its acts were done in the wrong way at the wrong time or in the wrong place. Instead of legislating in the open on the floor of Parliament, the significant parts of the most important enactments of which Parliament was expected to express approval not infrequently took the form of edicts already drafted in the secrecy of the council chamber and proclaimed as Orders-in-Council.

"Members of Parliament were flatly denied the information they were entitled to seek, while the press of the country was surfeited with accounts of the Government's doings as a part of perpetual propaganda in which members of the Government and the press were playing continually into each other's hands, if not also into each other's pockets," said Mr. King.

Adopting the principle that Parliament was the place to make known the Government's policy, the Premier declared that this must be his apology for not attempting to satisfy public curiosity by any pronouncement of Government policy on the important subjects to be discussed in the approaching session. He had only one request to make, that the public and members of Parliament would give due consid-

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eration to the very limited time which members of the new Administration had had to familiarize themselves with the important matters demanding attention.

"If the problems with which we are confronted," concluded the Premier, "are to be successfully solved, the Government must resolutely refuse to be stampeded or precipitated into any course of action of which there has not been opportunity for mature consideration or deliberation. We are paying the price today for just that kind of behaviour—the hasty enactment of ill-conceived and ill-digested legislation—some of which has placed a burden upon the country which it will have to carry through the years to come. We seek no unnecessary delay. All that we ask is that we be not obliged to take any step which may occasion our having to go too far on a road along which it may be difficult to return. Our aim is a united, a prosperous, and a contented Canada, and that where there have been differences in the past, reconciliation, not recrimination, will be our maxim."

Tribute to Premier.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe said in part:

"It is a comforting thought to feel that so many good citizens whose hearts are at one in the object of their quest have united here tonight to pay homage, not to a man, but to an idea whose triumph they wish to celebrate and make certain.

"I have the great honor of greeting here the Prime Minister of Canada, my chief, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. He is today the great man of our country. There has gone out towards him the complete, affectionate and sympathetic confidence of Canada as towards that which is straightforward, simple and clear. His has been the victory of sincerity, of justice, of large-sighted views. He is today the finest illustration of the truth of the English axiom: 'One man in the right will finally get to be a majority.'

"I greet, too, with gratitude the Prime Minister of my Province, the finest and best governed in the Dominion. To Hon. L. A. Taschereau and his colleagues is due a large part of the success of the recent Federal campaign, and I am happy to give them this public testimony.

"The war and the changes that it has brought to our legislative and administrative methods have lent to our governments a state of mind and a mentality which has been disastrous for the country. Every stable thing has been put on one side, and our law-makers often amused themselves, like Penelope, by discussing today their work of yesterday.

"The certainty of deficits was for them an opportunity to sin still further. As soon as the balance of our finances was broken, there was nothing left to worry about. The patriotic spirit of our people guaranteed the success of every loan. What did a little more or a little less matter? They were great gentlemen and they thought it smart to increase the number and importance of their creditors. Chimerical experiments were undertaken; projects of all kinds sketched out and commenced. The people no longer counted. Our Ministers only thought of the people occasionally and incidentally, as distinguished surgeons think some times of the patient whose body is the unhappy scene of their triumphs or failures.

"All this had for effect to render more heavy the burden that we have to bear. On January 31 the net debt of the country was $2,372,586,000, which is an increase of $69,863,000 in its amount as on January 31, 1921. The fact that our customs revenue decreased during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year only makes the problem more difficult. This decrease was around $57,577,000 or about 40 per cent.

Hard To Find Revenue.

"May I add, however, that in January the customs revenue increased by $56,000 on its amount in the previous January.

"I can only express the wish that this increase will be maintained, and will demonstrate in a tangible manner that the change of Government has inspired confidence in our business men.

"We have to find the means of assuring the payment of interest on the debt and the expenses of the Government without sacrificing the economic future of the country to fiscal demands which would be beyond the taxpaying powers of the nation

"No administration has started under circumstances as difficult as those at present obtaining. Far be it from me to preach or produce discouragement among you. Already gleams of hope illuminate the horizon. The more I view the intimate conditions of this country, the more I recognize that its heart is sound, and that its vitality is that of a young country.

"I believe firmly that, with the help of Providence and by means of a wise and moderate policy, a policy whose primordial principle will be to conserve what is good by reforming gradually what is bad, we shall pass victoriously through every crisis, and will continue the normal development of our national life and institutions.

"Economic recovery is not made overnight. Already, however, the business outlook is improved through the fact that the Canadian dollar, on whic hthe discount a year ago in New York was 15 per cent., today is exchanged at a discount below three per cent.

"The balance of trade is now in our favor, although I admit that I have never understood why this condition should be as advantageous as some people affirm.

Must Rise or Fall.

"Our definite aim is to pass victoriously through the period of economic depression, and gradually to take up once again our march towards prosperity, and to assure their daily bread to our workers and their children. A country, like an individual, cannot remain stationary. We must rise or fall. We become better or worse. It is the eternal law, and nothing can alter it.

"This movement, this action towards progress, in order to be efficacious and sure, ought to be moderated by prudence. For some years past the word 'reconstruction' has been misused; it is a part of everybody's vocabulary. What we need in Canada is not reconstruction nor reconstitution but rather the taking up of our normal growth which has been suddenly interrupted.

"Certain great problems with whose solution we are faced cannot be definitely and prudently settled before the nations of the world have recovered normalcy in their political, economic and social life. Similarly, a number of enterprises will have to be postponed or put on one side until order has been restored in our finances, and until the national wealth has been less compromised. The Government is the caretaker of the national wealth; it has no right to be a spendthrift.

"Today I was asked if the tax on revenue would be decreased. Unfortunately remission of taxes does not come from the skies. Under conditions as they are, some one would have to suffer by such action. Any attempt to abolish or change taxation would be an effort to fling the burden onto other shoulders, and those shoulders could not be other than Canadian.

"What I will undertake to promise for my chief and my colleagues will be a policy of sincerity and honesty. We wish to make progress a reality, to live it without taking the trouble to express it in formulas. What we desire first of all and above all is to re-establish national unity in this country. But this unity can only be permament and durable if it is based on respect for the rights of all and each, and on the firm will to give to others a measure of justice equal to that which we ask for ourselves.

"The King Government represents all the provinces and all the material and moral interests of the country. The Canadian nation is reflected in it as a mirror, and it has the strength and the character requisite to carry out the task of national reconciliation. The sole rational policy, and the only one which can hope to maintain the peace of the country, is that in which the east and the west unite their forces. Montreal and Winnipeg, Quebec and Regina are not cities hostile to one another. They form part of the same organization. I have the firm hope that our policy will be based upon Canadianism always and everywhere. If we are zealous for our national autonomy we ought to be equally zealous for the self-governing powers of our provinces. The fundamental idea without which nothing is possible is the inviolable right left in the hands of our different provinces to regulate their own affairs within their own limits. I believe in the usefulness of political parties in a country like Canada. I believe in the usefulness of a great party, one great enough to appeal to men of all races, creeds, classes and occupations, and whose principal task and final aim are to obtain for the greatest number the widest possible measure of happiness it is possible to reach.

"I do not believe that the Canadian people will consent to divide itself politically into groups whose existence would be due to particular class interests. But the best means of preventing the formation of such groups is not, believe me, by way of denunciation and abuse. The remedy consists rather in the adoption and execution of a broad-minded policy of reform which is careful to safeguard the interests of all classes of the people. The secret of preventing group politics is to take from such groups their reasons for existence. I am confident that the Liberal party can do this; it will only have to remain faithful to its traditions and its past."

Asks For Economy.

Premier Taschereau proposed the health of the Government of Canada. He said that the victory gained by the Liberal party in Quebec showed that the spirit of Laurier still existed. He had confidence in their friends at Ottawa. He would see that the Province of Quebec and other provinces would have their complete autonomy, that not only their rights but their prejudices would be respected, and that the French laws of the province would be completely respected. Another thing he asked their friends at Ottawa in the name of the province was that the duties that were imposed should not be such as to stop industry and commerce. He understood the difficulties of the problem and the terribly heavy burden that had been placed upon them. The world was sick after the war, and Quebec had suffered more this year than before. There was misery and lack of work; capital was scarce, or had gone to the United States. The remedy was that all should do their utmost and there should be the greatest economy by governments, municipalities and individuals. They had at Ottawa people in whom they had supreme confidence, and for that reason he desired to speak of other problems that interested them at this moment.

Sir Lomer Gouin concluded the speech-making with a few words of congratulation to all his colleagues.

Hon. Dr. Beland, also spoke briefly in proposing the health of the ladies.

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King Speeches 1922 Feb 27
Sir Lomer Gouin

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Speech delivered at
Luncheon given by Sir Lomer
Mont-Royal Club, Feb. 27, 1922.

My first word must be one of very hearty thanks to Sir Lomer for his kindness in affording me the opportunity and the privilege of meeting in this informal and hospitable manner so many of the leading citizens of Montreal to whose activities in commerce, industry and finance as well as in professional and political circlws our country owes so much.

Speaking in a circle of his intimate friends there is little I can say of Sir Lomer which is not already a matter of common knowledge to all present. If he possesses one attribute above another- and I am inclined to think there is no finer quality for a gentleman in public life- it is that of being loyal and true to his friends. I can see in this gathering only one more expression of loyal cooperation in the work of government to which I already feel a debtor in so large measure to Sir Lomer.

It is one of the misfortunes of public life that no sonner are its responsibilities assumed that circumstances and events seem to conspire to isolate the members of a Government from those of whose sympathetic understanding and constant cooperation they are in greatest

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need . Where one craves and needs the companionship of many minds and the larger insights into many interests, under the pressure of the daily round one is literally forced to fight for the right to live at all. A moment such as the present is as an oasis in the round of official routine in which the demands of correspondence, interviews and distressing as well as pressing details tend to rob one of the larger vision and sounder judgment in the discharge of public duties.

In extending the invitation to meet his friends on this occasion, Sir Lomer assured me that in no sense would the gathering be either public or political in its nature. He assured me also that speaking would not be an order of the day, though I might be expected to say just a few words. I realize that the highest compliment possible to be paid any guest is that gentlemen, having the demands upon their time which all present have, should be willing and ready to attend a quasi social gathering such as the present at this hour of the day and to incur the sacrifice of time and obligation thereby involved. I am sure I cannot the better show my appreciation of this great courtesy than by being as brief as the recognition of Sir Lomer's request will permit, and by following it

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literally confine my remarks to just a few words.

The question I suppose that is uppermost in the minds of most men of affairs with respect to any one holding a position of great responsibility as well as of great power is, what is his attitude towards certain fundamental considerations upon which human progress in its many aspects necessarily depends, or in other words, what is his general outlook upon the problems of government. And this is a question to which every man is entitled to an answer, for upon attitude more than aught else depends public confidence which is the necessary basis of all successful cooperation in the art of government.

To answer this question in a manner at all calculated to satisfy the curious minded would take a very long time. There are, however, in our country as in all others a few concrete problems and impressions which are in the minds of most people, and anything tending to throw light upon the possible method of their treatment would be fair introduction to the larger theme. Perhaps, therefore, I could not do better than to say just a word or two, however bald and devoid of rhetoric it may appear, as to my own attitude towards certain aspects

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of government as they necessarily present themselves to one who is charged in a special way with the affairs of government.

Let me say,first of all, that I know no finer maxim of government, nor one more all inclusive and all conclusive in its character than the saying, attributed to the illustrious Pym, of the time of Charles and James, that "that form of Government is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and member of the State to the common good". Whether the application be to our problems of race and religion, of economic or geographical divisions, of industrial or financial considerations, that maxim, it seems to me, furnishes the all necessary and all sufficient guide. It means, in a word, the ignoring of none of, and the recognition of all, the constituent elements that go to make up a nation. It means in regard to the affairs of Canada a recognition of Western opinion as well as of Eastern opinion, a recognition of the rights of minorities as well as of the power of the majority. It means above all else the refusal to permit government to be subject to the domination of any class, whether, in the vernacular, the class be that of the plutocrats or the proletariate.

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I suppose it is with respect to the problems of industry, specially in their relation to government, that the need is greatest of keeping this maxim in mind. So strongly have many men come to feel on such questions as those of Capital and Labor that they are sometimes apt to lose sight of the truth that there can be no solution of this problem apart from the recognition of the fact that each has rights and duties quite as important and necessary to society as the other. We are apt, moreover, to lose sight of the fact that the public has also rights as against either or both of these bodies, to the full respect of which it is entitled. In other words, we cannot permit to grow up within our country any control of government by any group other than that particular group chosen from the representatives of the several elements of the Nation as represented in Parliament, and which we refer to as the Cabinet.

That brings me to the second point with respect to attitude, of which I wish to say a word. I believe in recent years the practice has too largely developed of having government carried on by the Cabinet and not by Parliament. There has been a curious reversion to Government by the Executive through Order-in-Council, notwithstanding the truth that the political

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struggles of the last century were mainly those of freeing the Nation from just this kind of control. We must return as speedily as possible to representative and responsible government in the fullest meaning of those terms, ever remembering that they subordinate everything, not excluding the powers and wishes of the Executive, to the will of Parliament.

This leads me to the third point in the matter of attitude, to which I should like to refer, namely the attitude of the Government towards the Press. Here again, we touch upon a very large subject and a very delicate one. Let me say quite frankly that all legislation, to be effective, must be the crystalization of public opinion, and, in this connection, no agency can be more helpful or harmful to a government than the Press, which in the creation of public opinion plays such an all important part. It is an old saying, that the Press is the fourth Estate of the Realm. All that I desire to say with respect to the relation of the Government to the Press is embodied in that thought. So long as it is remembered that the Press is the fourth, not the first Estate of the (Government), no exception can be taken to either the criticism or the praise which it accords political parties and their

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respective policies. The fault of the late Administration has been a tendency to regard the Press as the first Estate, to confide to members of the Press, rather than to the people's representatives in Parliament in the first instance, matters of far-reaching public importance, thereby taking from Parliament the control of public opinion, which the duly elected representatives of the people have a right to exercise in matters of government policies , and transferring it to an agency that may or may not represent the people and their views on questions of public policy.

Finally, may I say just one word as to what seems to me the outstanding problem of government in Canada today. Here again the main consideration involved is the one of attitude. It is the question of the attitude which we are to take towards bodies of opinion or sentiment not wholly in accord with our own. The choice here as in all else seems to lie between an attitude of cooperation and one of conflict. We may seek to understand and interpret the opinion which is not wholly in accord with our own, or to crush or obliterate it. It must be apparent to every one that the results of the recent elections left us face to face with a very serious problem as respects our national unity. If we except the province of B.C.

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it is true that with but one exception or two, the entire representation in Parliament from the Prairie Provinces differs, in name at all evetns, from that of the other parts of our Dominion. We cannot afford to permit the citizens of any part of our vast country to feel that their interests and views are not given the fullest recognition in the matters pertaining to government. No matter what the cause, were the people of the Prairie Provinces to feel, with the problems which confront them today, that their voice did not count in the affairs of government, such a circumstance might prove most menacing a factor to the great purpose of Confederation itself.

I say quite frankly that, when faced with the responsibility of forming a Government which was to undertake the solution of the mighty problems which confront our country in these critical days, I felt the Western situation, if I may so term it, the most serious of all the factors to be considered. I did not believe that it or any other problem could be satisfactorily solved, in the long run, on any basis of coalition. I believed then, as I believe now, that what Canada needs most is a Government sufficiently one in its aims and purpose, sufficiently one in its personnel and policy, to be able

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to carry on without make or shift in any direction. But while I was unwilling to compromise with Western sentiment on a basis of coalition, I was ready in the formation of the Government, and shall ever be ready, to recognize the liberal opinion in the West or in any other quarter of our Dominion, whenever it is prepared to proclaim itself as such.

We have, I think, in the choice of the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, given the Prairie Provinces reason to feel that, in the great agricultural industry upon which their whole existence and prosperity dpe depends, they will have at the Council Board a constant champion and a fearless friend. In the selection of the Hon. Mr. Stewart, as the Minister of the Interior and at the present time acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization, theser provinces have reason to feel that in the Cainet they have another representative, whose advice and opinion on Western aspirations and needs it would be difficult, if not impossible, to surpass.

It is often not easy to attach to passing events the significance which history will accord them. I believe, however, that in years to come the historian of our Dominion will not fail to record that the action of the Conservatives and the Liberals alike in the

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Province of Quebec with respect to the constituency of Argenteuil has afforded one of the finest incidents of our political history. What more striking example of an entente cordiale between Eastern and Western Canada could be afforded? What finer example of the native chivalry of the people of this province could be given to our country than the return by an acclamation to Parliament, by a Quebec constituency, of a Western Minister denied and deprived of a seat in a Province whose every necessity it is his object to serve and whose highest interests it is the endeavour of the Government through his appointment to further in the most effective way. A finer example of political generosity, whether viewed from the provincial or party standpoint, is not to be found in our political history.

This leads me to say just one word in conclusion. In political outlook, I am, above all else, a Liberal. I am not given to thanking the Tories for much. I hope, however, the day will never come when my Liberalism will degenerate into narrow partizanship, which will prevent me from recognizing what I owe, and what the Liberal Party owes, even to those who, upon occasions, may differ strongly from us. I am glad to be able to

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recognize , and to refer, in the terms in which I have, to the action of my political opponents in deciding not to oppose my colleague, Mr. Stewart, in Argenteuil. I am still more pleased to be able to recognize, and to thank many who are known to be political opponents in this and in other cities, for the support given Liberal candidates in the recent General Elections. Do not imagine for a moment that I believe that this support was arising from a belief in any inherent virtue which I might be supposed to possess. It is not for me to examine motives. My duty is solely of striving to prove worthy of the responsibilities which have become mine through the confidence accorded me by colleagues and those who have done me the honour of giving me their support . This I can promise you I shall strive for to the utmost. That, in the endeavour, I have reason to hope for some measure of success, you will,I think,concede when you see the gentlemen by whom I am surrounded in Cabinet Council and those whose collective wisdom I shall always look as the surest guide in the determination of matters of national policy and national concern.

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SPEECH
at
The Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin's Luncheon
at Mount Royal Club, Montreal
February 27, 1922.

My first word must be one of very hearty thanks to Sir Lomer for his kindness in affording me the opportunity and the privilege of meeting in this informal and hospitable manner so many of the leading citizens of Montreal to whose activities in commerce, industry and finance as well as in professional and political circles our country owes so much.

Speaking in a circle of his intimate friends there is little I can say of Sir Lomer which is not already a matter of common knowledge to all present. If he possesses one attribute above another - and I am inclined to think there is no finer quality for a gentleman in public life - it is that of being loyal and true to his friends. I can see in this gathering only one more expression of loyal cooperation in the work of government to which I already feel a debtor in so large measure to Sir Lomer.

It is one of the misfortunes of public life that no sooner are its responsibilities assumed that circumstances and events seem to conspire to isolate the members of a Government from those of whose sympathetic understanding and

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constant cooperation they are in greatest need. Where one craves and needs the companionship of many minds and the larger insights into many interests, under the pressure of the daily round one is literally forced to fight for the right to live at all. A moment such as the present is as an oasis in the round of official routine in which the demands of correspondence, interviews and distressing as well as pressing details tend to rob one of the larger vision and sounder judgment in the discharge of public duties.

In extending the invitation to meet his friends on this occasion, Sir Lomer assured me that in no sense would the gathering be either public or political in its nature. He assured me also that speaking would not be an order of the day, though I might be expected to say just a few words. I realize that the highest compliment possible to be paid any guest is that gentlemen, having the demands upon their time which all present have, should be willing and ready to attend a quasi social gathering such as the present at this hour of the day and to incur the sacrifices of time and obligation thereby involved. I am sure I cannot

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the better show my appreciation of this great courtesy than by being as brief as the recognition of Sir Lomer's request will permit, and by following it literally confine my remarks to just a few words.

The question I suppose that is uppermost in the minds of most men of affairs with respect to anyone holding a position of great responsibility as well as of great power is, "What is his attitude towards certain fundamental considerations upon which human progress in its many aspects necessarily depends", or in other words, "What is his general outlook upon the problems of government". And this is a question to which every man is entitled to an answer, for upon attitude more than aught else depends public confidence which is the necessary basis of all successful cooperation in the art of government.

To answer this question in a manner at all calculated to satisfy the curious minded would take a very long time. There are, however, in our country as in all others a few concrete problems and impressions which are in the minds of most people, and anything tending to throw light upon the possible method of their treatment would be fair introduction

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to the larger theme. Perhaps, therefore, I could not do better than to say just a word or two, however bald and devoid of rhetoric it may appear, as to my own attitude towards certain aspects of government as they necessarily present themselves to one who is charged in a special way with the affairs of government.

Let me say, first of all, that I know no finer maxim of government, nor one more all inclusive and all conclusive in its character than the saying, attributed to the illustrious Pym, of the time of Charles and James, that "that form of Government is best which doth actuate and dispose every part and member of the State to the common good". Whether the application be to our problems of race and religion, of economic or geographical divisions, of industrial or financial considerations, that maxim, it seems to me, furnishes the all necessary and all sufficient guide. It means, in a word, the ignoring of none of, and the recognition of all, the constituent elements that go to make up a nation. It means in regard to the affairs of Canada a recognition of Western opinion as well as of Eastern opinion, a recognition of the rights of minorities as well as of the power of the

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majority. It means above all else the refusal to permit government to be subject to the domination of any class, whether, in the vernacular, the class be that of the plutocrats or the proletariate.

I suppose it is with respect to the problems of industry, specially in their relation to government, that the need is greatest of keeping this maxim in mind. So strongly have many men come to feel on such questions as those of Capital and Labor that they are sometimes apt to lose sight of the truth that there can be no solution of this problem apart from the recognition of the fact that each has rights and duties quite as important and necessary to society as the other. We are apt, moreover, to lose sight of the fact that the public has also rights as against either or both of these bodies, to the full respect of which it is entitled. In other words, we cannot permit to grow up within our country any control of government by any group other than that particular group chosen from the representatives of the several elements of the Nation as represented in Parliament, and which we refer to as the Cabinet.

That brings me to the second point with respect to

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attitude, of which I wish to say a word. I believe in recent years the practice has too largely developed of having government carried on by the Cabinet and not by Parliament. There has been a curious reversion to Government by the Executive through Order-in-Council, notwithstanding the truth that the political struggles of the last century were mainly those of freeing the Nation from just this kind of control. We must return as speedily as possible to representative and responsible government in the fullest meaning of those terms, ever remembering that they subordinate everything, not excluding the powers and wishes of the Executive, to the will of Parliament.

This leads me to the third point in the matter of attitude, to which I should like to refer, namely the attitude of the Government towards the Press. Here again, we touch upon a very large subject and a very delicate one. Let me say quite frankly that all legislation, to be effective, must be the crystallization of public opinion, and, in this connection, no agency can be more helpful or harmful to a government than the Press, which in the creation of public opinion plays such an all important part. It is an old saying,

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that the Press is the fourth Estate of the Realm. All that I desire to say with respect to the relation of the Government to the Press is embodied in that thought. So long as it is remembered that the Press is the fourth, not the first Estate of the Realm, no exception can be taken to either the criticism or the praise which it accords political parties and their respective policies. The fault of the late Administration has been a tendency to regard the Press as the first Estate, to confide to members of the Press, rather than to the people's representatives in Parliament in the first instance, matters of far-reaching public importance, thereby taking from Parliament the control of public opinion, which the duly elected representatives of the people have a right to exercise in matters of government policies, and transferring it to an agency that may or may not represent the people and their views on questions of public policy.

Finally, may I say just one word as to what seems to me the outstanding problem of government in Canada today. Here again the main consideration involved is the one of attitude. It is the question of the attitude which which we are to take towards bodies of opinion or sentiment not wholly

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in accord with our own. The choice here as in all else seems to lie between an attitude of cooperation and one of conflict. We may seek to understand and interpret the opinion which is not wholly in accord with our own, or to crush or obliterate it. It must be apparent to every one that the results of the recent elections left us face to face with a very serious problem as respects our national unity. If we except the province of B.C., it is true that with but one exception or two, the entire representation in Parliament from the Prairie Provinces differs, in name at all events, from that of the other parts of our Dominion. We cannot afford to permit the citizens of any part of our vast country to feel that their interests and views are not given the fullest recognition in the matters pertaining to government. No matter what the cause, were the people of the Prairie Provinces to feel, with the problems which confront them today, that their voice did not count in the affairs of government, such a circumstance might prove most menacing a factor to the great purpose of Confederation itself.

I say quite frankly that, when faced with the

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responsibility of forming a Government which was to undertake the solution of the mighty problems which confront our country in these critical days, I felt the Western situation, if I may so term it, the most serious of all the factors to be considered. I did not believe that it or any other problem could be satisfactorily solved, in the long run, on any basis of coalition. I believed then, as I believe now, that what Canada needs most is a Government sufficiently one in its aims and purpose, sufficiently one in its personnel and policy, to be able to carry on without make or shift in any direction. But while I was unwilling to compromise with Western sentiment on a basis of coalition, I was ready in the formation of the Government, and shall ever be ready, to recognize the liberal opinion in the West or in any other quarter of our Dominion, whenever it is prepared to proclaim itself as such.

We have, I think, in the choice of the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, given the Prairie Provinces reason to feel that, in the great agricultural industry upon which their whole existence and prosperity depends, they will have at the Council Board a constant champion and a fearless friend. In the selection of the Hon. Mr. Stewart, as the

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Minister of the Interior and at the present time acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization, these provinces have reason to feel that in the Cabinet they have another representative, whose advice and opinion on Western aspirations and needs it would be difficult, if not impossible, to surpass.

It is often not easy to attach to passing events the significance which history will accord them. I believe, however, that in years to come the historian of our Dominion will not fail to record that the action of the Conservatives and the Liberals alike in the Province of Quebec with respect to the constituency of Argenteuil has afforded one of the finest incidents of our political history. What more striking example of an entente cordiale between Eastern and Western Canada could be afforded? What finer example of the native chivalry of the people of this province could be given to our country than the return by an acclamation to Parliament, by a Quebec constituency, of a Western Minister denied and deprived of a seat in a Province whose every necessity it is his object to serve and whose highest interests it is the endeavour of the Government through his appointment to

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further in the most effective way. A finer example of political generosity, whether viewed from the provincial or party standpoint, is not to be found in our political history.

This leads me to say just one word in conclusion. In political outlook, I am, above all else, a Liberal. I am not given to thanking the Tories for much. I hope, however, the day will never come when my Liberalism will degenerate into narrow partizanship, which will prevent me from recognizing what I owe, and what the Liberal Party owes, even to those who, upon occasions, may differ strongly from us. I am glad to be able to recognize, and to refer, in the terms in which I have, to the action of my political opponents in deciding not to oppose my colleague, Mr. Stewart, in Argenteuil. I am still more pleased to be able to recognize, and to thank many who are known to be political opponents in this and in other cities, for the support given Liberal candidates in the recent General Elections. Do not imagine for a moment that I believe that this support was arising from a belief in any inherent virtue which I might be supposed to possess. It is not for me to examine motives.

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My duty is solely of striving to prove worthy of the responsibilities which have become mine through the confidence accorded me by colleagues and those who have done me the honour of giving me their support. This I can promise you I shall strive for to the utmost. That, in the endeavour, I have reason to hope for some measure of success, you will, I think, concede when you see the gentlemen by whom I am surrounded in Cabinet Council and those whose collective wisdom I shall always look as the surest guide in the determination of matters of national policy and national concern.

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(Ottawa Women's Liberal Club)

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The Montreal Gazette, March 13, 1922.

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PREMIER DEFINES LIBERALISM AND PRAISES WOMEN

Attitude is Basis of Everything, States Mackenzie King at Ottawa

KEEPING DOWN TORYISM

Liberals and Progressives in Unison on That Point—Rights of Capital and Labor

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, March 11.—"Liberalism is an attitude of heart and mind which inclines its possessor towards a recognition of personality in all matters affecting individuals and a desire for social progress in all human relations," was the definition of Liberalism given to 400 members of the Ottawa Women's Liberal Club at their luncheon in the Chateau Laurier this afternoon by the Prime Minister. Mr. King emphasized that the best kind of government was that which dealt with the things held in common and which was possessed of a spirit of co-operation and broadmindedness. Mrs. Norman A. Wilson, president of the association, introduced the speakers, who included Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of marine and fisheries, and G. W. Kyte, M.P., chief whip of the Liberal party.

The Prime Minister in opening expressed his appreciation of the work accomplished by the Liberal women of Ottawa, and declared that the success of the Liberal candidates in this constituency was largely due to their efforts. Women were a mighty source of inspiration to men and every successful man owed a large measure of his progress to his mother, wife or sweetheart. It was regrettable that Lady Laurier had not lived to be present at the gathering She would be glad to know that the work which she and Sir Wilfrid initiated was being carried on. They left a great inspiration in faith and ideals.

Attitude, said the Prime Minister, in describing the ideals of the Liberal party, was the basis of everything. Knowledge would do much and belief in creed would accomplish many things, but attitude was the use to which these things were put. The Liberal attitude was inclusive rather than exclusive. The best must be taken from religion, politics and from daily life for the common good.

"Take the Progressives," argued Mr. King. "We have many things in common with them, and one of these things is keeping down Toryism in this country. We will be doing a great service to our fellowmen," he added, amid laughter.

FOUR IMPORTANT GROUPS.

The spirit of co-operation must be emphasized in considering the rights of capital, labor, management and community, he declared. Full emphasis must be placed upon the things these four groups had in common. This would create a spirit of conciliation. But if the emphasis was put upon the differences, a spirit of disturbance would result. It was necessary to recognize the rights of the minorities. The same idea applied to international relations would settle all differences. Stressing of differences was responsible for the war. The Washington disarmament was an example of stressing the common good.

Liberalism was a great liberating influence. It was the work of Liberalism to destroy the shackles on humanity. Liberalism was based on faith; not on fear. It had been an inspiration for freedom through the generations and would so continue from generation to generation.

Mr. Lapointe agreed with the Prime Minister's definition of the meaning of the Liberal party. Liberalism was a union of all creeds and occupations. It was a necessity for Canada. It was a great privilege to work for the Liberal party and for Canada. The Minister of Marine paid a striking tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and congratulated the association on its work.

Mr. Kyte also congratulated the ladies, and while he admitted he had opposed granting votes to women at one period of his career, he added that the circumstances were different from those of the present day. Now that women had the right to vote they should also sit in Parliament. Mr. Kyte gave a review of the work of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia and declared that the Prime Minister was doing a great work for Canada. In conclusion the chief whip urged the ladies to vote in every election without having to be urged to go to the polls.

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The Citizen - March 13, 1922.

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LIBERAL WOMEN OF OTTAWA ARE GIVEN HIGH COMPLIMENTS

The Premier Praises Their Part in Recent Elections; Defines Liberalism as an Attitude Recognizing Personality.

Though the fruit of their labors came on December 6th last, it was not until Saturday at the luncheon gathering held at the Chateau Laurier that the Ottawa Liberal Women's Club realized how fully their loyal interest and faithful activity had been appreciated.

Called under this women's organization, the luncheon was held and the guests of honor and speakers were the premier, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and two of his stalwarts, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K. C., M.P., and Mr. George W. Kyte, K.C., M.P.

Needless to mention, there was a large attendance, about three hundred and fifty availing themselves of the opportunity of gathering with the members of the Ottawa Liberal Women's Club and hearing the distinguished speakers. Many parliamentarians from various parts of Canada were present. Mrs. Norman Wilson, the president of the club, was in the chair, and introduced the speakers.

It was a woman's day in the Liberal ranks. The premier, in the course of his address paid them charming tribute. "We (men) owe much to our mothers, wives, or sweethearts or to some woman," he said. In words of inspiration for devoted interest, he paid respect to the memory of Lady Laurier, whom, he recalled, was present at the last large gathering called under the same auspices.

Hon. Mr. Lapointe, who spoke in French, also warmly complimented the Ottawa Liberal women for their splendid efforts which to a great degree helped to roll up the large majorities for the local Liberal candidates in the last election.

Mr. Kyte made a confession to the ladies—"a confession accompanied with contrition," he said: for was not he the man who opposed so strenuously the granting of the franchise to women. He said he felt like the poor deluded woman who tried to keep back the ocean with a broom. In his own home, too, Mr. Kyte told how the female members were so much in the majority, that he was completely outvoted. Mr. Kyte is the father of nine daughters. Judging from the applause which his remarks received, he was quite forgiven—anyway by the women of the Liberal party.

Defines Liberalism.

"Liberalism is an attitude of heart and mind which inclines its possessor towards a recognition of personality in all matters affecting individuals and a desire for social progress in all human relations," was the definition of Liberalism given by the premier.

Mr. King emphasized that the best kind of government was that which dealt with the things held in common, and which was possessed of a spirit of co-operation and broad-mindedness.

Praise for the Women.

The prime minister in opening expressed his appreciation of the work accomplished by the Liberal women of Ottawa, and declared that the success of the Liberal candidates in this constituency was largely due to their efforts. Women were a mighty source of inspiration to men, and every successful man owed a large measure of his progress to his mother, wife, or sweetheart. It was regretable that Lady Laurier had not lived to be present at the gathering. She would be glad to know that the work which she and Sir Wilfred initiated was being carried on. They left a great inspiration in faith and ideals.

Attitude, said the prime minister in describing the ideals of the Liberal party, was the basis of everything. Knowledge would do much, and belief in creed would accomplish many things, but attitude was the use to which these things were put. The Liberal attitude was inclusive rather than exclusive. The best must be taken from religion, politics and from daily life for the common good.

Things in Common.

"Take the Progressives," argued Mr. King, "we have many things in common with them, and one of these things is keeping down Toryism in this country. We will be doing a great service to our fellow men," he added 'mid laughter.

The spirit of co-operation must be emphasized in considering the rights of capital, labor, management and community, he declared. Full emphasis must be placed upon things these four groups had in common. This would create a spirit of conciliation. But if the emphasis was put upon the differences, a spirit of disturbance would result. It was necessary to recognize the rights of the minorities. The same idea applied to international relations would settle all differences. Stressing of differences was responsible for the war. The Washington Disarmament Conference was an example of stressing the common good.

Liberalism was a great liberating influence. It was the work of Liberalism to destroy the shackles on humanity. Liberalism was based on faith; not on fear. It had been an inspiration for freedom through generations and would so continue from generation to generation.

Liberalism a "Necessity."

Mr. Lapointe agreed with the prime minister's definition of Liberalism. It was a union of all creeds and occupations. It was a necessity for Canada. It was a great privilege to work for the Liberal party for Canada. The minister of marine paid a striking tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and congratulated the association on its work.

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Mrs. Norman Wilson, president of the club, Mrs. Laurent Beaudry, vice-president, Mrs. Andrew Haydon, vice-president, and Miss Helen O'Reilly, vice-president, received the guests in the ladies' reception room.

Those at the head table were: Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., prime minister; Mrs. Wilson; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, M.P., minister of marine and fisheries; Mrs. Ernest Lapointe; Mr. G. W. Kyte, M.P., chief Liberal whip; Mrs. G. W. Kyte; Miss M. Murphy, an honorary president; Mrs. H. B. McGiverin, an honorary president; Mrs. E. R. E. Chevrier, an honorary president; Mr. Alexander Smith; Hon. Charles Murphy, M.P., postmaster general; Hon. T. A. Low, M.P., minister without portfolio; Mrs. T. A. Low; Hon. A. B. Copp, M.P., secretary of state; Mrs. A. B. Copp; Hon. J. A. Robb, M.P., minister of trade and commerce; Mrs. J. A. Robb; Mrs. James Murdock, wife of the minister of labor; Mrs. (Dr.) Grace Ritchie England, Mr. H. B. McGiverin, M. P., Mr. E. R. E. Chevrier, M.P., Mr. Andrew Haydon, general secretary and organizer of the National Liberal Committee.

Mrs. Laurent Beaudry, vice-president, moved a vote of thanks to the speakers and Miss Helen O'Reilly, vice-president, was the seconder.

Liberal Club
Liberal Student
Hall comment

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MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

CENTENNIAL BANQUET - April 28.

CELEBRATION

The world from its earliest recorded age has been wont to mark any period of progress by Celebrations.

Relating to the Individual:- By Birthdays, particularly those upon the attainment to manhood or womanhood.

Relating to the State or Dominion:- the Census marks the tenth period of progress.

Relating to Institutions such as this:- by festive occasions upon the completion of its 100th Anniversary or Birthday.

Unfortunately the founders or originators of great institutions or successful projects but seldom, if ever, live to see the realization or fulfilment of their hopes or with what pride and degree of satisfaction would those members of the "Committee of Trade" of 1822 look upon this distinguished Assembly of the present Montreal Board of Trade - the offspring of this Committee of 100 years ago, gathered now to celebrate what it is safe to conjecture in their widest stretch of imagination, could not have equalled in respedt to growth and representation.

Then (1822) the population of Montreal was 18,700

Today (1922) close upon 700,000

and standing as the main gateway for Canadian Commerce equidistant between Vancouver and Liverpool, a journey of 5,852 miles; Montreal stands uniquely to command

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for all time, and to serve as the chief portal through which our products and imports must pass. (note the report of harbour of Montreal, page 8, wherein is stated that although many ports and ocean terminals will have to make an unfavourable report; that last year was one of lack of business and disappointment, the ~~Board~~ Port of Montreal will be able to give a much more favourable account of business conditions in relation to her trade).

The necessity for maintaining an unequalled Board of Trade is becoming fast an all important economic principle for the securing of trade.

FUNCTIONS OF BOARD OF TRADE:-

"Knowledge is power"; therefore a well-established Board of Trade is able today to render service to Trade which no other medium affords.

The keen interests evinced in legislation, both Federal and Provincial, tend to promote or check such, and to the benefit of Trade and those interested in pursuits of Commerce. Information imparted to those interested with regard to Trade openings and opportunities are too well known and numerous for enumeration.

Contrast:- the effect of War and the rallying made by Canada under the strain experienced during that period.

Point out:- that stabilising effects already give the assurance that at no remote date Canada will share in the promised resuscitation of Trade and Commerce. Such a hope it may be expected will be further realised when the Genoa Conference has laid down the principles necessary to assist and make possible this rebirth.

Note:- that Membership of "Montreal Board of Trade" is now 2,100 and all members alive to the interests

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of Trade and possibilities for the Dominion. This membership counts, among its numbers, men who stand foremost in Commercial enterprise in the Dominion and Province of Quebec.

Congratulate on the Report of Board of Trade:- (vide 79th Annual Report of the Council of Montreal Board of Trade for 1921).

Extend wishes for continued growth of Membership, zeal and interest for a furtherance of this institution.

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MEMORANDUM: MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Need I say to you that it is a very great pleasure as well as a great privilege to meet here tonight with the Merchant Princes of Montreal. I might better say the Members of the Parliament of Commerce of M ontreal and that wide country tributary thereto.

Because of the geographical position of Mo ntreal, your Board of Trade is in every sense a National Board of Trade.

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Situated as you are. a very large portion of the trade of our country both export and import, is tributary to this port. Here ships come seeking cargo for the markets of the world. Is not Montreal specially favored. Has not Montreal great advantages in helping to promote and extend foreign commerce? It is interesting to note the importance and the trade of Canada during the past hundred years.

I note from the records that the early pioneers of trade and commerce in this City recognized the advantages of a Board of Trade, establishing a meeting place for all the various constituent parts of trade, when in April 1822 they decided to establish an organization where men might meet, co-operate, and work together for the general good of the country.

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To those early patriots who laid the foundation for the wonderful achievements of Montreal as a Commercial city Canada owes a deep debt of gratitude. Were they to return tonight they would be amazed at the proportions to which their barly beginnings had attained. That the succeeding officers and members of the primary Board have lived up to the noble beginnings established for them, we must all attest.

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It is interesting too, to note that one hundred years ago as a result of the disturbances and conditions arising out of the long protracted Napoleonic wars, that the problems then were not unlike the problems we are facing today. That following the example of the Commercial Cities in the Old World, as well as many of the [illegible] Cities in America, the Merchants of Montreal faced the situation bravely, courageously, determined to work together for the good of our common country.

Not only in Montreal but also in the great National Ports of Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John, New Brunswick, committees of trade were organized about that time to watch over the general interests of the trade of the country.

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A Board of Trade or a Chamber of Commerce might, I think, be termed the Parliament of Commerce. Our National Parliament at Ottawa is the meeting place for representatives from each of the nine provinces of Canada. There representatives elected from each province and from each constituency in the nine provinces meet to reason and consider what is best for the various provinces and for Canada as a whole.

Boards of Trade are the meeting places for the representatives of the many different branches that contribute to the trade and commerce of the country. Boards of Trade are the Parliaments of Commerce where the buyer meets the seller, the exporter meets the importer, the representatives of the great transportation systems of the country meet the shippers, the producer meets the consumer and by a free and frank exchange of views each representing the different branches of the trade and commerce of the country co-operate to solve the problems of economic production and distribution of the products of our country, exemplifying in a striking manner the advantages of co-operation as the surest, fairest and the most economical method of handling economic problems and defeloping profitable trade.

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Experience in public life has taught me that governments have much to learn from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Councils of Agriculture, indeed from every well organized body reflecting the well considered thought of the many varied interests throughout our vast and somewhat sparsely settled country.

Boards of Trade may not always be right. But are Governments always right? I have the honour of being Prime Minister of a Government that wants to be right.

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As the leading Commercial Parliament of Canada, having your finger on the Commercial pulse of the country, and in a position at all times to offer suggestions regarding economic betterment we of the Political Parliament will be glad - will welcome your co-operation, etc.

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Montreal Gazette, April 29, 1922.

HARMONY KEYNOTE SOUNDED AT BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET

"Get Together" Advice of Lord Byng to Labor, Capital East and West

HISTORIC FUNCTION

Principle of Round Table Urged by Prime Minister, Lieutenant-Governor and Other Speakers

Co-operation was the note sounded by the speakers who addressed the gathering which met last night in the Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel at the banquet to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the organization in April, 1822, of the Montreal Board of Trade. It was first struck by His Excellency the Governor-General, who declared: "I like being idealistic. I don't think there's any harm in it," and he concluded his spirited speech by appealing to Labor and Capital to get together, to employer and employee, to get together, to East and West to get together.

Again when His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor spoke, he, too, sounded the note of co-operation, pointing out the harmony that existed in Quebec.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, repeated the note, and he added an expression of opinion that found hearty echo amongst those present when he asserted that he is not a believer in state socialism, declaring that state socialism could not take the place of individual effort. A further point in Mr. Beatty's speech which met a warm response was his declaration that Canada needed immigration, immigration in capital as well as in men.

The Premier added to the pleas for harmony and co-operation. He pointed out the parallel of one hundred years in Europe and in America and declared that the old world is yet clinging to its old traditions. He declared that the solution of present difficulties in Canada would be readily found if we would place emphasis upon points of agreement and not upon our differences. In concluding his speech, Hon. Mackenzie King said: "All must meet around the common table and there let us seek for the common good."

Hon. Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, was another witness for the necessity for co-operation and in this connection he congratulated the various generations of the Board of Trade for their efforts in that direction throughout the years of their existence as an organization.

These pleas for unity were amplified by Mr. John W. Ross, first vice-president of the board, who recalled the prophetic vision of Father Vimont, who solemnized the first mass on the site of Montreal, and who declared that, though those who were then gathered together were but as a mustard seed, they would grow into a great harvest.

The affair was a remarkable gathering, including the most representative in Canadian life from the two representatives of the Crown, the Prime Minister, the Provincial Premier, the Parliament, to the men of the great corporations, and the manufacturing interests. There were present 500 guests. The guests of honor were seated at a large table in T shape, the members being arranged at smaller tables set throughout the room. The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. William M. Birks, presided. Seated at his right was His Excellency the Governor-General, at his left His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

The guests of honor gathered at the reception room at the Cypress street entrance and were presented to His Excellency. A flourish from trumpeters of the Grenadier Guards brought the guests to their feet and, headed by Pipe Major Grey, the party entered the dining-room.

Later the trumpeters sounded a flourish for the loyal toast. When the toast of Lord Byng was proposed it was received with great enthusiasm. The guests broke out into "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." As His Excellency rose to his feet, the guests again stood up, cheered him, and most enthusiastically waved their napkins.

The gathering was bilingual, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and the Mayor making their addresses in the French tongue.

There was a little touch of cricket in Lord Byng's speech which appeared to pass unnoticed when he referred to the Montreal Board of Trade as having "made its century, not out."

Greetings were made to the Montreal Board by representatives of the London, England, Chamber of Commerce, and various Canadian organizations. The suggestion that there should be an annual congress of Canadian Boards of Trade was received with considerable appreciation by the visitors.

The presence of Mr. George Hadrill, consulting secretary, who has been with the board for forty-five years, was noted, and when his name was referred to by the president there was a warm round of applause for Mr. Hadrill.

When the material part of the banquet had been dealt with there was a flourish from the trumpeters, as the chairman arose to propose the toast of the King. The gathering stood as the musicians played the National Anthem and paid the due measure of respect.

HEALTH OF LORD BYNG

Welcomed for Leadership in War and Peace

Mr. Birks, in proposing the health of the Governor-General, spoke as follows:

"Your Excellency, Your Honor, Mr. Prime Minister and gentlemen:

"The Board of Trade is a non-political body exercising a purely constructive influence in mercantile affairs and public administration—its membership, unlike most boards of trade, is confined to men in trade commerce and finance—professional men being ineligible.

"Its branches or subsidiaries, including the Corn Exchange, make it a federation of many trade or merchant guilds each with its own officers and boards.

"Few institutions within the Empire have a more worthy record. From the very first it threw itself into every problem of national import—in 1822, with its very birth, began its hundred years' interest in the deepening of the St. Lawrence channel—it secured the appointment of the first harbor board.

"It has continuously watched over and influenced our ocean traffic and harbor, our internal communications and postal services, our taxation and the promotion and protection of home industries.

"It has been an active member of the nine congresses of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire—the fifth of which was held here in Montreal twenty years ago under the presidency of the late Lord Brassey; and its influence has extended far beyond mere matters of trade.

For Mr. King's speech see page 4.

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"Today its outlook is broadening, its activities expanding, its finances sound, and it faces its second century, with the promise of greater usefulness and enlarged service to our city, our country and our Empire.

"From the very first the Board of Trade, both non-political, and non-racial, has been recognized as voicing the sentiments of an intensely loyal as well as a highly constructive element of the population.

"His Excellency has come from Ottawa on purpose to be with us tonight and we appreciate his presence for his own sake, as our beloved and brilliant commander in the war; and, now that he has come to live amongst us—for the spirit and tone of his leadership in peace.

"Above all, do we appreciate his presence, for what he represents, embodying as he does, and making visible that intangible sentiment which makes our Empire possible, and in comparison with which, treaties and acts of parliament are as nothing."

PLEA FOR HARMONY

Capital and Labor Get Together, Said Lord Byng

The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm, and singing of the usual convivial welcome to an appreciated guest, amid the further cheers and plaudits of the gathering His Excellency, Lord Byng arose and said:

Mr. Chairman, Your Honor, Mr. Prime Minister and Gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely and earnestly for the cordial welcome you have given me tonight. I cannot exactly put into words what I would like to say. When you asked me to come to your centennial celebration I had a great deal of hesitation as to whether to accept or not.

"I have yet three reasons for hesitation. One is 'trench throat,' a relic of the war, the second is that the Prime Minister, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Beatty all of whom are grudging me every moment are yet to speak, and the third reason is that to talk on such a question as the history of the Board of Trade requires a knowledge of the country and its people, a knowledge of the development of the crafts and industries upon which you depend. I am perfectly incompetent to talk upon that subject. I look upon you gentlemen to teach me something about that.

"But I do know this, that your association was formed a century ago, —a century, not out—when the population of Montreal was about 9,000, and that during the century of progress of your city and the Montreal Board of Trade, that population has grown to about 750,000.

"Further I understand that this progress in the city and the narbor is due to the work of your predecessors and yourselves. I believe that in 1830 the first stone was laid in the docks of Montreal by Capt. Pyke, a Scotchman, by his name, and that from that time on to the present day the history of this port has been one of continued progress, and that is what I am really here to congratulate you upon.

"Is it only progress we want? And here out of my Indian experience let me tell you of a word which a young Indian taught me years ago, "Swardeshi,' an Indian word meaning general progress and co-operation for the good of all. That is a large meaning for one word and it is an approach to the idealistic. I like being idealistic. I don't think there is any harm in it.

"We require some idealism in our life, some approach between all classes. What we need is to get labor and capital together, to get employer and employee together, to get East and West together.

"I have said my say," concluded His Excellency, "but I put that thought before you, as a means of advancing the Dominion through united effort. I thank you for having invited me here to attend this historic function, and wish your board and each one of you individually the greatest possible success in the years to come." (Laud applause).

PROGRESS IN QUEBEC

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick Proud of Provincial Achievements

His Honor Sir Charles Fitzpatrick was introduced by Mr. Birks, who said that they were proud to have the other representative of His Majesty—"Our own Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. His Honor needs no introduction to a Montreal audience," said Mr. Birks. "We welcome him for his own sake, and again as representing our own great province, the most prosperous, contented and stable of all in the Dominion."

In replying to the toast Sir Charles Fitzpatrick thanked the gathering for the warm welcome they had given him and the manner in which they had honored the toast of the Province of Quebec. It was natural that such a gathering should receive with enthusiasm the toast of the province in whose prosperity they were so much interested.

Montreal, said Sir Charles, was truly called the metropolis of Canada. Proceeding, Sir Charles spoke of the great progress which had come to Montreal during the past years in which the Board of Trade had its history.

Sir Charles said that he recognized that the great growth of the province had been largely due to the efforts of those who are celebrating the hundredth birthday of their organization.

"I know that you are interested in the province of Quebec to the very highest degree," said His Honor. "It is to you that a large part of this prosperity is due.

"Montreal, the city of Maisonneuve, is essentially rich in historic lore. We have to remember that while we are glad of her prosperity it is in large measure due to the administration of the province of Quebec that this is due. The welfare and happiness of the whole province has meant the welfare and happiness of Montreal. The splendid progress which we have witnessed throughout the province has been reflected in the progress and prosperity of Montreal. The interests of Montreal, let it always be remembered, are linked with those of the rest of the province. I have listened, indeed, with great interest to the story of how this city has grown, of its development during the past century, when your body has played such a big part in that development.

PROGRESS IN PROVINCE.

Sir Charles said that it might be well to pause a moment, and think of the progress which the province generally had made in the last 25 years. The provincial revenues had grown to sixteen millions from three millions in the quarter of a century, and the income from commercial corporations, they would be specially pleased to hear, had shown the industrial growth of the province. With this greater income the province had been able to devote aid to many important lines of endeavor, notably agriculture, the most important of all industries in the province. There had been a wonderful agricultural growth in the province, and it was to be noted that the budget had grown to about a million and a half.

In educational matters, the province had a just right for pride. Education all admitted today was as the very foundation of national prosperity, and it was well today to draw attention to what was being done for the training of the young, for the development of citizenship, of forming the minds of the young so that they would grow up to be true Canadians, manful and womanly. The amount spent by the province for education was over two millions, and the municipal corporations had contributed in large measure. Modern school buildings had replaced the old places; better paid teachers were to be noted, and generally the province could rejoice in the healthy sentiment in favor of education which was to be noted in all the corners of the province.

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The lieutenant-governor said that he could go on indefinitely talking of the progress of the province, and its relationship to Montreal's progress.

DEEP WATERWAYS PROJECT.

Discussing the deep waterways project Sir Charles Fitzpatrick said that this would be supported by the province of Quebec, if it was for the general good of Canada.

But if it was to lead to the increasing of foreign influences on this country, then the province of Quebec would be against 't, said Sir Charles. This province was working for the good of Canada under the protection of the British Crown for the general good of Canada, and the Empire, and would respect the rights of everybody within the province as citizens of the Empire.

In concluding, Sir Charles referred to the French-Canadian nationality, and the wonders they had performed on this continent, not only in Canada. They had gone from old Quebec as pioneers into many parts of the continent, founded cities, traced great waterways to their source. Withal, it could be said of the French-Canadians in their native province that they had great respect for the rights of other peoples.

IMMIGRATION NEEDED

Both Capital and Men Required, Said E. W. Beatty

Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in proposing the toast of the Dominion of Canada, spoke, in part as follows:—

When your president was good enough to suggest for me the distinction of proposing the toast to Canada, I not unnaturally demurred. I felt that it was an obligation which should be fittingly discharged, and when I learned of the distinguished and eloquent men who were to speak at this dinner, I felt then as I feel now that this is no place for the likes of me.

One does not require to be old to be respectable but when one is old, Anno Domini, which cannot be denied, usually provides that respectability is forced upon one. I do not mean to suggest that in its youth the Board of Trade was any less respectable than it is now, but I do assert if it was, its indiscretions would and should be more readily condoned, and this is the reason why I do not refer to its past mistakes.

My own experience with Boards of Trade throughout Canada has been very pleasant, but uniform. I have found them, young or old, to be always consistent. They invariably objected to something and equally invariably wanted something in lieu of something which they had. I could not quarrel with this because they were not in my business, and I was not in theirs. Rarely, however, have I found their attitude otherwise than reasonable when the situation was explained, and an opportunity given for a round table conference at which views were frankly interchanged. In the present abnormal and somewhat depressing economic conditions I know of no better way of reconciling different points of view than these same frank and honest discussions. From them emerges understanding and from understanding a solution, often a compromise between extreme views, but providing a reasonable determination, fair to both parties.

It is a happy coincidence that we are honored on this most important anniversary by the presence of both His Excellency and the Honorable, the Prime Minister of Canada.

To the former, who has achieved wonderful things for Canada in times of war, we look for that guidance, sympathy and consideration in our peace problems which we know he is so ready to give and which must redound to the lasting benefit of the people of this country.

IN REMINISCENT VEIN.

The Prime Minister and myself are not entire strangers. I knew him first as an undergraduate of Toronto University. There were several thousand others beside myself who went to school with Mr. King, and by this I do not mean to suggest that his student days were unduly protracted. It cannot be truthfully said of him as it was of me at a Canadian Club luncheon at Calgary some years ago. The president of the club in introducing me said that one of the things he could not understand was that I had apparently gone to school with so many people. He stated that as he entered the door of the luncheon room he was met by an old man and a young boy, both of whom said that they had gone to school with me, and the only conclusion that he could come to was that I must have been a damn backward student.

My first experience with the Prime Minister was not as a dignified apostle of constitutional government but as the leader of a cause, which seemed to have as its motto, "The inalienable right to strike." In conjunction with the present Sir Hamar Greenwood and other student statesmen, he led a strike of the students because of the unfairness of the college's treatment of a very respected and much loved professor. I was a freshman at the time, and as a strike meant fewer lectures, less work and more leisure, I was a loyal and enthusiastic striker. Even in those days—twenty-eight years ago—Mr. King was an accomplished platform orator, an art which he possibly inherited from a famous ancestor, William Lyon Mackenzie—who also by the way was a striker—and which he has perfected to such a degree that no one can listen to him without the greatest possible pleasure, whether you agree with all he says or not.

To the solution of the problems of his high office he brings the trained mind of a man whose life since his college days has been in the post graduate course of study of economic and sociological conditions. He also brings to it a profound regard for constituted authority and a desire for honest administration in the interests of the whole of Canada. In his problems we participate, not because it is his Government, but because it is the Government of the country, and as such is entitled to receive the advice of all those who have an interest in the country's future welfare, because in the attitude of the Government towards individuals and enterprises is found the measure of legislative co-operation and absence of restriction which tends to advance the opportunity for industrial and national development, and in the serious and important questions with which Canada is confronted, none are more important than those which permit the regulated, but otherwise unrestricted expansion of the industries of the nation.

DUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It has been said and truly said, that in the emergency through which the world has recently passed, Governments of necessity undertook more and interjected themselves further into every situation, because only under the aegis of Government could the full force of national effort be secured. Providentially those times have passed, and each nation is now confronted with the dual responsibility of taking its share in world readjustment, and at the same time meeting and solving for its own future advancement the problems local to it.

While the situation has been rendered acute and abnormal, not so much by any change in the attitude of the people themselves, but by a change in the conditions wrought for them by a world upheaval, the fundamentals remain as they did at Confederation and Canada's future depends upon the sanity of the theories upon which its past was built.

If I were to single out the most important economic foundation of Canada's future, I would say that it was the value and the appreciation given to individual effort. It is the spirit of enterprise—the spirit of the pioneer translated to our modern conditions. I believe that the President of the United States issued a very timely warning when he said the policy of his administration should be "More business in government and less government in business."

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State socialism in its various forms with all that it involves will not in the last analysis take the place of the sincere and honest efforts of men and institutions, backed by initiative, spurred forward by hope of reward and encouraged by the belief that the industry or enterprise, which they have conceived, and whose interests they are forwarding, is one which can succeed in this country of ours.

IMMIGRATION NEEDED.

Canada needs immigration, and when I say immigration I mean immigration of capital as well as men. The success of the company, with which I am associated, but which I am, of course, not at liberty to mention by name, has contributed to the success of numerous other enterprises which have been dependent upon foreign capital for their initiation and their expansion. It is probably more necessary now than ever that encouragement to this free flow of capital and men should be given as never before. Canada's burdens are heavy, not greater in proportion, perhaps, than those of other countries, but heavy considering our liquid resources and our relatively sparse population. These can be improved, the first by a wholesome and scrupulous regard for honest capital investment and the second by a careful selection and wise propaganda in respect of the opportunities of this land of opportunities.

The taxation of the people of this country, is heavy, not perhaps heavier than is necessary to meet the country's obligations, but sufficiently heavy to withdraw from industrial investment the surplus monies of those who have accumulated surpluses.

There is nothing more vicious than propaganda against the results of honest competency. The man who has struggled and worked and saved, has been prudent and exercised great energy and judgment over a period of years, and has by this means accumulated a competency is a good citizen, a national asset and a man in whose possession money can be trusted to achieve its greatest usefulness and its greatest productivity. This man and his natural expansion and the industrial expansion he can contribute to are naturally handicapped in any community in which the surplus earnings are in a large measure taken for national and governmental purposes.

We are proud of Canada, its past progress, the glories of its war participation and its future prospects. It has accomplished much, and its future is opening in a way which gives grounds for the fullest confidence, even though for a short time more than ordinary prudence and caution may be necessary. Based upon the achievements of the past, the known quality and variety of its resources, and the hope of the future, we are amply warranted in speaking of Canada as a land of opportunity, and framing our policies, national and other, with due appreciation of that fact without in any sense mortgaging our future.

The toast of the evening, gentlemen, is Canada, coupled with the name of the Honorable, the Prime Minister.

CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Historic Note Struck by Hon. Mackenzie King

Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, when he arose to respond, was given a warm reception, with musical honors. In opening the Hon. Mr. King congratulated the members of the Board of Trade in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of a splendid organization, which had done much for the progress of Canada, and whose hundredth anniversary marked an event not only of importance to the city of Montreal but to the whole of Canada.

"Speaking as prime minister for the citizens of Canada generally," continued Mr. King, "I may say that the whole Dominion takes pride in your achievements of the past century which are being celebrated tonight."

Hon. Mr. King paid a warm compliment to Lord Byng as governor-general saying he doubted if among the illustrious list of governors-general there had ever been one who had come so closely to the lives of Canadians as had Lord Byng, not only during his period as commander of the Canadian Corps, where he learned to know the Canadians, but since his appointment as governor-general.

In a humorous vein, Mr. King said there had been various references to his Government, and what it planned to do, and from what he had heard he hoped that his Government would continue in force to do what it could for the Dominion and the Empire for many years to come.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

From this Hon. Mr. King proceeded to discuss labor questions, which had been discussed by several other speakers. As to strikes, Mr. King said he thought that they were generally a result of lack of confidence between employers and employees, and if conferences were held during the difficulties, strikes might be avoided. This, he said, had been the consistent idea of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Beatty had always upheld this idea of conference between the employers and employees in order to avoid final disagreement. Mr. Beatty himself, said Mr. King, was a striking example of the manner in which the Canadian Pacific Railway had always encouraged individual effort for the benefit of the general service. (Applause).

Mr. King said that in this celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Montreal Board of Trade there was nothing which could touch upon political ends, therefore he would not touch upon political matters.

But there was a contrast and parallel of which those who thought were bound to take account. The parallel was between conditions in the old country in the second decade of the nineteenth century and the second decade of the twentieth century. In the earlier period the British Army and Navy were fighting against Napoleonic aggression and in the end the Napoleonic Empire was brought to an end, and Napoleon himself banished, while the League of Nations was made with the hope of preventing the recurrence of such disturbance.

Today they had seen the British armies and navies sweeping the whole world to clear it of almost the same menace. The armies had taken part in the greatest battles the world had ever known. They had seen the proudest thrones in Europe tumble, and the occupants sent into exile. This had been followed by efforts to form another League of Nations, which formed a striking parallel to the events after the Napoleonic cataclysm of the last century.

TO AVOID COMMUNISM.

Now there had been called a meeting at Genoa to see if things could not be put on a firm basis, and avoid the threatened move towards Communism.

"It is important to think what we are celebrating tonight," said Mr. King. "A hundred years ago peace was declared between the peoples of this continent, and it has been preserved ever since with a century of unguarded boundaries between Canada and the United States. Here tonight we celebrate one hundred years of progress in the arts and commerce of this nation.

"A century ago," said Mr. King, "the United States and Canada made an agreement which had led to a hundred years of disarmament and peace, while in Europe the nations had continued the old world system of war and armament, which it was now hoped the conference of nations would end.

"The idea of progress and national co-operation," said Mr. King, "had germanated after the Napoleonic wars.

Now with the series of international conferences they were coming to a point where the nations could work together for disarmament and the general increase of prosperity.

Turning to Canadian affairs, the prime minister said that he did not think that any Canadian Government had ever been confronted with greater problems, except in war time, than those which face the Government today.

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"With our vast public debt, and changing conditions, we have a great problem before us, which demands the best consideration of our public men," said Mr. King. "We can meet these problems if we are prepared to recognize the point of view of those who do not always agree with us. Our national unity can only be achieved by national aims, by unity in diversity, and the general wish of the Canadian people to solve the national problems."

It was because Canada had such a diversified life among the citizens that it had become so great. This growing sentiment for union must be continued with the idea that the East and the West should appreciate each other's ideas, and get together to discuss matters for the common good. Then, such questions as railway tariffs, freight rates and other similar questions could be worked out for the general good of all with a goodwill between the various sections of the country, which would ultimately redound to the continued progress of the Dominion.

FOUNDERS OF BOARD

Present President Sketched Happenings of Century

In proposing the toast of "The Founders of the Board," which was honored in silence, Mr. Birks said:—

We all glory in the faith and valor of Maisonneuve and his associates—the founders of our city.

But one hundred years ago much of the savage background had gone, Indian wars were no more, and we are here tonight to honor the memories of the men who may be said to have founded our trade and commerce.

The Montreal population of 3,000 in 1763 grew but slowly—a few traders followed the British forces and the fur trade attracted—but for many years there was little or no immigration. We have examples like James McGill who came before 1775 and John Molson in 1807.

I read this morning two letters written home from Montreal just one hundred years ago—the one from a Scot the other from an Irishman. The city had but recently thrown down its walls, built one hundred years ago earlier, and begun to spread beyond its borders. Both write of the massive gray limestone houses built right out on the line of the narrow streets, with their iron shutters—solid and gloomy—in striking contrast to the painted clapboard houses of the towns across the border. The former writes that of the merchants of Montreal the greater proportion are Scotch. The latter goes more carefully into the question of population of the city making it 16,000 divided into 10,000 French, 2,000 Scotch, 1,500 English, 1,000 Irish, and 1,500 Americans. The last mentioned all from Massachusetts—known as the "down Eastern Yankee," and the "Habitant" spoke of them not as "les Americaines" but as "les Bostonnaises." They settled here between 1815 and 1825. Consider the period of 1822, George IV. was King, it was eight years after the war with the States, seven after Waterloo.

GLANCE INTO PAST.

Gentlemen give play to your imagination and picture this primitive little town on the banks of the river with neither harbor nor wharves worthy of the name. Some of the men we speak of lived over their stone warehouses on St. Paul street, others uptown, on St. James street, and others out here in the country, for we are dining tonight on what were the grounds of Simon McTavish—to the left were those of James McGill with Frobisher's next beyond—the latter selling part to Phillips, who gave the name to Phillips square, and above that was Durocher's. On the other side was Sir Alex Mackenzie, and below him the Hon. William MacGillivray — all members of the North West Fur Co.—above were the Desrivieres, and below, the Guy family.

To this quaint and quiet town—a century ago—there came an awakening—a renaissance. In this year of 1821-22 not only was our Board of Trade formed but the same year the amalgamation of the North West Fur Coy., and the Hudsons Bay Coy., (under Sir George Simpson who became a Montrealer) ended many decades of rivalry and bloodshed. This year the Lachine Canal was commenced. The British Canadian School, the first English-speaking public school was founded. The General Hospital established in July of '22. McGill University in '21 and the Bank of Montreal was not five years old. We may well ponder over a few of these names who led this awakening—

The Hon. John Richardson, chairman of our first meeting, was a native of the same Scotch county as McGill and one of the three executors of the latter's will. He was one of the Commissioners to remove the city walls, one of a commission of three to purchase the land for the General Hospital, and its first president. He was one of the commission of six to build the Nelson Monument—was the proposer of the Bill to build the Lachine Canal and was chairman of the committee that prepared the Bank of Montreal's articles of association.

Thomas Blackwood, our first president, originally of the firm of Todd and McGill, was a charter member of the General Hospital and chairman of trustees of St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church.

James Miller, merchant and shipper, director of the Bank of Montreal and the General Hospital, was Sir Hugh Allan's first employer—later Sir Hugh became his junior partner and thus the Allan line evolved.

Hon. Austin Cuvillier, one of the merchant princes of early Montreal, our present building of the Board stands on his land. He was an able man of many sides—his daughter became the Marquise Bassano, marrying the son of the Duke of Bassano. Was he not one of Napoleon's Marshals?

Hon. George Moffatt, an Englishman (who fought in 1812), a notable citizen, resided on St. Paul street, was one of the founders of the Bank of Montreal and the first chairman of the Harbor Board.

Hon. Peter McGill, nephew of James McGill, president of the Bank of Montreal from 1834 to 1860, and chairman of the first railway in Canada (The St. Lawrence and Champlain) charter member of the General Hospital.

Hon. Thomas Ryan, an Irishman, a merchant active in extending Canadian trade. In 1865 appointed to a confederate council of trade which proved in reality to be the precursor of the coming Federal Parliament.

FATHER OF PORT.

I should refer also to two born in the same place in Scotland and in the same year, about 1810, who both came to Canada in 1826 (97 years ago), the one in the brig. Florence commanded by his father, his older brother being the second officer. He became Sir Hugh Allan—doing more than any man of his generation to develop Canadian trade; the other the Hon. John Young, might almost be called the father of the Port of Montreal.

Nor should I omit Mr. Peter Redpath born in this city just one hundred years ago. Donor of the Redpath Library and the Redpath Museum. Governor of McGill, director of the Bank of Montreal and president of the General Hospital.

Succeeding presidents have maintained the same high standard and among some, whom I am glad to see present, I might single out those who twenty years ago (assisted by the valuable but free legal advice of the Hon. A. W. Atwater) carried us through the financially dark days of our fire and rebuilding.

Nor can I omit mention of our now venerable consulting secretary, Mr. Hadrill, and our secretary, Mr. Stanley Cook, the former with 45 and the latter with 31 years of efficient, loyal and self-forgetful service.

But my toast is to the Founders, to these men of long ago—to these builders of the nation's trade, who gave us our Hospitals, our Schools, our Universities, and our Churches, to them we do well to drink a silent toast.

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CITY OF MONTREAL

Mayor Martin Made Plea for Metropolis

Proposing the toast of the City of Montreal, Mr. John W. Ross divided its history into two periods, of the pioneer and of romance, represented by the early French settler, the voyageur, the coureur de bois and the Jesuit and Recollet Fathers with their missionary zeal, and the second, a period of progress and reality. He recalled the prophecy of Father Vimont, who had likened the enterprise of the early settlers to a grain of mustard seed which would grow into a great tree and had predicted that their children would fill the land. The increase of the population of Montreal, as had been said, had progressed during the hundred years from 20,000 to 1,000,000 souls on the island, so that that prophecy was near being realized. Montreal's progress was phenomenal in every department of trade and commerce, in civic and social life. Unsurpassed for natural beauty, rich in historic setting, standing at the gateway of the Dominion, through its portals flowed and ebbed the trade of the nation. The importance and strategic value of its location might perhaps be better visualized when it was remembered that the middle of Canada had been called the granary of the Empire, and that in these latter years the eastern section had become the wood pile of the great American Republic. Within a few years other nations would be knocking at our doors to replenish their bunkers at our coal bins of the Maritime Provinces and of the Pacific coast, and for 400 years the Atlantic coast had been the fishpond of Europe, while today Quebec was earning the representation of being the wine cellar of the continent, all of which brought trade to Canada.

Mr. Ross alluded to the tour that is being organized by the Board of Trade to the Pacific coast in the fall, and spoke of the beneficial results that they might expect from it in the way of better understanding of western problems. The Montreal Board of Trade, he pointed out, had always been interested in deepening channels of commerce and in broadening the highways and byways of trade. It tried to keep a clear vision and to study and promulgate plans and policies commensurate with the needs of the day. The Board of Trade had made no inconsiderable contribution to the development of Montreal during the past hundred years, and on the occasion of the centennial they desired to reaffirm their allegiance and devotion to the city of their birth or of their choice.

MAYOR'S RESPONSE.

Mayor Mederic Martin, responding on behalf of the city, and speaking in French, expressed himself as in agreement with the sentiments enunciated by the premier in his speech. He was glad to congratulate the Montreal Board of Trade on attaining its centennial, and stated that what Montreal was today was owing largely to the great part that the board had contributed, and that it could be proud of the great names that had been mentioned by the chairman.

The Mayor spoke of Montreal as the metropolis of Canada, on account of its geographical and social position, its natural resources, its commerce and its population. He referred to the fact that there were two great races with a minority and a majority race and that the great need was to march in amity together. Both the Governor-General and the Premier, he said, had stressed the need of mutual understanding, and it was for such organizations as the Board of Trade to lead in seeing that administration should be in the interests of the community as a whole. He further went on to say that legislators, both federal and provincial, if they wished the country as a whole to prosper, must realize that Montreal existed, that it was three-fourths of this province and had two-thirds of the population and one-twelfth of the population of the Dominion.

Mayor Martin advised that the federal parliament should guard against encroachments of the United States in the deep waterway proposals, and he also argued that in the interests of Montreal and of the population the provincial and federal Governments should listen to the South Shore bridge project. He urged race unity and deplored that certain newspapers seemed to work against this. The Mayor referred to the fact that there was a new prime minister and a new Governor-General, and added: Perhaps in time we may have a new mayor, too.

SISTER BOARDS.

H. B. Henwood, vice-president of the Board of Trade, in proposing the toast of Sister Boards of Trade, asserted that the vision of the Montreal Board of Trade had not been confined to the interests of the city or even of the province. Its records showed that on many occasions, in co-operation with other boards of trade, it had supported measures that had been of great benefit to the business interests of Canada generally. For this reason he hoped it would be possible to bring about an annual congress of boards of trade in order that they might come together to discuss various mutual problems. In this connection he felt that the tour of the Dominion which had been referred to by Mr. Ross would help to promote this idea, and that it would tend to strengthen the ties between East and West. It had been suggested that they should arrange a trip for the western boards so that they might come and see Montreal and its wonderful harbor and terminal facilities.

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VISITORS SPOKE.

Responding on behalf of the London, England, Chamber of Commerce, J. O. Allan extended the congratulations of that metropolitan body to the Montreal Board of Trade on attaining its centennial, and conveyed wishes for continued development and prosperity, as well as increased trade relations between Canada and England. He recalled various occasions on which members of the London Chamber of Commerce had enjoyed hospitality of Montrealers en passage to and from Canada or the United States.

G. L. Stairs, of Halifax, in replying for that city's board of trade, spoke of the special commercial and social relations that had always existed between this province and the province of Nova Scotia. The commercial relations had been stronger in the days when their ships used to come to this port, and in regard to the social element, he alluded to the fact that they had in Nova Scotia a large proportion of people who were descendants of the original French settlers, while the balance was of British stock, either direct or indirect.

A. O. Hogg, vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, brought greetings from the business men of the Queen City, and emphasized the need of working harmoniously and in co-operation as between the commercial communities of both cities.

The proceedings concluded at midnight with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE GUESTS OF HONOR.

Those seated at the head table were:

Chairman Wm. M. Birks, president.
Vice-Chairman John W. Ross, 1st vice-president.
H. B. Henwood, 2nd vice-president.
H. B. Mackenzie, treasurer.
His Excellency the Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Captain O. H. C. Balfour, Governor-General's secretary
Major Hodgson, comptroller of the Governor-General's Household.
Major George Vanier, D.S.O., aide-de-camp.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
Colonel Stanton, aide-de-camp.
Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister.
Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec.
Hon. Mederic Martin, Mayor.
Hon. Raoul Dandurand.
Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. Geo. G. Foster.
Hon. Lorne C. Webster.
Herbert Marler, M.P.
S. W. Jacobs, M.P.
Walter G. Mitchell, M.P.
Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer.
E. W. Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University.
Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University.
Sir Vincent Meredith.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, chairman, Canadian Bankers' Association.
Brig.-General C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G.
G. T. Milne, Senior British Trade Commissioner.
Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C., Batonnier of the Bar.
A. W. Atwater, K.C.
Dr. Frank D. Adams, chairman, Commission of Conservation, McGill.
Dr. Milton Hersey, Harbor Commissioner.
Emile Daoust, Harbor Commissioner.
B. W. Coghlin, president, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
R. O. Grothe, president, Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.
J. O. Allan and L. O. P. Walsh, representing London, Eng., Chamber of Commerce.
A. O. Hogg, vice-president, Toronto Board of Trade.
Gavin L. Stairs, president, Halifax Board of Trade.
W. F. Burditt, president, St. John, N.B., Board of Trade.
A. J. Welch, president, Quebec Board of Trade.
Alfred Lambert, president, Chambre de Commerce, Montreal.
F. A. Covert, president, South Shore Board of Trade.
G. B. Greene, president, Ottawa Board of Trade.
Wilfrid Gariepy, president, Three Rivers Board of Trade.
L. O. Lacombe, president, Sherbrooke Board of Trade.
Henry Miles.
William I. Gear.
George Caverhill.
Farquhar Robertson.
George L. Cains.
George F. Benson.
H. B. Walker.
Zeph. Hebert.
John Baillie.
J. Stanley Cook, secretary.
George Hadrill, consulting secretary.

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Note. - Collateral - The Press Gallery Dinner - May 6, 1922

File re Press Assn.

SYNOPSIS.

D 10354

INTRODUCTION:

Thanks for invitation - The occasion renews to a certain extent past associations in journalism. - Reminiscences as a "Globe" reporter. - Significance of occasion - social gathering but mainly significance of national importance in view of power and influence of Press in the affairs of the world. Give a general picture of how Press influences and penetrates all the activities of mankind.

I. PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS ARE TWO GREAT FORCES OF A SIMILAR NATURE:

Similarities:

a. Both are representative of public opinion:
They both voice the nation:
They also reflect all classes, creeds and aspirations.

b. Both are creative of public opinion. (The power of the Press in this regard is perhaps larger than that of Parliament.)

c. Both have educative action.

d. Both are aiming at national unity.

e. Both are working side by side, are necessary and help each other.

Conclusion - they are each an Estate of the Realm.

II. STRIKING DIFFERENCES HOWEVER DISTINGUISH PARLIAMENT AND PRESS, WHICH IT MAY BE IMPORTANT TO EMPHASISE IN VIEW OF THE GREAT POWER WHICH THE PRESS POSSESSES.

Differences:

a. Amongst the Estates of the Realm, which are, The Crown, Parliament, representing the people, The Church and the Press, the latter is only the fourth Estate.

b. Parliament legislates; the Press does not, however close it stands to Parliament. The Press however is a good adviser.

c. Parliament executes and administers through its sub-Committee, which is the Cabinet, the laws which it makes. The Press can only criticize and watch the method of this execution and administration.

d. In spite of differences, the connection between the two is intimate, in that the Press is a daily ambassador of the public to Parliament and also of Parliament to the public.

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III. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRESS OF TO-DAY:

a. FREEDOM:

The Press has had to fight for its liberty and also for the liberty of the poeple. It is a fact that these have always reacted one upon the other. A curtailment of the freedom of the Press has always coincided with an encroachment upon the rights of the people. With Liberalism there will never be any attempt to shackle the Press. The Press will be free in the midst of a free people, enjoying always the plenitude of its rights.

b. RESPECT FOR TRUTH:

The Press is truly searching for that which makes for the welfare of the people. Newspapers of a political colour as long as they stand for principle may be nevertheless - and are generally - fair-minded and unbiassed.

c. NATIONAL CHARACTER:

The Press deals to-day with all the problems confronting nations and the world as a whole. It influences to a large extent the people and their governments in the making of war and the preservation of peace.

d. INTELLECTUAL POSITION:

The Press is in the very sense of the word an élite of learned men.

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S P E E C H

at PRESS GALLERY DINNER

May 6th. 1922.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency and Gentlemen:

Our press has been telling us that this is Courtesy Week. Perhaps that explains why at the end of the week we should reach the very climax of courtesy.

I can recall of no other occasion of the year when opportunity is afforded representatives of the four Estates of the Realm to meet together, and tell each other what they think of one another. It is a unique event, and one without which the life and tradition of our Parliament would be incomplete.

We, who are members of the House of Commons, have much for which to thank our friends of the Press Gallery - a little at times for which we are not inclined to give thanks - this is one of those rare occasions when on every side we are beholden to them.

We are indebted first of all for the privilege of meeting in this delightfully informal manner His Excellency, the Governor General, who no where is more at home than in sharing the camaraderie of the men as of the press.

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Great as a soldier we have found him not less great as our foremost citizen. All that is most conspicuous of valour and resourcefulness in war seems in him to find its counterpart in not less conspicuous ease and charm in fulfilling the demands of his high and responsible position. They are the fruits of a noble character which the better we know him the more we admire. We are indeed grateful for the eloquent address he has delivered this evening, and which we shall long remember with pride and pleasure.

We are indebted to our friends of the gallery for the privilege which is also ours on this occasion of renewing old friendships, reviving old memories and making new and more intimate acquaintances.

It is one of the grave misfortunes of the pressure under which all of us, to some degree, seek to discharge our respective duties, that we see little or nothing of each other, save in the most hurried contacts, and very often under circumstances which are anything but auspicious in the making or cementing of friendships. The lack has been lamentably augmented in the absence of a common room in which all who share the life of these buildings can meet in friendly intercourse. I might say to our friends of the press whose ingenuity in most matters surpasses that of

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their contempories in other callings, that if they can find or suggest a way in which the deficiency can yet be met or overcome, the Government would be the first to view with favour any proposal which would not involve too evident a sacrifice in other directions.

I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that this is not a time for speech-making, least of all is it desirable that any speech should exceed a few minutes duration. As, however, it is on occasion which permits of much in the way of give and take, seeing that our hosts of the evening by song, satire and suggestion in diverse forms have given some of us to understand what they think of us, just a word or two as to how the press gallery is viewed by one who sits beneath it may not be out of place.

First of all, may I say that I know of no body of men, in or out of Parliament, who are calculated to inspire, and I might say are entitled to inspire greater respect.

In the first place it is a fact that journalism has enlisted in its services a greater proportion of the intellectual force of the country than any other profession or calling,- I am excepting, of course, members of Parliament -

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Compared, however, with the labours of parliamentarians, we are reminded of Bulwer Lytton's saying "Laws die, books never". There is, however, a still more striking saying, and more apt in the premises, though its authorship is unknown to me, it is that "syllables govern the world", or as another has phrased it - "the pencils mute omnipotence".

It is from this point of view that I should like to say just one word, on the position the press gallery occupies in determining the attitude of the public towards Parliament. I do not mean anything so small or circumscribed as the attitude of a given community towards individuals, or even of the country at large towards parties in Parliament. Sooner or later despite what is written of individuals by way of fulsome flattery or sinister detraction, the real man will find his true place in public esteem; parties must get their deserts. I mean the impression the public gets of the character of Parliament itself, in other words, the worth it is likely to attach to sovereign authority. Clearly this relates itself to all that we descrive on the one hand as law and order and on the other freedom and liberty.

If you will permit the similie, I would like to say that the press gallery seems to me to constitute the window through which the public looks to view the proceedings

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of Parliament. Sich reverence or contempt as the public may have for Parliament and parliamentary institutions is afforded pretty much by the glimpse it obtains in this way. It is not so much the actual happenings of Parliament, the doings and sayings of its members as the kindly or unkindly manner in which these are interpreted to the world outside, that determines for the average man his regard for the institutions that hold our society together. Let the note be one of constant criticism, or what is infinitely worse cynical detraction, and sooner or later it is the institution of Parliament itself and all that is symbolizes of ordered government that suffers. Little wonder at perpetual unrest and national discontent under such circumstances. An overdrawn picture becomes sooner or later just as disillusioning. What then is the true attitude? In a word it is <u>be correct.</u> There is nothing more difficult. You will recall Disraeli's saying "It is much easier to be critical than to be correct". - "All men are critics although very few are connoisseurs". There is but one thing easier than criticism and that is exaggeration. Voltaire said "Satire lies about men of letters during their life, and eulogy after their death"; he needs not have limited the truth of his remarks to men of letters! To be correct, that is the difficult task ; "to draw the the thing as he sees it for the god of things as they are".

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This implies not only to correctness of vision but correctness also of expression, correctness in the use of words.

It is here that the gentlemen of the press have yet another and equally high responsibility. They are the guardians of our language. To them is entrusted the sacred duty of preserving in the purity . . . . . .

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D 10364

THE PRESS.

As the Channel for expression of Public Opinion.

Public Opinion a "safety valve."

Democracy rests on two main pillars:-

Education and The Press.

Both must be made enlightened and sources untainted, therefore freedom of the Press (the Medium for Public opinion) must possess this necessary requisite.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Government is based upon Public Opinion.

Formulation of intelligent Public Opinion is paramount safe guard of liberty.

Contrast Freedom of Public Opinion as allowed in England with curtailment of, in other Countries.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE PRESS.

(Extract from Speech delivered at Luncheon)
(given by Sir Lomer Gouin, Debruary 27,1922.)

"Here again, we touch upon a very large subject and a very delicate one. Let me say quite frankly that all legislation, to be effective, must be the crystalization of public opinion, and, in this connection, no agency can be more helpful or harmful to a government than the Press, which in the creation of public opinion plays such an all important part. It is an old saying, that the Press is the fourth Estate of the Realm. All that I desire to say with respect to the relation of the Government to the Press is embodied in that thought. So long as it is remembered that the Press is the fourth, not the first Estate of the Realm, no exception can be taken to either the criticism or the praise which it accords political parties and their respective policies."

(See attached)
-2-

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D 10365

HOW PRESS CAN BE "THE MEANS TO AN END".

World problems as existing today must be given publicity.

Canada's greatest need is for"a spiritual awakening":-

This Nation must think in terms of its National life and for Unity.

The Press can more so than any other medium, demonstrate the means to this end- (vide editorial Montreal Star, February 14, 1922.) and accomplish much.

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PRESS GALLERY CHANSONS



MAY 6, 1922

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1

O! CANADA

O Canada, terre de nos aïeux,
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux
Car ton bras sait porter l'épée
Il sait porter la croix
Ton historie est une épopée
Des plus brillants exploits
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.

2

LOCH LOMOND

Oh! ye'll tak' th' high road, and I'll tak' the low road,
An' I'll be in Scotland afore ye;
But I an' my true love, will never meet again,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomond.

3

THE MINSTREL BOY

The Minstrel boy to the war is gone,
In the ranks of death you'll find him;
His father's sword he hath girded on,
And his wild harp slung behind him.
"Land of song," said the warrior bard,
"Tho' all the world betrays thee
One sword at least thy rights shall guard,
One faithful harp shall praise thee."

The minstrel fell but the foe-man's chain
Could not bring that proud soul under;
The harp he loved ne'er spoke again,
For he tore its chord asunder,
And said "no chain shall sully thee,
Thou soul of love and bravery,
Thy songs were made for the pure and free,
They shall never sound in slavery."

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LA MARSEILLAISE

Allons, enfants de la patrie
Le jour de gloire est arrivé.
Contre nous de la tyrannie,
L'étendard sanglant est levé!
L'étendard sanglant est levé!
Entendez-vous dans les campagnes
Mugir ces féroces soldats,
Ils viennent jusque dans nos bras
Egorger nos fils et nos compagnes.

CHORUS

Aux armes, citoyens!
Formez vos bataillons!
Marchons, marchons! qu'on sang impur
Abreuve nos sillons!

Que veut cette horde d'esclaves,
De traitres, de rois conjurés,
Pour qui ces ignobles entraves,
Ces fers dès longtemps préparés?
Ces fers dès longtemps préparés?
Français, pour nous, ah! quel outrage!
Quels transports il doit exciter!
C'est nous qu'on ose menacer
De rendre à l'antique esclavage!

LE BRIGADIER

Deux gendarmes, un beau dimanche,
Chevauchaient le long du sentier.
L'un portait la sardine blanche,
L'autre, le jaune baudrier.
Le premier, dit d'un ton sonore:
"Le temps est beau pour la saison!"

CHORUS

Rataplan, plan, plan, plan, plan, plan, plan,
Rataplan, plan, plan, plan, plan, plan, plan,
Rataplan,

D 10368

"In 1772 the right of publishing parliamentary debates was established, but it was not exercised until after the "unreported Parliament" had been dissolved in 1774. A little while later the newsmen, who had so hardly secured acknowledgment of their right to be present in the House of Commons in a professional capacity, were astonished to hear Burke exclaim in his familiar thunder, as he pointed with tragic gesture to the public gallery where they were at work: 'Yonder sits the Fourth Estate, more important than them all.'"

Kennedy Jones' "Fleet Street and Downing Street", p. 36

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Brigadier, répondit Pandore,
Brigadier, vous avez raison!
Brigadier, répondit Pandore,
Brigadier, vous avez raison!

Ah c'est un métier difficile,
Garantir le propriété,
Défendre les champs et la ville
Du vol et de l'iniquité.
Pourtant l'épouse que j'adore
Repose seule à la maison!

CHORUS

6

THE LAY OF THE LOST LADY VOTER

(Robin Adair)

What's Willie's smile to me?
Robbie 'ad 'air;
Where Robbie's thatch was gray,
Will's head is bare.
This is no theme for mirth,
Rob had the finest thatch on earth,
He cultivated it from birth;
Robbie 'ad 'air.

7

HOPE DEFERRED

(The Glory Song)

When my political trials are o'er,
And I shall pass through that Red Chamber door;
Where I can sleep—and where I can snore,
And from the vengeance of voters be free.

CHORUS:
Oh, that will be, Glory for me,
Glory for me, Glory for me;
When I can draw my safe in-dem-nitee,
That will be glory, be glory for me.

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8

SOLDIER'S FAREWELL

How can I bear to leave thee?
One parting kiss I give thee;
And then, whate'er befalls me,
I go where honour calls me.
Farewell, farewell, my own true love;
Farewell, farewell, my own true love.

Ne'er more may I behold thee
Or to this heart enfold thee;
With spear and pennon glancing,
I see the foe advancing.
Farewell, farewell, my own true love;
Farewell, farewell, my own true love.

I think of thee with longing,
Think thou, when tears are thronging,
That with my last faint sighing,
I'll whisper soft, while dying:
Farewell, farewell, my own true love;
Farewell, Farewell, my own true love.

9

EN ROULANT MA BOULE

Derrièr' chez nous y a t'un étang,
En roulant ma boule.
Trois beaux canards s'en vont baignant.
Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant.

Chorus: En roulant ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule.

Trois beaux canards s'en vont baignant,
En roulant ma boule,
Le fils du roi s'en va chassant,
Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant.

Chorus: En roulant, etc.

Le fils du roi s'en va chassant,
En roulant ma boule,
Avec son grand fusil d'argent,
Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant.

Chorus: En roulant, etc.

Avec son grand fusil d'argent,
En roulant ma boule,
Visa le noir tua le blanc,
Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant.

Chorus: En roulant, etc.

Visa le noir tua le blanc,
En roulant ma boule.
O fils de roi tu es méchant!
Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant.
Chorus: En roulant ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule.

10

A SAINT-MALO

A Saint-Malo, beau port de mer,
A Saint-Malo, beau port de mer,
Trois gros navires sont arrivés.

CHORUS: Nous irons sur l'eau,
Nous y prom promener
Nous irons jouer sur l'isle.

Trois gros navires sont arrivés.
Chargés d'avoine, chargés de blé.

CHORUS: Nous irons, etc.

Chargés d'avoine, chargés de blé.
Trois dames s'en vont les marchander.

CHORUS: Nous irons, etc.

Trois dames s'en vont les marchander
Marchand, marchand, combien ton blé?

CHORUS: Nous irons, etc.

Trois francs l'avoine, six francs le blé,
C'est bien trop cher d'une bonne moitié.

CHORUS: Nous irons, etc.

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11

STEIN SONG

Give a rouse, then, in the Maytime, for a life that knows no fear!
Turn night-time into daytime with the sunlight of good cheer!
And it's always fair weather when good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table and a good song ringing clear;
For it's always fair weather when good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table and a good song ringing clear.

CHORUS

And life slips its tether
When good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table
In the fellowship of spring.

Oh, we're all frank and twenty when the spring is in the air;
And we've faith and hope a-plenty, and we've life and love to spare;
And it's birds of a feather when good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table and a heart without a care;
And it's birds of a feather when good fellows get together,
With a stein on the table and a heart without a care.

CHORUS

12

GOD SAVE THE KING

God save our gracious King!
Long live our noble King!
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

13

TUNE OF MICHIGAN

I miss the rooster, the one that useter, wake me up at four a.m.
The Chickens and the plough, how I long to see them now;
I'm sick of leading, and special pleading, for that blasted Grain Exchange,
And it's Oh I'd be blest again if I could go West again—back to the farm.

14

SUNG TO TUNE OF THE STEIN SONG

Oh, here's to Mr. Speaker, there are troubles which we share.
Let us fill a brimming beaker and drown our mutual care—
For we suffer together, when Parliament starts to blether,
With the Mace on the Table, and the Speaker in the Chair.
Yes, we feel for each other, as yawns we politely smother,
With the Mace on the Table, and the Speaker in the Chair.

CHORUS

For its beaucoup de blether,
When Parliament gets together,
With the Mace on the Table,
And the Farmers running free.

15

THE LONG, LONG TRAIL

There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingale is singing,
And the white moon beams.

There's a long, long night of waiting,
Until my dreams are come true,
Till the day when I'll be going
Down the long, long trail with you.

16

WEE DEOCH AN' DORIS

Just a wee deoch an' doris,
Just a wee drap that's 'a.
Just a wee deoch and doris
Before we gang awa'.
There's a wee wifie waiting,
In a wee but and ben.
If ye can say it's a braw, bricht moonlicht nicht,
Ye're a' richt, ye ken.

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17

TIPPERARY

It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
To the dearest girl I know.
Good-bye Piccadilly,
Farewell, Leicester Square;
It's a long, long way to Tipperary—
But my heart's right there.

18

SUNG TO AIR OF "MR. DOOLEY"

There is a man who's known to all, a man of great renown,
A man whose name is on the lips of everyone in town,
'Twas down in Queen's and Shelburne that he first saw light of day,
And now, no matter where he goes, you hear the people say:

CHORUS

There's Mr. Fielding, Mr. Fielding,
The chief financial wizard of the day;
A strong debater; administrator,
And trusted friend of Wilfrid Laurier.

Who was it served for fifteen years in sunshine and in showers,
And piloted through storm and stress this fiscal bank of ours,
Who kept a seal upon his lips, a padlock on his mouth,
And always had a liking for our neighbours to the South.

'Twas Mr. Fielding, Mr. Fielding,
The man who's right inside the inner ring,
Who acts so sanely, and speaks so plainly,
The strong right arm of one Mackenzie King.

All governments are doomed to die, their life is but a span,
And this one too will end its days; deny it if you can,
It has not had much chance to shine, or do the things it would,
But though its *Batting* may be weak, its *Fielding* will be good!

Oh Mr. Fielding, Mr. Fielding,
Although your level head has turned so grey,
You're still on deck, Sir, and are by heck, Sir,
The Daddy of the Cabinet to-day.

19

SUNG TO AIR OF "OLD BLACK JOE"

Gone are the days when his heart was young and gay,
Those good old days when he followed Laurier.
Now he's in power and the arrows round him sing;
There's no one needs more pity than Mackenzie King.

CHORUS

He's coming; he's coming,
Though his progress may be slow,
He's just a shrinking violet, but
Watch him grow!

Why should he weep when McMaster raises Cain,
Andrew is done, and he won't come back again,
Wilted away like the winter's snow in spring.
But still Sir Lomer sits beside Mackenzie King.

He's coming; he's coming,
Though his row is hard to hoe,
He's just a modest little flower, but
Watch him grow!

20

RAILWAY ROSARY

(Air of "God Save the King")

God save the C. P. R.,
Ingine to parlour-car,
Save the C. P. !
Send them some more George Hams,
Soften newspaper slams,
Ward off the people's damns,
Save the C. P. !

God help the C. N. R.,
Bring the line back to par,
Save the C. N. !
Save it from Bill and Dan,
Eddie or Lomer Gouin,
Or other boogey-man,
Save the C. N. !

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Shareholders spread afah!
Throughout this broad Empah!
Save the Grand Trunk!
Save it from Arthur Meighen,
Save it from Smither-een,
Or any other has been,
Save the G. T.

21

WAITING FOR THE POLL

(To be sung on air of "Waiting at the Church")

There was I waiting at the poll,
Waiting at the poll,
Waiting at the poll,
The voters came and left me in the hole
Lord, how it did upset me.
Late that night I 'ears about the vote
This is what it wrote
"You're a blooming goat,
I can't get away to vote for you to-day,
The Progs won't let me."

22

POLITICIANS' LAMENT

(Air: Three Maids of Canada)

There were three men of Canada
A-drinkin' two per cent,
And all their conversation was
"My party sure is rent."

Then up spake the first one:
"My rent's the biggest of all
Quebec and Nova Scotia
But the West, not at all.

Then up spake the second one—
"I'm shot all to bits
I've lost the East, I've lost the West
I've lost the Nationalist Grits."

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Then up spake the third one:
"I don't come East at all,
The Crows Nest Pass, the Wheat Board
Are in an awful ball."

And shouted they altogether,
"We're politicians all,
And we will run old Canada
To an election in the fall."

And shouted they altogether,
"We're politicians all,
And we will run old Canada
To an election in the fall."

23

THE PARTY'S GONE TO 'ELL

(Air of "Hunting We Will Go")

The party's gone to 'ell,
The party's gone to 'ell!
Heigho, the farmers oh,
The party's gone to 'ell.

24

ARE THEY WET?

(Allouette)

Are we wet, oh glory are we wet, oh,
Are we wet, oh boy, I'll say we are.

Would you like a glass of punch?
Would we like a glass of punch?
I'll say we would; I'll say we would, oh—

Are we wet, oh glory are we wet, oh,
Are we wet, oh boy, I'll say we are.

Would you like a quart of Scotch?
Would we like a quart of Scotch?
A quart of Scotch, a glass of punch, oh—

Are we wet, etc.

Would you like a square-face gin?
Would we like a square-face gin?
A square-face gin, a quart of Scotch, a glass of punch, oh—

Are we wet, etc.

Would you like a flask of rye?
Would we like a flask of rye?
A flask of rye, a square-face gin, a quart of Scotch, a glass of punch, oh—

Are we wet, etc., ad lib, ad nauseum.

25

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

(Tune: John Brown)

The Byng Boys all welcome you,
From war they are now free;
Your cheery smile and spirit high
They all admire to see;
But when war breaks out again
They'll follow in your train,
When Byng goes marching on.

CHORUS—
The lion's cubs are willing
to fight with Byng again,
The lion's cubs are willing
to fight with Byng again,
The lion's cubs are willing
to fight with Byng again,
When he goes marching on.
Glory, Glory, Glory Halleluah,
Glory, Glory, Glory Halleluah,
Glory, Glory, Glory Halleluah,
When Byng goes marching on.

From Vimy into Canada
There's many a mile between,
But o'er the gulf until to-day
The memory is green;
The boys who fought are all for you
With the people just as keen,
And Byng goes marching on.

CHORUS—

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26

THE FARMER'S HYMN OF 'ATE

(Old Hundredth)

The grasshopper steals the farmer's grain,
The hungry hobo steals his honey;
The bed-bug bites his juicy back,
And the grain-dealer keeps his money.

Led by the impressario of the prairies, Tom Crerar, ably assisted by John Stevenson at the grain spout.

27

WHO TEMPTED AGGIE

(Who Killed Cock Robin?)

Who tempted Aggie?
"Ask King," said Tom Crerar,
"I weren't never near 'er,
I didn't tempt Aggie."

Who tempted Aggie?
"Not guilty," said Willie,
"I'm not so damned silly,
As to mix it with Aggie."

Who tempted Aggie?
"'Tweren't me," said Art Meighen,
"I wouldn't be seen,
A-foolin' with Aggie."

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The Press & Parliament relations of
The Gallery & The Floor
'Members to be seen and heard'
Walpole expressed opinion pretty reports
were an abuse which ought to be
presented
In 1738 Speaker Onslow drew attention to
reports which reflected on dignity

D 10375

Rt. Hon. Thomas Winnington,
M.P for Worcester, in 1738:

"Why, sir, you will have every word that is spoken here by gentlemen misrepresented by fellows who thrust themselves into our Gallery. You will have the speeches of this House printed every day, and we shall be looked upon as the most contemptible assembly on the face of the earth." p. 45

In this, "he did but voice the opinion generally held at the time by all country members, for one of the strongest objections against the admission of reporters arose from the belief that reports of speeches would be 'highly prejudicial to the interests of gentlemen in their boroughs.'"

Kennedy Jones' "Fleet Street and Downing Street", p. 48

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relations of pr[illegible] the press

Thank the press for courtesy & hospitality

appreciate services

members to be seen & not heard.

mutual consideration
" o'clock - adjournment

Sympathy
both representative & creative
~~[illegible]~~ of public opinion
" reflect all classes, creed & aspirations

" Establish of the Health

Experience on [illegible] in 1896.
Embrace reliance
Everyone seemed to have moved grief

"So much bad in the best of us.
Make us to [illegible]

D10376

"In 1771, George III wrote to Lord North:

"'It is highly necessary this strange and lawless method of publishing debates in the papers should be put a stop to. But is not the House of Lords the best court to bring such miscreants before; as it can fine as well as imprison, and has broader shoulders to support the odium of so salutary a measure?'"

Kennedy Jones' "Fleet Street and Downing Street", p. 48.

D10377

There's a long, long trail a-winding
  Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingales are singing,
  And a white moon beams;
There's a long, long night of waiting,
  Until my dreams all come true,
Till the day when I'll be going
  Down that long, long trail with you!

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Not only our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Seen & not heard

Nor [illegible] - but called about

Members [illegible] [illegible]

Strength & [illegible] of Gods

white paper - & red book

Story [illegible] Suggestion

4 Estates of Realm

things in Common

so much good

Spirit of Comradeship etc

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THE COYOTE HOWL
(Sung to -- Mr Dooley)

The farmers from the western plains,
Came down here forty strong;
Demanding that they have a voice
To help the world along;
They knew just what they wanted taxed,
And what they wanted free;
And when they came into the House,
They all joined in this plea:

Chorus

We want the Wheat Board; We want the Wheat Board,
You've got to give it to us while you can;
And if you do, Sir; We'll vote for you, Sir,
Every single homely son-of-a-gun.

They wanted farm machinery,
Made cheaper for the west;
They sought to raise the price of wheat,
Which they could grow the best;
They wanted Carvell fired
And a farmer in his job;
And if they couldn't get their wish,
They threatened to raise hob.

Chorus

Cut down the freight rates; cut down the freight rates.
It's time these railway dividends were done;
And if you do, Sir, We'll vote for you, Sir,
Every single, homely son-of-a-gun.

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D10380

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY
(Oh, How I hate to get up)

The other day I chanced to meet, a railway man I knew,
He'd been out of work a month, and he was feeling blue;
His clothes were old and seedy and his hair was long and gray,
I asked him what he thought of life and then I heard him say:

Chorus

Oh, how I wish we'd a government railway,
Oh, how I'd like a government job;
But the only thing we've got, is a road that's gone to pot,
A government road; a government road; a government load of taxes;
Some day they're going to make it a railway,
Some day when D. B. Hanna is dead;
They'll wrap it up in tissue fine, and send it to the Maritimes,
Where folks spend most of their time in bed.

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S P E E C H

at LADY ASTOR'S MEETING.

Ottawa,

May 18th, 1922.

at

Women's Club of Ottawa.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel it an honour to have the privilege of introducing to this audience, Lady Astor, a member of the British House of Commons, the first lady member in that oldest of the world'sparliamentary institutions.

To those of us who had not had the pleasure of knowing Lady Astor personally, it seemed at this distance a remarkable occurrence that the honour of being the first woman to occupy a seat within the sacred precincts of Westminster should have gone to one who was, by birth only an American, and through marriage a member of the titled aristocracy. Having met Lady Astor, the occurrence will no longer seem remarkable but one of the most natural things in the world. Behind the very obvious gifts and graces which explain Lady Astor's personal triumph at the polls, there has, however, an historical coincidence that

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is indeed remarkable, and that has a very special interest to us who share the life of this capital and its parliamentary institutions. I doubt if anywhere in the realm of politics will be found more wonderful fulfilment of the scriptural saying: "Cast your bread upon the waters and it will return to you after many days". That is what England did in the matter of her parliamentary institutions. It was in 1619 that the first legislative instituted assembled at Virgina, the purest institution of all our legislation assembled and this marked a new era in the history of government on the North America Continent. Just 300 years later it remained for a fair daughter of Virginia to mark the commencement of a new epoch which since the late war has given to all classes in our society a larger freedom and better trust, a true brotherhood. We are glad to welcome Lady Astor to our capital and to our country for what she represents, as a distinguished member of the British House of Commons.

As Canadians we have a special pleasure in welcoming both Lord and Lady Astor to Canada, because of what they were to and what they did for thousands of our fellow countrymen who served overseas during the great war. The Canadian people have never forgotten, nor will

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this country ever forget, what Cliveden meant to many and many a wounded soldier, and to his anxious parents and relatives at home. We do not forget that in their ministrations to the wounded both she and Lord Astor were ever remindful of Sir Launfal's vision: "It is not alone what we are able to do for another, but what of ourselves we give that counts".

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Ottawa Citizen, May 19, 1922

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GREAT AUDIENCE HEARS MESSAGE OF LADY ASTOR

Three Fine Speeches by Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen and Hon. Dr. Beland, Who Pay Tribute to Distinguished Visitor.

LORD ASTOR'S FINE TRIBUTE TO WIFE

Russell Theater Crowded to Doors by Distinguished Audience. Lady Astor Treats of Many Subjects.

The reception given Lady Astor last night in the Russell Theater was one of the biggest things Ottawa has seen for a generation.

Not only because every seat was occupied, scores were standing, and hundreds turned away; not only because there were five great speeches, instead of one; not because the prime minister and the leader of the opposition were present; but chiefly because of the glowing personality, the fine humanity, and the broad world vision of the first lady commoner of Great Britain.

The occasion was electric. The audience started to cheer from the beginning and ripples of applause marked every minute of the great meeting. Lady Astor herself was incomparable, and her distinguished husband in an impromptu speech which the prime minister induced him to deliver, paid a wonderful tribute to his wife that few wives have heard in public, and perhaps that few have deserved in so great a measure.

The prime minister, too, was never heard to greater advantage. His splendid voice rang out in a sincere tribute to Canada's distinguished visitors, and when in his peroration he told of how three hundred years ago Britain sent parliamentary government and a settled civilization to Virginia, and how, now, Virginia had sent back one of her fair daughters to the Mother of Parliaments from which her government had sprung, his speech rose to real oratory, such as Ottawa rarely hears.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, too, was in excellent form. While his speech hardly rose to the heights of Hon. Mackenzie King, his masterly command of English and his perfect choice of the word to the thought, resulted in a balanced oration of rare force and eloquence.

Dr. Beland's Tribute

Hon. Dr. Beland, perhaps because he had spent three years in a German prison spoke with a touch of that fiery French eloquence which most Anglo-Saxon speakers lack. His tribute to Lady Astor' war work reached the heights of profound oratory, and sincerely moved the great audience. There was nothing commonplace about the evening. Everything was on a fine and noble plane that few public meetings manage to attain and hold.

The thing that cannot be described is the magnetic southern voice of Lady Astor. It has in it all the color and fire and poetry of the heart of the South—Virginia. While she spoke for over an hour, her speech seemed to occupy but a few minutes. But in it she touched many things. Canada's efforts in the war, woman's place in the scheme of things, world politics, and the international effort to abolish all war.

Some Wrote Diaries.

Indirectly, and not mentioning any names, Lady Astor made one reference—the only one on her present tour—that might be interpreted as a criticism of Ottawa's last distinguished lady visitor, Margot Asquith. She said, in reference to the war: "In England the whole nation had the chance and the whole nation took it. No, not the whole nation. Some wrote diaries (laughter)—well, they wrote diaries. Never judge the people of England by the people that wrote diaries." (prolonged cheers).

In speaking of the Canadian soldiers she said: "I have received enough thanks for me to have looked after every Canadian soldier and sent him home with a wife. Their mothers thought they were heroes; I didn't, but I still loved them."

Lady Astor's Epigrams.

Another of her epigrams was, "The more you love, the greater is your life." And she went on to tell how she had loved greatly Virginia first, the men of Devon secondly, and thirdly Canada.

Other of her epigrams were:

"Heroes away from home take a lot of watching."

"I only did what hundreds of other English women did for your sons."

"We have tried materialism and it has nearly wrecked civilization."

"I only know a little about America, but that little is more than the politicians know. And they will know it too, when it is too late."

"In the hearts of the mothers of all countries the seeds of peace are sown."

"Some day we may find that even economics are helped by the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount."

"The greatest Way-Shower of all came teaching us "Do Unto Others as Ye Would they do Unto You."

Lady Astor's first reference to Lloyd George brought forth prolonged applause.

Before Lady Astor spoke Miss Lillian Meighen, only daughter of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, a beautiful child, presented Lady Astor with a beautiful bouquet of roses. Lady Astor kissed her and thanked her gracefully.

Lady Astor wore a simple afternoon frock of pale grey crepe de chine, with a soft collar, and under sleeves of white. She wore a rope of magnificent pearls.

The Premier's Introduction

Hon. Mr. King said: "I have been asked by the Ottawa Woman's Club to preside tonight. Before introducing Lady Astor, who is to speak on 'Life's Problems,' a short musical program has been arranged." Hon. Mr. King then introduced the artists.

Hon. Mr. King then continued: "It is a great privilege to me to introduce to you tonight Lady Astor a distinguished member of the British house of commons, and the first woman to enter parliament there. Those who do not know Lady Astor may think that it is a remarkable thing that any lady should enter the sacred precincts of the house of commons. It is still a most remarkable thing that this lady, who is by birth an American, and by marriage a member of the titled aristocracy, should be the first woman to occupy the position. After meeting Lady Astor and hearing her speak it will seem a most natural thing that she won the great triumph she did at the polls.

Remarkable Coincidence

"Beyond Lady Astor's obvious gifts and graces that account for her easy victory at the polls lies a remarkable coincidence, that is the relation that seems to be exhibited by Lady Astor in connection with the United States and Britain."

Mr. King pointed out there was a Biblical saying: "Cast your bread upon the water and it shall return to you after many years." Well England many years ago brought to this continent the institutions of constitutional government and in so doing, did much for the freedom of the world. Constitutional government on this continent began in the old state of Virginia. (Cheers).

"Three centuries later," the premier continued, "a fair daughter of Virginia returned to the Mother Country to proclaim the newer freedom that has come to the world now that the war is past.

"There is the British Isles on one side, and the great Republic on the other, and Lady Astor understands them both, and interprets one to the other and helps to bring each closer to the other.

"We thank her for her work in this respect; we thank her for her visit—all too short—to Canada and we have an especial reason to extend a cordial welcome to Lord and Lady Astor, for all remember the great kindness to the wounded

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soldiers of Canada at their beautiful country residence at Cliveden, England. And what Canadians spoke most of was the personal ministrations of Lady Astor."

And the prime minister quoted in this connection from the vision of Sir Launfal. "He serves best not only others but himself and his master, who gives personal ministration."

Canada's Corner.

And it was not forgotten that in that beautiful garden overlooking the Thames there is a corner that is Canada's. It will always be looked after with the tenderest care.

"If it is possible for a nation's gratitude to be expressed in a few words, then Lord and Lady Astor will return from Canada to the old world with the fullest expression of his gratitude that Canada can give utterance to." (Cheers.)

In conclusion the prime minister quoted from Wordsworth's "Ode to Duty," in which the spirit of self sacrifice is extolled. Lady Astor had set an example to the women of Canada in this respect.

Lady Astor Acclaimed.

Lady Astor, who, on rising to speak, was received with long continued applause, said:

"Nothing I can ever put into words can ever make you Canadians realize what it means to me—a returned war veteran—getting back to Canada. I am a peculiar person and yet I am a fortunate one. The good book says, 'The greater the love, the greater the life,' and I have many loves. Being born a Virginian, I began by loving Virginia first. You Canadians should also love Virginia. She gave you some of your common laws and Virginia led the way to America being governed by the best laws that any country has ever, so far, invented—the common laws of England, and when one thinks—and voters should think—they will see that every citizen born and living on this great continent of America, owes more than they know, to the men who fought for freedom in England long before America was ever thought of at all. The British fought their great battle against autocracy in 1214. King John learnt then what the poor old kaiser had to learn in 1918. Let the whole world remember that the men who fought for modern democracy, fought a big fight at Runnymede.

On Being An M.P.

"There is nothing in being a member of parliament in any country. We politicians know that. But there is something very satisfactory in being the first woman to represent a constituency of the fighting men of Devon—my second love.

"My third love is Canada—I don't love Canada for her little hills or plains, or vast resources or snowy peaks, or anything which you speak of in guide books. I love Canada because of her 50,000 men who gave their bodies as a loving sacrifice for their hills, plains and homes. The only thing worth loving is unselfishness. The only thing which mars life is selfishness. It was at Plymouth I first saw them land, your Canadian sons. It was there that I realized that heroes away from home take a lot of watching.

Realest Bit Of Canada.

"I gave them all that I could and how splendidly they accepted it. I found, out there, during the war, that if you really love people you can say anything you like to them—if you don't—you can't say 'Bo' without somehow hurting them. I I wish you Canadians could all have seen that 'realest' bit of Canada in England—'Cliveden.' We, my husband and I, only gave the buildings and the grounds and a few odd things. The Canadian Red Cross gave the rest, and I should like to say here in Ottawa that I saw a great deal of what all countries did for their soldiers, but no country did more than Canada. No hospitals were better equipped, no doctors more skilled, and no nurses more devoted, and no men were braver. This may be forgotten in after war grievances, but it should never be.

"We are apt to forget too much that was good. There were some aspects of the war that far exceeded the peace. If only we could put the grandness, unselfishness and desire to help on another and serve our country, into the race, we would soon have a home for heroes.

Her Temperance Lectures.

"When I speak of what men stood from me, perhaps this will give you some idea of what they bore with patience and fortitude. Apart from battles, many times a month I would give them a temperance lecture. Now temperance lectures were needed—in war as well as peace. But I did not begin with 'Thou shalt not', I began with a picture of Canada: their mothers, their sweethearts at home, what they wished and prayed for them. Then I would paint a picture of what having a 'grand time' meant—drink, women, etc.—and then the awful consequences which so often followed a 'grand time'. Sometimes prison, sometimes worse than prison. Nearly always misery. They would listen because they knew I cared—I did care—and I still care. That's why I am in politics. One boy came up to me as he was going on leave after one of my horrible talks, gave me his money and said, 'Here, Mrs. Astor, you've just ruined my holiday'. I might have ruined what he thought would be a good holiday but I realized I had done what his mother wanted me to do.

Some Wrote Diaries.

"I only did what hundreds of English women did for your sons—I never like speaking of war without speaking of what the women of England did. I know what Canadian women who got the chance did—no women ever did better. In England the whole nation had the chance and the whole nation took it. I was only one among thousands. No, not the whole nation. Some wrote diaries. The people who wrote diaries in the war—well, they wrote diaries. Never judge the people of England by the people who wrote diaries during the war.

"But war is over; the men have gone; they can't come back. The question is—will their spirits go 'marching on'. One looks round the world and wonders if they have died in vain. They need not die in vain but they will unless we, with their unselfishness, go 'marching on'. America started the idea of a League of Nations. Some, for political purposes, started the idea that a League of Nations would make American mothers send their sons across the sea to fight for unheard of countries. All countries are alike in this, all countries have a vast amount of ignorant voters and some prejudiced politicians, always playing the political game. In all countries there are some apathetic people frightened of being drawn into public life. But let us thank God that all countries have some people of high ideals, true patriotism and sound sense—people who having adopted the religion of Christ in its various forms remember the 10th Chapter of St. Luke and feel that they can't pass on as the Priest and Levite did. They feel that those that lie stripped and wounded are their concern.

Better for the Masses.

"Those are the people who will save Christian civilization as we know it, not the civilization as we want it, but even as it is; it is far better for the masses than any civilization so far tried. You may say that this is idealism, well, we have tried materialism and it has very nearly wrecked civilization. Another time it will—so it ought. Civilization based on materialism has been wiped out before and pray God it always will be. I have spoken to many thousands of people in America, I can't pretend to know all the problems of America; they are enormous. I only pretend to know a little, but that little is more than some politicians know—but they will know when it is too late. Now when politicians lack a great principle to fight for they have to fall back on something that will stir the popular imagination. In a country with a mixed population that is easy enough to do—there are some politicians in America who would at times want to win votes on an anti-British policy.

On Misrepresentations.

"Some people in America would try to misrepresent the League of Nations as a league started in England by England for the benefit of the British Empire. They know perfectly well that it is not true. Politicians, like people who are not telling the truth, are playing a los-

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ing game. I don't say that they will lose at once, but lose they will. All politicians and all nations who think that by appealing to prejudice, hate, and self-preservation first, which is only a form of selfishness, have missed this, the new spirit of hundreds of thousands of men whose solus go 'marching on'. They are not so far away as some would think. These men belong to all countries, enemy as well as Allies. In the hearts of mothers of all countries the seeds of peace are sown. They are dumb as yet in some countries, they are apathetic in others but, mark me, they are there.

Old at Suffering.

"Women are young at politics, but they are old at suffering. Soon they will learn that through politics they can prevent some kinds of suffering They will face the political issues as they have faced all others when called upon; few men have tried their mothers and found them wanting, and nearly all have tried their mothers at some time. If women will only do their own thinking and base that thinking on Christ's teaching, I feel that our entry into politics will be worth while. We are mothers of nations. If we individually judge our neighbors by their best and not their worst the nation wil do the same.

The Future of Canada.

"Canada has a great future; Canada more than any country can prove to America that the British Empire is based on laws which strive to be fair to all men, and do harm to none. Canada with her French and English populations living together in peace and legislating together, can show that the entente need never go. And Canada can help me to explain to England that those who bark the loudest in America are those who least understand the best and most real people in America, and very often are not Americans at all. All nations can have great futures, but all greatness can only be founded on what is truly great. Some day we shall find that even economics are helped by the spirit of the sermon on the mount.

"Your fifty thousand Canadians, like all who fought and died, have shown the way. Let us never forget that the greatest way shower of all came teaching us 'to do unto others as we would they should do unto us.' The nations that do that will conquer all opposition, surmount all obstacles and secure the only true greatness."

Lord Astor's Appreciation.

At the conclusion of the prolonged applause and cheers that marked Lady Astor's speech, Hon. Mackenzie King announced that Lord Astor had consented to speak briefly.

Lord Astor said it was a privilege to be present and to know that the people of Ottawa and the people of Canada realize "all that Canada means to my wife."

"The other day I saw a cartoon in a Chicago paper," he continued. "Uncle Sam was saying to my wife 'daughter' and John Bull was putting his arm—

Lady Astor—"Hush."

Lord Astor continuing — "not around her (laughter) but putting his arm through hers and and calling her 'wife.' If Canada were to take a place in the cartoon with those two other gentlemen, I wonder if it would not refer to her as 'sister' or even as 'mother.' (Applause).

"I know that my wife has been a sister and mother to many Canadians and I realize with pride the feeling you have for her. (Applause.) The cartoon described her as a link between Canada and the United States. And I know that she is trying to do, as the prime minister said, interpet the British Commonwealth to the United States and the United States to Great Britain and the other nations of the British Empire."

Too Much Misunderstanding.

"There is too much misunderstanding between the different nations of the world today and between different sections and classes in the same country. We want a better interpretation of one country to another and of one section of a country to another section. The war has created new problems as it has created new frontiers. There is unfortunately too much jealousy, too much suspicion, too many fears and ambitions today. My wife was quite right when she stated that it is woman's province to remove some of these suspicions, these jealousies and these fears.

"Don't be afraid," was Lord Astor's advice, "to tell your women folk of your intimate politics."

Lord Astor told how he had been hanging around the outskirts of the Pan American women's conference in Baltimore. As a result his advice was:

"I say to brother husbands, and to bachelors contemplating marriage—"

At this point Lady Astor, who was seated beside the prime minister on the platform, pointed an accusing finger at him, and the audience was quick to catch the implication concerning Canada's most eminent bachelor and cheered to the echo.

"I say," continued Lord Astor, "to these that in choosing a mate, choose if you like a pretty face, but to choose also a woman with brain and with a heart beating for humanity. (Prolonged cheers).

"There are more homes wrecked," he said, "through women being too much interested in dress and cards than there were wrecked by women being too much interested in public life." (Cheers.)

Lady Astor: "Hear, hear."

The Home Land Definition.

"In choosing a bride, the speaker continued, "take a wide definition of the word home. Do not go for it to a pocket dictionary. Make your definition of home, the home land."

The balance of Lord Astor's speech was devoted to a discussion of the Genoa conference.

"We have got to get people together to talk things over if we are to prevent them fighting about their differences" he said. It was difficult for men to agree on the great problems of conflicting interests. One had only to ask two gentlemen on the platform tonight, the prime minister and the leader of the official Canadian opposition to know the truth of this. (Laughter.)

Lord Astor paid a great tribute to his political leader, Lloyd George, and he summarized his work at Genoa and the steps leading up to it as an attempt to "create a soul for the new world left by the war."

Mr. Meighen and Conferences.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who followed, said he hoped Lord and Lady Astor would not consider that because the vote of thanks which he was to move to them was on the set program that is was a matter of predestination. and not something spontaneous and from the heart of all—something well meant and very well deserved. He was not as free as Lord Astor was to embark on a discussion of the world embracing problems that had been considered at Genoa, but he felt Canada and all would not feel that because no concrete legislation might result from Genoa that the results of that conference were in vain or that the methods were wrong. Conferences were the method by which results between domocracies were achieved. And when these did not succeed then the world knew that no other method would succeed. He applauded the attempt made at Genoa as a step true and right, although for a time no immediate results might spring therefrom.

He was proud to have the privilege of expressing the feeling of the city of Ottawa and Canada generally to Lord and Lady Astor. He was glad to have them here. On the two occasions on which he had crossed the ocean he had looked forward to seeing these two friends of Canada, for they had extended on all occasions a warm and cordial welcome to all visiting Canadians.

Women in Politics.

There were those who doubted the wisdom of this innovation of women entering public life. "I venture to think," said Mr. Meighen, "that after Lord Astor sat down tonight many of the time-honored arguments as to women in politics were swept entirely away. (Cheers). I for one have enjoyed the delightful shafts of satire that have fallen from the lips of Lady Astor and after hearing her speak I have abandoned all hope that when men are finally crowded from the stage in political life, and women take their place, that we shall reach a final haven of harmony and peace. (Laughter.)

"Because of the manner in which she has carried herself in the mother of parliaments we honor Lady Astor." Mr. Meighen spoke also of her war work, of her consummate

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capacity, her womanly tenderness and said the degree of efficiency and success which she attained in this entitles her to Canada's lasting gratitude and thanks.

"Macaulay had spoken of how in his day men of letters and politics gathered under the peacock hangings of Mrs. Montague's home, but while politicans gathered now in many places in Britain there was no place they would sooner assemble than at hospitable Cliveden, near the sparkling wit and resourceful homor of Lady Astor," said Mr. Meighen.

"And there were homes in Canada where the boys still talked of their fine treatment at Cliveden, and there were many, very many mothers in Canada whose hea.ts still beat with gratitude when the name of Lady Astor was mentioned. Her name will long live in the hearts of the Canadian people."

Evidence of Britain's Power.

Mr. Meighen pointed out that while Lord and Lady Astor were both born in another country still their hearts beat with loyalty to Britain. The power that Britain had to take had to take them in and absorb them in her national life was surely a tribute too, to the British people and the British nation. (Cheers.)

"We wish them God-speed in their journey," concluded Mr. Meighen amid prolonged cheers.

Hon. Dr. Beland, who spoke last, made a most eloquent speech. He sai l his task had been reduced to its simplest terms by what had been reduced to its simplest terms by what had been said before.

"When the audience assembled tonight a large number of the distinguished men and women that compose it had their bosom filled with adi iration for the first lady commoner of Great Britain," he said. "And now after hearing her not only the majority but everyone in the large audience have their minds filled with exuberance and inspiration and a sense of gratitude for the fine words they have heard, and also for the noble work that Lord and Lady Astor have done for the people of this country."

Dr. Beland's Tribute.

Hon. Dr. Beland said that when he had first stepped from a German prison and had been sent to Holland, the first British officer he had met there had been a Canadian, Major Osborne, of Toronto.

"I had been in the German cells for three years," he said, "and this was the first time I had heard the name of Lady Astor mentioned. But when I reached England, I found that every officer had words of splendid commendation for her great efforts.

"She had," he said, democracy, but she had also humanity, and greater than all she had heart."

Dr. Beland said that in the world today the body financial was enemic, the body politic was restless, and the body social was feverish. As a physician, he knew that when such conditions prevailed it was time to look for the women, for the mother.

And in conclusion, he paid this remarkable tribute to Lady Astor: "The souls and spirits of the dead Canadians will go with her and watch over her, and those who still survive will ever keep her memory green."

The prime minister then called for the National Anthem, which was played.

There was then tumultuous applause and the audience showed a great reluctance to go home. The curtain which had gone down, went up again and Lady Astor stepped forth, and in a few moving words expressed her gratitude for her really great reception. There was then more cheers.

In the Boxes.

The Government House party included Miss Rachel Walpole, Capt. O. H. C. Balfour, Major and Mrs. Vanier, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Erskine, Capt. the Hon. W. G. H. Jolliffe.

In Lady Perley's box was Lady Borden, Mrs. Videl, Mrs. Thomas White, Mrs. G. F. O'Halloran, Mrs. I. G. Robertson.

Other box parties included the following:

Mrs. D. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. T. A. Crerar.

Mrs. C. A. E. Harris, Mrs. McDougall, Mrs. Kirchoffer, Mrs. Bowker, London; Mrs. Ryerson, Toronto; Mrs. Gladwyn McDougall, Dr. Westropp McDougall.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horsey.

Mrs. W. H. Rowley, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Kingsford.

Mrs. J. H. King and party.

The May Court Club box included the following: Mrs. Edward F. Fauquier, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Fielding and Mrs. Fred Bronson.

In the box occupied by the local Council of Women were Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Mrs. H. S. Campbell, Mrs. Smillie, Mrs. Robert Masson, Mrs. Whelen, Mrs. Muir Edwards, Madame de Salaberry.

G.W.V.A. Band Present.

The G.W.V.A. band, under Bandmaster H. Gossage, played the following selections, while the crowd was gathering: March, Mad Major, K. L. Alford; waltz, Wedding of the Winds, by J. T. Hall; Sketch, Swanee River, W. Middleton; and selection from "The Mikado."

The band was heartily applauded, and Lady Astor invited the members to take a seat on the platform during the speeches, which they did.

The artists who entertained were Mrs. F. J. Horning, who played a violin solo, and responded to a recall. Mrs. Fraser Elliott accompanied. Miss Ethel Denault sang, and also responded to a hearty call.

Today Lady Perley and Lady Borden will entertain Lady Astor to a luncheon at the Country Club to which a number have been invited. The prime minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, will entertain Lord Astor at luncheon at the Rideau Club. There are no other engagements today, and the party will leave at 3.30 this afternoon for Montreal, where a meeting will be held between the arrival of the Ottawa train and the departure of the night New York train.

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June 20, 1922.

MR. FIELDING:

I have been accorded the privilege, by the Liberal members of the House of Commons here assembled, of presenting you on their behalf with this silver service, as a token of congratulation on your celebrating to-day the 40th anniversary of your entry into public life, and as a slight expression of the high regard, esteem, and affection in which you are held by your fellow Liberals of the Commons.

I shall not attempt to review the incidents of your long and illustrious career. They are a part of the past and current history of our country, known to all present on this occasion. Rather shall I seek to emphasize at the moment certain of those sterling qualities of heart and mind which have served you so well, and through you the country, and which have won for you the admiration and regard of all Canadians, and entitled you to a nation's gratitude.

I should place first your love for your native province, and all that pertains to its well-being. You find pride, above all else, in being a Nova Scotian; and well may Nova Scotia be proud of her most illustrious son.

I should put next your love for the British Empire, and all that British connection represents of what is highest and best in world traditions.

If I might speak of a third, it would be your feeling of amity and good-will towards the great Republic to the south, which has found expression in your many valiant efforts to bring about closer reciprocal relations in trade between the United States and Canada, and which you and we believe to be to the advantage of both countries, if, indeed, not also a gain to the cause of higher civilization itself.

It may seem that in referring to these three - your native province, the British Empire, the United States - I have omitted the most

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important of all, the Dominion of Canada itself. If there has been such an omission, it has been intentional; it has been to throw into bolder relief the truth of which your public life has been so eloquent an expression - that he serves Canada best whose heart's delight is in his home and its associations; who does not forget the land of his ancestors or the heritage bequeathed of his fathers; and who loves his neighbour as himself.

The country, not less than you yourself, is to be congratulated that to-day fidns you, in the midst of your labours, more solicitous of Canada's well-being, and more devoted to her interests, than at any period of your long and distinguished political career. Years have served only to enhance the value of your counsels, the disinterestedness of your patriotism, the prestige of your name, and the affection of your friends. We are rejoiced that Mrs.Fielding and the members of your family have been spared to share this anniversary which you and with us. It is the fervent wish, indeed it is the prayer of all your friends, that in the providence of God, the wise and beneficent influence of your wide knowledge and rare experience may long continue to be exercised in the moulding of our political opinion and national character.

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WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING D10390

"Exacting time", but seldom gives the desired opportunity, to pay to the livihg, "Tribute to whom tribute is due". Canada, today rejoices, that to her has been afforded such opportunity to express her heartfelt appreciation to her son - her elder son; Williams Stevens Fielding.

Not only will history record his name among distinguished statesmen of this Dominion but the British Empire will with just pride claim him as one of her greatest.

To him had been accorded many years ago the distinction of being "the greatest Finance Minister of Canada", and his willingness to return to guide, counsel and help restore to sound financial basis his land, his country and our home; leaves this vast Dominion his debtor without reward to pay.

Throughout his whole Political career, his service has been straightforward, trustworthy, and has earned for him eulogies from political foe as well as friend. His honesty has been fitly described, "as honest as the summer's day is long"; and his modesty in refusing knighthood, when "knighthood was in flower", marks him like Gladstone, as the plain gentleman.

On this the fortieth year of service to our common weal, we pray that kindly time will gently cafe and spare him to us throughout the autumn years of his career.

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June 20, 1922. D10391

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"Lives of <u>great men</u> all remind us,
"We can make our lives sublime
"And departing leave behind us
"Footprints on the sands of time."

I am certain that all the young lady students present, are familiar with the lines I have just quoted.

I should like however, to draw attention to the first line:- "Lives of great men".

It is possible that some of the students and more particularly the girl-graduates of this year,will take literally these words,and accept them with the idea that the poet and the world in general expects great deeds, noble deeds, and works worthy of example and to be copied from only "great men".

To remove this possible impression did it exist, I would like on this occasion to remind and instance the life of - Victoria The Good; our late beloved Sovereign-Queen, under whose reign the British Empire made such strides, and who at an age not far above that of the girl-graduates who today will receive their diplomas, assumed and discharged

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responsibilities that no other Queen or King could have performed to better advantage.

In more recent years, we have but to recall the memory of Florence Nightingale, whose life and devotion to the cause of suffering humanity has yet to be surpassed.

In still more recent days, the civilized world has felt proud to pay homage to the life and work of Edith Cavell, for her courage, fortitude and compassionate devotion in the interest of those fighting for a world-liberty.

The above are but three striking instances of how - girls, not matured women, realized, assumed, and carried out their responsibilities, and thereby left for all coming generations - "their footprints on the sands of time" .

Maturity of judgment does not depend on age in either sex. There are clever little women, yea, girls in their early twenties fulfilling cares of home and carrying responsibilities on their shoulders, and who have a broader outlook than men of thirty or thirty-five.

This Dominion realises that a girl-graduate has equal responsibilities with the male-graduate ; has granted adult suffrage without discrimination, and

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expects that in the future and no distant future they will have grasped and fulfilled what has been expected of them in home and state.

The greatest of all Canada's Natural Resources is her intellectual and Spiritual power, and therefore the girl-graduate has an equal chance to develop and bring forth deeds that will make all mankind feel that not to "mere man alone", has there been bequeathed the sole right as example to be copied.

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The Capital, June 23, 1922.

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PRIME MINISTER TO GIRL GRADUATES

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King at Gloucester Street Convent. Tribute to Women.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, addressing the graduates of the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Gloucester Street, Thursday morning, in recalling the graduation exercises at Harvard University in which he took part, quoted one of his professors as saying that they "were taught to reverence many things which the world would say were visionary, but which were the great realities of life."

Mr. King, expressing his appreciation of the invitation extended him to attend the graduation, said that it was an altogether different ceremony to those he had been attending, and that he felt more at home in crossing swords with Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen than in placing wreaths upon the heads of young ladies. This remark was made in reference to placing the laurel wreath upon the heads of the graduates, the ceremony being performed by the prime minister.

That they should believe in the intangible things, the beauty of the spirit and the goodness of God and aspire to power were some of the things he advised. Aspiring to power did not mean position, for power was influence for good or evil which one wielded over the lives of those with whom they came in contact. Women had a power which no man could wield, and which was the greatest in the world, made up of influences to redeem, to help and to guard. In hoping they would take to heart the great privileges of their power and use it in the world he told of the influence of his mother upon his life.

In paying a tribute to her tenderness and love of home and friends, he said that he was pleased that he could not recall a picture of her with a cigarette in her mouth, wearing short skirts, or playing cards all afternoon, and for this he thanked God. It was the influence of a good mother which gave a man strength to win the battles of life.

In concluding, the speaker asked the graduates to take this thought away with them; to do one beautiful thought each day—for the influence of these two would make them in a short time wish to increase their beautiful thoughts and deeds.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe addressed the graduates in French. Mrs. Lapointe, and a number of priests and friends of the graduates were present.

The young ladies who graduated this morning were: Misses Norah Kavanagh, Marguerite Bourque, Beatrice Bray, Lillian Teaffe, Lucille Taschereau, Jeanne Dionne, Annie Kennedy, Aurore Carier and Jeanne Caldwell.

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Ottawa Citizen, June 23, 1922.

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PRIME MINISTER AT GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT

Tells Graduates of Influence Women Wield, and Pays Grateful Tribute to His Mother.

The fifty-third annual commencement exercises of the Gloucester Convent were held in the Convent Hall yesterday morning before a distinguished assembly of parents, relatives and friends of the institution. The young lady graduates, fourteen in number, were attired in the convent uniform. The Right Hon. Mackenzie King, premier, presided, and at his right sat the Hon. Mr. Lapointe.

The address of welcome was read by Miss Norah Kavanagh in a charming manner. After the awarding of diplomas, the French graduates, Misses B. Bray, L. Taschereau, A. Carier, M. Bourque read "Les arrhes du bonheur." The English class essay was read by the Misses L. Teaffe, A. Kennedy and N. Kavanagh, and was listened to with much interest and pleasure.

Miss Jeanne Caldwell read the "merci," an address of thanks, with much feeling. Two beautiful songs were sung by the convent choir, with Miss P. Bissonette as soloist. Those taking part in the instrumental numbers were Misses B. Bray, N. Kavanagh, Y. Carrier, P. Rochon, R. Manion, M. Ramberg; violinists, Misses E. Burke, D. Hurcombe, L. Taschereau.

Hon. Mr. Lapointe addressed the graduates in French, congratulated them on the honors they had just received, their convent on the splendid work it is doing for Canada. He asked the young ladies to bear in mind that their real education is only beginning; for college or school gives but the foundation upon which they, out in the world, must build.

The Prime Minister.

Mr. King, expressing his appreciation of the invitation extended him to attend the graduation, said that it was an altogether different ceremony to those he had been attending, and that he felt more at home in crossing swords with Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen than in placing wreaths upon the heads of young ladies. This remark was made in reference to placing the laurel wreath upon the heads of the graduates, the ceremony being performed by the prime minister.

That they should believe in the intangible things, the beauty of the spirit and the goodness of God and aspire to power were some of the things he advised. Aspiring to power did not mean position, for power was influence for good or evil which one wielded over the lives of those with whom one come in contact. Women had a power which no man could wield, and which was the greatest in the world, made up of influences to redeem, to help and to guard. In hoping they would take to heart the great privileges of their power and use it in the world he told of the influence of his mother upon his life.

In paying a tribute to her tenderness and love of home and friends, he said that he was pleased that he could not recall a picture of her with a cigaret in her mouth, wearing short skirts, or playing cards all afternoon, and for this he thanked God. It was the Influence of a good mother which gave a man strength to win the battles of life.

In concluding, the speaker asked the graduates to take this thought away with them; to do one beautiful deed each day and to read one beautiful thought each day—for the influence of these two would make them in a short time wish to increase their beautiful thoughts and deeds.

The young ladies who graduated this morning were: Misses Norah Kavanagh, Marguerite Bourque, Beatrice Bray, Lillian Teaffe, Lucille Taschereau, Jeanne Dionne, Annie Kennedy, Aurore Carriere and Jeanne Caldwell.

Medals and Premiums.

Medals and premiums of honors were then awarded as follows

Gold medal for normal entrance, donated by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, awarded to Miss Lillian Teaffe.

Gold medal for stenography and typewriting, donated by Dr. B. G. Connolly, awarded to Miss Monica Cavanagh.

Gold medal for stenography and typewriting, donated by Hon. Charles Murphy, postmaster general, awarded to Miss Brenda Turcott.

Gold medal for excellence in the under-graduate course, donated by the Reverend Mother Superior, French course awarded to Mlle. Gabrielle Ste. Marie. English course awarded to Miss Mabel Rainboth.

Gold medal for pointing and drawing, donated by Mlles. Rhea Belanger and Eliane St. Pierre, awarded to Miss Jeanne Dion.

Gold cross, Benemerenti, for assiduity and domestic science, presented by Mr. Henry McDonald in memory of Florence McMillan, awarded to Miss Anna Kennedy.

Gold medal for Christian doctrine, presented by Rev. Father Perruisset, chaplain of the institution, awarded to Miss Beatrice Bray.

Alternative prize, gold-mounted rosary, presented by Madame A. L. Hurtubise, awarded to Miss Norah Kavanagh.

Gold medal for Canadian history, presented by Mr. Robert Laurier in memory of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, awarded to Miss Marguerite Bourque.

Silver medal for general proficiency, presented by His Grace the late Most Reverend Charles H. Gauthier, Archbishop of Ottawa, awarded to Miss Marguerite Bourque.

Silver medal for general proficiency, presented by His Excellency Lord Byng, Governor General of Canada, awarded to Miss Norah Kavanagh.

The following young ladies received diplomas from the commercial department: Miss Monica Cavanagh (prize for typewriting); Miss Brenda Turcott (prize for typewriting); Miss Annie Green, Miss Marjorie Brennan (prize for typewriting); Miss Rose Grimes.

Special prizes presented by Rev. Mother Superior:

Music—Miss B. Bray; modern history, Miss N. Kavanagh.

Solfeggio.—Miss Lillian Teaffe.

Assiduity.—Misses B. Bray, A. Carier, M. Ramberg.

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Ottawa Evening Journal, June 22, 1922.

D10399

PREMIER CROWNS GIRL GRADUATES WITH WREATHS

Mr. King Presides At Charming Ceremony At Gloucester Street Convent.

ADVISES YOUNG LADIES SEEK BEAUTIFUL THINGS

Prime Minister Comments on Styles and Customs of Some Present Day Women.

"I would rather cross swords with Mr. Meighen in debate, than put any more wreaths on the heads of you young ladies," were the words Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King used after going through the ordeal of crowning the graduates at this morning's commencement exercises at the Convent of Notre Dame, Gloucester street. Not that Mr. King failed to do justice to a task that many a man would have envied him, but it was easily seen that the duty of affixing wreaths to the brows of a number of attractive young ladies was not one that he was familiar with. He assured the pupils that with a little more practice, he could become quite proficient.

An Exceptional Ceremony.

The ceremonies under the careful direction of the Sisters of the Convent, were carried out most effectively. Many bouquets of flowers, gifts to the graduates, brightened the assembly hall, which was overcrowded with relatives and friends of the pupils. Distinguished clergy from Ottawa and the district were among the visitors, as well as Sisters from other congregations. Several musical numbers made the programme more than usually enjoyable.

Presents the Prizes.

The Premier, who was accompanied by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, assisted in the presentation of the medals, prizes and diplomas. Gold medals were given to Misses Norah Kavanagh, Marguerite Bourque, Beatrice Bray, Lillian Teaffe, Lucile Taschereau, Jeanne Dionne, Annie Kennedy, Aurore Carier, Jeanne Caldwell, who compose the graduating class of 1922.

Preceded by a short speech by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. King congratulated the graduating class on attaining the completion of such a splendid course of study. It was the first time that the Premier took part in graduation ceremonies since he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University.

His advice to the graduates was to reverence the beautiful things of life, "to believe in truth, duty and the things of the spirit." These made for life happiness.

Premier Advises Graduates.

"In one of the addresses given by the graduating class today," Mr. King continued, "I heard mention of the word power as a thing to be sought after. I believe that power is at once the most dangerous and the most wonderful gift of God to man. The power of a woman should be to redeem, help, guide and guard those whom she loves, and if you start each day with that thought in your mind, you will make the lives of all those around you much happier."

Tribute to His Mother.

Admitting that he was not so well acquainted with the gentler sex as was his colleague, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, whose wife and daughter were present, the Premier said that his present position was only made possible by the loving devotion and Christian influence of his mother.

"During my life at home, that was so exceptionally happy, I never saw my mother with a cigarette in her lips, nor were her dresses ever worn up to her knees as I see them now. In all the years I was with her, I never saw her spend a whole afternoon playing cards. I thank God for it."

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ADDRESS TO

ZIONIST CONVENTION

OTTAWA, JULY 4, 1922.

It was with much pleasure that I accepted the invitation of your President to be present at this, your eighteenth Zionist Convention, and to welcome you to the Capital City of this Dominion, and I sincerely trust that your deliberations while in Convention will produce the results you desire.

In this country where all races live in closest harmony, where all races mingle to produce by their united efforts a wholesome and sane Canadian nationalism, no one desires to confuse the distinction between race and nationality. No one seeks to dampen the just pride or discourage the legitimate aims of a just racialism. The Dominion of Canada, which is the growth of the united effort of two great races, stands out among civilized countries as perhaps the most glorious example of race understanding, race co-operation, and of absolute denial to that instinct, so frequently and unfortunately followed in many older countries, of oppressing nationalism and racial aspirations, legitimate in their aim and bounded by justice. We, in this country, whilst building a sound and strong nationalism, have inherited the tradition of respecting the claims of race,

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and have placed no obstacle in the way of the preservation of the pride and feeling of members of each race in its racialism, nor do we forget that whilst this policy results in a sound nationalism, it does at thesame time produce a strong individualism, and a mental vigor in the citizen, which after all is the best foundation for liberty and justice in a state.

Basing my conceptions of nationalism on these ideas, I do not share the fears of those, few though they be, who think that the preservation of interest in one's race will diminish one's citizenship or loyalty to the Dominion of Canada. Among our greatest patriots, and among those who have left and are to-day leaving an ineffacable imprint on the history of Canada, are the sons of races different from the dominant one, who nevertheless are at the same time the foremost champions of their own peoples.

One cannot forget, and one should not wish to forget that the members of a race whose history, traditions, religion and characteristics have for so many centuries marked them as a distinct entity, whose past has had so significant a meaning for civilization, whose brilliant present is but a passing era to a future which may have for humanity an even greater significance, should develop and be allowed

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to develop its national aspirations to the greatest extent. I need not reiterate here the extent of the contribution of your race to civilization. The scientific historian who justly appraises human values cannot lightly pass over, nor easily balance in the scales, what your small people and your small country, Palestine, have given to humanity. You have, unlike otherancient people left your impress, not in great architectural monuments nor in impressive ruins; you have not given to the world tangible and material marks of your civilization; you have instead left a spiritual and moral legacy which has been accepted by all civilized peoples, and which has permeated the daily life and the principles which have gone to build the best and noblest in humanity. You have, for many centuries, suffered, and are to-day suffering, perhaps as a result of the recrudescence of a passing phase of unrest, an anti-Semitic feeling which has caused you to pay a very heavy price, but who knows, and who may be a prophet in Israel, but that with the restoration of the Jewish people to Palestine and the restoration to Palestine of a sound and healty existence, you may not once more given to humanity a philosophy and basis of civilization as a result of which the peoples of the world will owe to you even a greater debt than that which is

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yours to-day.

Who with that belief can place any obstacle in your way in the accomplishment of the great aim which the leaders of the Zionist movement have set themselves out to attain? Who sharing that belief as I do can even refrain, when it is in his power to do so, from actively and enthusiastically co-operating with you, so that your purpose may be the more speedily and the more efficiently accomplished? It will always be the greatest source of pride to one of the members of the commonwealth of British peoples that it was a British Government which was the first, since the days of Cyrus, to be able to incorporate in its policy the re-establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. Great Britain, valuing those principles of liberty, and cherishing those ideals of freedom which it has enjoyed since the days of Magna Charta, has by its noble act given to Jews a charter by which their liberties and rights will in future be protected.

It is the hope of British peoples that by the establishment of your homeland in Palestine you may, by your persistent efforts and continual application, introduce there a system of polity and a government which will, with one stroke, guarantee the rights and privileges of its

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inhabitants, and at the same time enable you to function in such a form as to enable you to realize, to the greatest extent possible, those ideals and hopes which from time immemorial have been your guiding stars.

In ancient days the Jewish state was able to enunciate spiritual concepts and ethical principles which, transmuted into the realm of practical politics, enabled peoples to live in harmony and develop those useful arts without which civilization is impossible. In these days of stress and strain, particularly in the Near East, where jealousy and hatred, the product of centuries, have not yet been eliminated, and where evil forces strive for mastery, is it too much to expect that Palestine, once more rehabilitated by your efforts, with the full co-operation of the residents there, may set an example to the neighboring states, and enable you in this manner to confer a boon on civilization probably greater than the one to which I have already referred?

It is commonplace to refer to Palestine as being on the highway of three continents, but, approaching as we do that era in the development of the human race in which, although dimly, approaches the great meeting of Eastern and Western civilizations, the Jewish people may perform that function of making the East intelligible to the West, and the

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West intelligible to the East. The commonwealth of British nations will not forego the privilege and distinction of enabling your people to perform so mighty a task. Great Britain, in common with the ohher great civilized powers, has long sought to give Palestine the opportunity of replacing the slough there left by twenty centuries of mis-government and no government, by the benefits which modern civilization has brought to the other countries of the Near East. Great Britain, never forgetting this humanitarian motive, was afforded the opportunity, as a result of the universal cataclysm which brought with it so much that was good, of incorporating into practical politics the building up in Palestine of a Jewish National Home, which policy has taken the form of its pledged word, than which there is no greater or more permanent guarantee to the Jewish people.

That policy which, as a result of Great Britain's pledge, has been incorporated in the Treaty of San Remo, now stands as a part of the public law of the nations of the world and I am bold to state what it is hardly necessary to say, and if I do say it, it is but to repeat for the benefit of anyone who may doubt, that the pledge ofthe British Government which has been so incorporated into public law

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will never be retracted or modified. There remains but the approval of the mandate over Palestine, entrusted to Great Britain, by the League of Nations, which is a matter of but several weeks, or at most, of several months. The mandate entrusted to Great Britain was so entrusted by the comity of the Allied Powers, and the signatories to the San Remo, Treaty, and this cannot be changed by the expression of any body or of any one legislature, no matter how important. I am persuaded that the recent vote of the House of Lords, with reference to the Palestinian mandate, was due rather to an exaggerated desire to placate the feeling of unrest among the Arabs, and not realizing that it was possible to satisfy their legitimate aspirations, and at the same time reconcile it with the promise and assurances previously given by His Majesty's Government. It seems clear to me that British statesmanship is not bankrupt, but will be in a position to evolve a settlement which will enable both Arab and Jew to co-operate in harmony and in peace to the fulfilment of their reasonable and just aspirations. The British people, inspired, at all times, by a sense of justice, equity and fair play, will, to my mind, rally to a man, in support of that policy which is indissolubly incorporated in the whole of the international polity of the British Empire.

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May I be permitted to state, as Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, that this Dominion, which is a signatory power to the San Remo Treaty, has added its pledge to the granting of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. This I say with due pride, and with the consciousness that we in Canada have also contributed to one of the noblest political actions in history. The Jewish people of Canada are but few in number, but when called upon by them, through your organization, prior to the San Remo Treaty, to endorse what was incorporated therein as regards Palestine, we as a Government, with the other Allied powers, used our influence and helped to obtain the granting to Great Britain of the mandate over the ancient land. Subsequently, when there was danger of the Northern boundaries of Palestine being restricted, as a result of the old Sykes-Pichot Treaty, and when your organization brought this matter to our attention, we again, appreciating the justice of your claim, and that the new Palestine must be given every favourable opportunity for a natural development, added our voice to prevent that partition which you justly feared. The Government of this country has its representatives at the Council of the League of Nations, which will shortly be called upon to approve the mandate of Great Britain over Palestine. I am not exposing any State secrets when I tell you, and tell you

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gladly, that in common with the other dominions of the British Empire, they will urge, and urge with every power at their command, the immediate ratification of the mandate of Great Britain over that country.

With these few remarks, Ladies and Gentlemen, I leave you to your deliberations. The problems which you have to discuss and decide upon are important, not only to yourselves, as affecting your organization in this country, but also, in the broader aspect, to the interests of your movement as a whole, and, in a sense to the British Empire. Great Britain was primarily prompted to accept this mandate by reason of her conviction that your people were united and desirous of availing themselves of this great opportunity. You have not failed in her expectations, and I know that that sincerity of purpose and attachment to principle which has characterized the history of your people in the past will enable you to face the great and pressing problems, which now confront you, with courage and fortitude, so that you may enter the Promised Land with joyous heart and gladdened eye.

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It was with much pleasure that I accepted the invitation of your President to be present at this, your eighteenth Zionist Convention, and to welcome you to the Capital City of this Dominion, and I sincerely trust that your deliberations while in Convention will produce the results you desire.

In this country where all races live in closest harmony, where all races mingle to produce by their united efforts a wholesome and sane Canadian nationalism, no one desires to ~~emphasize~~ confuse the distinction between race and nationality. No one seeks to dampen the just pride or discourage the legitimate aims of a just racialism. The Dominion of Canada, which is the growth of the united effort of two great races, stands out among civilized countries as perhaps the most glorious example of race understanding, race co-operation, and of absolute denial to that instinct, so frequently and unfortunately followed in many older countries, of oppressing nationalism and racial aspirations, legitimate in their aim and bounded by justice. We, in this country, whilst building a sound and strong nationalism, have inherited the tradition of respecting the claims of race, and have placed no obstacle in the way of the preservation of the pride and feeling of members of each race in its racialism, nor do we forget that whilst this policy results in a sound nationalism, it does at the same time produce a strong individualism, and a mental vigor in the citizen, which after all is the best foundation for liberty and justice in a state.

Basing my conceptions of nationalism on these ideas, I do not share the fears of those, few though they be, who think that the preservation of interest in one's race will diminish one's citizenship or loyalty to the Dominion of Canada. Among our greatest patriots, and among those who have left and are to-day leaving an ineffacable imprint on the history of Canada, are the sons of races different from the dominant one, who nevertheless are at the same time the foremost champions of their own peoples.

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One cannot forget, and one should not wish to forget that the members of a race whose history, traditions, religion and characteristics have for so many centuries marked them as a distinct entity, whose past has had so significant a meaning for civilization, whose brilliant present is but a passing era to a future which may have for humanity an even greater significance, should develop and be allowed to develop its national aspirations to the greatest extent. I need not reiterate here the extent of the contribution of your race to civilization. The scientific historian who justly appraises human values cannot lightly pass over, nor easily balance in the scales, what your small people and your small country, Palestine, have given to humanity. You have, unlike other ancient people, left your impress, not in great architectural monuments nor in impressive ruins; you have not given to the world tangible and material marks of your civilization; you have instead left a spiritual and moral legacy which has been accepted by all civilized peoples, and which has permeated the daily life and the principles which have gone to build the best and noblest in humanity. You have, for many centuries, suffered, and are to-day suffering, perhaps as a result of the recrudescence of a passing phase of unrest, an anti-Semitic feeling which has caused you to pay a very heavy price, but who knows, and who may be a prophet in Israel, but that with the restoration of the Jewish people to Palestine and the restoration to Palestine of a sound and healthy existence, you may not once more give to humanity a philosophy and basis of civilization as a result of which the peoples of the world will owe to you even a greater debt than that which is yours to-day.

Who with that belief can place any obstacle in your way in the accomplishment of the great aim which the leaders of the Zionist movement have set themselves out to attain? Who sharing that belief as I do can even refrain, when it is in his power to do so, from actively and enthusiastically co-operating with you, so that your purpose may be the more

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speedily and the more efficiently accomplished? It will always be the greatest source of pride to one of the members of the commonwealth of British peoples that it was a British Government which was the first, since the days of Cyrus, to be able to incorporate in its policy the re-establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. Great Britain, valuing those principles of liberty, and cherishing those ideals of freedom which it has enjoyed since the days of Magna Charta, has by its noble act given to Jews a charter by which their liberties and rights will in future be protected.

It is the hope of British peoples that by the establishment of your homeland in Palestine you may, by your persistent efforts and continual application, introduce there a system of polity and a government which will, with one stroke, guarantee the rights and privileges of its inhabitants, and at the same time enable you to function in such a form as to enable you to realize, to the greatest extent possible, those ideals and hopes which from time immemorial have been your guiding stars.

In ancient days the Jewish state was able to enunciate spiritual concepts and ethical principles which, transmuted into the realm of practical politics, enabled peoples to live in harmony and develop those useful arts without which civilization is impossible. In these days of stress and strain, particularly in the Near East, where jealousy and hatred, the product of centuries, have not yet been eliminated, and where evil forces strive for mastery, is it too much to expect that Palestine, once more rehabilitated by your efforts, with the full co-operation of the residents there, may set an example to the neighboring states, and enable you in this manner to confer a boon on civilization probably greater than the one to which I have already referred?

It is commonplace to refer to Palestine as being on the highway of three continents, but, approaching as we do that era in the development of the human race in which, although dimly, approaches the great meeting of Eastern and Western

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civilizations, the Jewish people may perform that function of making the East intelligible to the West, and the West intelligible to the East. The commonwealth of British nations will not forego the privilege and distinction of enabling your people to perform so mighty a task. Great Britain, in common with the other great civilized powers, has long sought to give Palestine the opportunity of replacing the slough there left by twenty centuries of mis-government and no government, by the benefits which modern civilization has brought to the other countries of the Near East. Great Britain, never forgetting this humanitarian motive, was afforded the opportunity, as a result of the universal cataclysm which brought with it so much that was good, of incorporating into practical politics the building up in Palestine of a Jewish National Home, which policy has taken the form of its pledged word, than which there is no greater or more permanent guarantee to the Jewish people.

That policy which, as a result of Great Britain's pledge, has been incorporated in the Treaty of San Remo, now stands as a part of the public law of the nations of the world and I am bold to state what it is hardly necessary to say, and if I do say it, it is but to repeat for the benefit of anyone who may doubt, that the pledge of the British Government which has been so incorporated into public law will never be retracted or modified. There remains but the approval of the mandate over Palestine, entrusted to Great Britain, by the League of Nations, which is a matter of but several weeks, or at most, of several months. The mandate entrusted to Great Britain was so entrusted by the comity of the Allied Powers, and the signatories to the San Remo Treaty, and this cannot be changed by the expression of any body or of any one legislature, no matter how important. I am persuaded that the recent vote of the House of Lords, with reference to the Palestinian mandate, was due rather to an exaggerated desire to placate the feeling of unrest among the Arabs, and not realizing that it was possible to satisfy their legitimate

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aspirations, and at the same time reconcile it with the promise and assurances previously given by His Majesty's Government. It seems clear to me that British statesmanship is not bankrupt, but will be in a position to evolve a settlement which will enable both Arab and Jew to co-operate in harmony and in peace to the fulfilment of their reasonable and just aspirations. The British people, inspired at all times by a sense of justice, equity and fair play, will, to my mind, rally to a man, in support of that policy which is indissolubly incorporated in the whole of the national polity of the British Empire.

May I be permitted to state, as Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, that this Dominion, which is a signatory power to the San Remo Treaty, has added its pledge to the granting of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. This I say with due pride, and with the consciousness that we in Canada have also contributed to one of the noblest political actions in history. The Jewish people of Canada are but few in number, but when called upon by them, through your organization, prior to the San Remo Treaty, to endorse what was incorporated therein as regards Palestine, we as a Government, with the other Allied powers, used our influence and helped to obtain the granting to Great Britsin of the mandate over the ancient land. Subsequently, when there was danger of the Northern boundaries of Palestine being restricted, as a result of the old Sykes-Pichot Treaty, and when your organization brought this matter to our attention, we again, appreciating the justice of your claim, and that the new Palestine must be given every favorable opportunity for a natural development, added our voice to prevent that partition which you justly feared. The Government of this country has its representatives at the Council of the League of Nations, which will shortly be called upon to approve the mandate of Great Britain over Palestine. I am not exposing any State secrets when I tell you, and tell you gladly, that in

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common with the other dominions of the British Empire, they will urge, and urge with every power at their command, the immediate ratification of the mandate of Great Britain over that country.

With these few remarks, Ladies and Gentlemen, I leave you to your deliberations. The problems which you have to discuss and decide upon are important, not only to yourselves, as affecting your organization in this country, but also, in the broader aspect, to the interests of your movement as a whole, and, in a sense, to the British Empire. Great Britain was primarily prompted to accept this mandate by reason of her conviction that your people were united and desirous of availing themselves of this great opportunity. You have not failed in ~~your~~ her expectations, and I know that that sincerity of purpose and attachment to principle which has characterized the history of your people in the past will enable you to face the great and pressing problems, which now confront you, with courage and fortitude, so that you may enter the Promised Land with joyous heart and gladdened eye.

This effusion is the joint product of two young men in my Office who are strongly imbued with Zionism & know the subject in all its phases,

W.L.M.K.

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Montreal Gazette, July 5, 1922.

P.F.
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PREMIER ADDRESSED ZIONISTS' MEETING

Success of Palestine Plan Assured With Britain's Support

Ottawa, July 4.—Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, addressed delegates to the 18th annual conference of the Zionist Organization of Canada in the Chateau Laurier shortly before one o'clock this afternoon. The Prime Minister's message to the convention was one of encouragement and sympathy with the aspirations of Jews the world over for a homeland of their own. The man without a country had lost what was best in citizenship, and love of homeland was one of the contributing factors to the highest and best in humanity. Mr. King said that one of the outstanding traits of the Englishman was his love of home and homeland. He thought that it was this characteristic which had prompted the British people to assist the Jews in the re-establishment of Palestine. "I believe that what Britain says she will do, she will do, and that she can be relied upon to do it in a big way," he declared amidst enthusiastic applause from the gathering.

Mr. King said that one of the most satisfactory things about the effort of the Jews to re-establish Palestine was that they were not trying to keep other races out of that country. "You say, 'We welcome them all. If they can beat us, let them do it,'" said the premier, while the delegates laughed. "I think that is a pretty sure gamble, but it is a fine spirit anyway,' he continued. It would be a great advantage to the Jews in Palestine to have the benefit of the example of British governmental institutions, because Great Britain had worked out, as no other nation had done, the best method of knitting races together on a basis of truth and justice to all.

Mr. King paid a tribute to the work of S. W. Jacobs, federal member for George Etienne Cartier, in the House of Commons. He said that no member in Parliament was more faithful to his duties, and that the people of Mr. Jacobs' constituency, as well as Jewish citizens of Canada generally, could feel that their interests would never be neglected. He paid a tribute to the accomplishments of the Jewish race in literature, and referred to the profound effect that this literature had on the human race.

Mr. King was introduced to the convention by Mr. Jacobs, who stated that the British House was discussing today the all-important question of the mandate for Palestine. He felt that the result of that discussion would be entirely satisfactory to the convention. Great Britain did not give her word lightly, and when she did so she generally carried it out.

President A. J. Frieman thanked the Prime Minister for his address in a brief speech.

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ADVICE FROM PREMIER AT CHELSEA PICNIC

Tells of the Beauty of Happiness and Predicts Prosperity.

(From the Morning Journal, Monday.)

In a shaded Chelsea grove, with the spires of Ottawa gleaming in the distance beyond green woods and smiling meadows, Premier King, on Saturday afternoon, paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, and read to those present at the annual picnic in aid of St. Stephen's Church, a telegram from the inventor's widow, expressing her gratitude for the telegram of sympathy which the Prime Minister forwarded on behalf of the people of the Dominion at the time of Dr. Bell's death.

"I am deeply touched by your words," read the telegram, "will you please send our gratitude back to the people of Canada. He was born in Scotland, and became an American from choice, and has lived much of his life in Canada, so that he belongs to all three countries. He will be buried on his mountain top, overlooking the waters of the Bras d'Or, which he so loved and which have seen so much of his work. Mabel G. Bell."

Premier King described the dead inventor as "one of the greatest men this world has ever known" and declared that it was a wonderful thing to reflect that the man responsible for one of the marvels of modern times, the telephone, should have started his career in Canada, developed his invention here and now rests in Canadian soil. "In future," he said, "the world will look back to Canada as being the resting place of one of the world's illustrious dead." The Prime Minister reviewed Dr. Bell's life in brief, telling of how he came to Canada from Scotland for the benefit of his health, how he became interested in the study of sound transmission, of his simple, early experiments and finally how his invention succeeded and how it spread throughout the civilized world, bringing a train of other marvels in its wake.

The message from Mrs. Bell he termed "a beautiful expression and a historic document" for the people of the Dominion.

Neighborhood Affair.

Premier King did not touch upon politics in his address. He has summered in the vicinity of Chelsea and environs for the last 20 years, and many of those present at the picnic were personally acquainted with him. He talked to them as a neighbor, rather than as a Prime Minister, called many of them by name, and ended up by shaking hands with Miles Barnes, the aged Chelsea hermit, who has lived by himself for 40 years, following the death of his mother Barnes, despite his 72 years, clambered nimbly upon the platform and duly greeted the Premier.

Premier King touched but briefly upon matters of national import. The tenor of his address was an injunction to the people to each do their bit towards bettering the land in which they live.

"Any man who can build a good road or a straight fence, or any woman who puts her washing out in the back yard and not on the front fence, is helping make the world more beautiful," he declared.

"We in Canada have every reason to be happy," he stated. Unemployment conditions were less serious in Canada than in other nations and, greatest of all, a bountiful harvest was practically assured. He believed that after the coming autumn Canadians would see a new prosperity and entertain new hopes for better things. The Prime Minister emphasized the importance of every citizen doing his or her work, no matter how humble as well as possible. "Anyone who, in any way helps make more beautiful the surroundings in which he lives is helping make the world a more beautiful spot in which to dwell. No one's work is so small that he cannot help make the world a place of happiness and peace.

"You talk of history and romance and beauty," he continued. "Why we have all these things all around us right now." In the life and passing of Dr. Bell he felt that romance and history were interwoven and exemplified, and as for beauty, one had only to look about him in the surroundings of rural Canada and it was on every hand.

Premier King referred to the many happy hours he had spent at Kingsmere and told of how, when he was appointed with the late Henry Harper to organize a Department of Labor, he went with Harper to spend a summer's day on King's Mountain and how the beauty of the spot so appealed to him that he later built a home there, where he has spent brief vacations ever since. The Prime Minister struck a truly human note when he told of his emotions on receiving the news that there would be a general election. It meant a great deal to him, he said, and he hastened to Kingsmere to think about the matter, hastened to Kingsmere and forgot the key of the house so that he was obliged to crawl through a window.

Recalled a Dance.

The Prime Minister's address contained numerous personal references and reminiscences of interest to his "audience of neighbors" and there was hearty applause and laughter when he reminded an aged lady, Mrs. Murphy, of a dance held at Kingsmere some years previous.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by his guest, Mr. Edward Blackadder, M.P. for Halifax, who is visiting at Kingsmere, and whom he introduced as one of the best speakers, foremost writers and leading poets of the Dominion. Mr. Blackadder made a brief address in the course of which he expressed his gladness that in present times picnics could again be the order of the day, as compared to the years of war when they could not be held as occasions of happiness and good-fellowship.

Mr. J. P. Murtagh, the chairman, introduced the speakers. The picnic which was held by Rev. Father Dowd in aid of his church was well attended and a programme of music, sports and other amusements provided an enjoyable afternoon.

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This being the first occasion on which it has been my privilege since the prorogation of Parliament to speak at any length on public matters, it is fitting, perhaps, that I should avail myself of this opportunity to indicate the point of view from which the new Liberal Administration has sought to administer the affairs of the Country. Any review must necessarily be brief. I shall not, therefore, attempt to go into details., but shall merely outline a few of the salient features of the session just ended and the motives which have served as guiding principles throughout.

First and foremost, I would place the endeavour to restore representative and responsible Government. That was continuing to carry out the will of the people as expressed on December 6. I need not recall that the general elections were fought mainly on this issue, that we had in power when the elections took place a Government without a mandate from the people, without, indeed, any authority from the people, a Prime Minister and a Government that had, in fact, usurped the rights of the people by assuming and maintaining office in violation of a pledge given to the electorate at the time Union Government was formed, and against the will and wish of the people who should be supreme in matters of Government.

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This self constituted group had become an autocracy, supported by a following that had gained its position in Parliament through a manipulated franchise and arbitrary war-time enactments. How completely it failed to represent public opinion in Canada is clear from the circumstance that if we except the twenty seats or thereabouts which Mr. Meighen and his so-called National Liberal and Conservative Party carried, due to three cornered contests, by a minority of votes, he had not as many followers after the verdict of the people was recorded as he had Cabinet Ministers when he went to the polls. It is well that the significance of this vast change should be emphasized. It was a triumph not only for democracy and democratic principles in matters of Government, it was a tribute to the efficacy of British electoral and parliamentary institutions in causing the will of the people ultimately to prevail. Think of the outcome! In six out of the nine Provinces of this Dominion, Mr. Meighen was left without a single follower in the House of Commons. No Administration in the political history of our Dominion has suffered such a defeat.

The general elections changed completely the complexion of the House of Commons, and they changed it in more respects than one. They reduced to fitting proportions the reactionary and Tory forces and placed them where they rightly belonged on the opposition benches. They placed in the ascendancy and in power the democratic forces; unlike the Tory forces, which though greatly reduced in numbers came back a unit and have remained

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a solid phalanx, the democratic forces were returned in two imposing groups, the Liberal and the Progressive, each larger than the reactionary force which it had helped to defeat, the Liberal the larger of the two, and in numbers exceeding the combined Progressive and Tory followings. This has given a complexion different in kind, as well as in degree to the House of Commons and has instituted a new problem in Government. Especially has it rendered difficult in some particulars the efficient working out of the essential features of representative and responsible Government.

When as the Leader of the Party commanding a majority in the House of Commons, I was called upon by His Excellency the Governor General to form an administration, it was the complexion of the House of Commons, as determined by the general elections that presented the first problems for consideration. It was clear that the electorate had responded to the appeal for a House of Commons that would be repsentative of the popular will. How to form a Cabinet that would be equally representative was the task that presented itself.

In one particular there was no difficulty in reaching a decision. In the Government which had gone down to defeat no less than three of the Ministers, holding portfolios which related themselves to problems very close to the people, were in the Senate; they were not chosen from the elected of the people, and the inability or the unwillingness of the Ministry of the day to inform Parliament in any adequate manner of matters

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pertaining to their departments rendered them largely independent of the people's representatives in the Commons as of the people themselves. I might make mention for example, of the Postmaster-General, the Minister of Labour, and the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, none of whom under the Meighen Administration occupied seats in the Commons. To make the Cabinet more truly representative of the will of the people, it seemed to me desirable to have the Ministers holding important portfolios chosen from Members of Parliament who would occupy seats in the Commons, where at any and all times, they would individually as as collectively be answerable to their fellow members on the floor of the House. I acted in accordance with that view, and I think the reform thereby constituted has met with general approval alike in Parliament and in the country. At the present time, all Ministers holding portfolios have seats in the House of Commons.

The next problem was not so easily met or disposed of. It was the problem not of making the Ministry more representative of the elected to the House of Commons, and thereby more immediately responsible to it, but the problem of making the Ministry adequately representative of all parts of the Dominion. It was here that the changed complexion of the House of Commons in the division which exists between the democratic forces made itself felt. As in all large problems of the kind alternative courses presented themselves

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for consideration . The one was to emphasize the division in the ~~number~~ ranks of the democratic forces by refusing to recognize the Progressive Party or its members in the formation of the Government, the other to seek to minimize or ignore it, by taking a broad and generous view of the situation and invite into the Government Progressives as well as Liberals. The latter seemed to be the only sound position in the National interest and the interest of a true Liberalism . That such is true must be apparent the minute one stops to consider economic and geographical aspects of the problems which presented themselves. No ~~party~~ country can endure, and no political party can endure whose unity is not as broad as the Nation itself. Next to the defeat of Toryism, what was the outstanding feature of the results of the election? In a word, if we eliminate for the moment the Provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia, it was a solid Liberal East and an all but solid Progressive West, with Liberal and Progressive forces in Ontario about evenly divided. To attempt to govern Canada by emphasizing instead of seeking to reconcile differences between East and West and between Liberal and Progressive was to destroy alike the possible unity of the country and ~~its~~ democratic ~~elements in the~~ control of Government. Happily in reconciliation lay the solution of both problems. To reconcile the differences between East and West was obviously the first of national obligations. Its solution clearly lay in an elimination of, rather than an emphasis upon, differences between the Liberal and Progressive forces. That was the view I held at the time. It is the view

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I still hold. It was in accordance with that view that I proceeded in the formation of the Government, it is in accordance with that view, that the Liberal Party has proceeded in conducting the affairs of Government since assuming office; and it is in accordance with that view that it will continue to carry on government in this country.

It is an open secret that in forming the new Liberal Administration, I made overtures to leading representatives of the Progressive Party to enter the Government. I never favoured coalitions. I said so openly and repeatedly throughout the campaign. I thought and still think the country has had enough of coalitions. They are costly and ineffective instruments of Government, not to be endured save for the meeting of some great crisis, and to be abandoned as soon as possible after coping with the situation to which they owe their existence. Otherwise they become mere subterfuges for the maintenance of power, on a basis of compromise and inaction, and at great expense to a nation. I felt, and I believe I was right, that what Canada needed most was an administration that would be one in thought and purpose and direction in dealing with the great national problems by which we are faced in this post-war period. I was willing to give to the word "Liberal" just as wide an interpretation as circumstances and the needs of the country would justify, but with Liberal representatives returned to Parliament in sufficient numbers to permit of the formation of a Liberal Administration, I was unwilling to consider the formation of any

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other than a Liberal Government. Our Progressive friends did not feel at the time that they would be justified in responding to the overtures th at were made looking to representation of their members in the Cabinet. Their declared attitude, however, was anything but one of opposition. It was in fact one of friendly co-operation with and support of the administration so long as its policies were in accord with progressive aims and principles. In the appointment of Hon. W.R. Motherwell, as Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Charles Stewart as Minister of the Interior, the Prairie Provinces were, I think, given to feel that their interests in the Government would be ably represented and protected. For fourteen years Mr. Motherwell had held a similar portfolio in the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, and as is well known, Hon. Mr. Stewart was for four years the Premier of the Province of Alberta. If one act above another could have been calculated to express the good-will of the Province of Quebec towards Western Canada and equally the broad and tolerant outlook of the Quebec Liberals, it was the election by acclamation of Mr. Stewart in the constituency of Argenteuil. I think I may say, without undue boasting, that the Government which was formed on the 29th December, will as a government representative of all parts of our Confederation compare more than favourably with any government ever formed in Canada. That it is also broadly representative of all classes, creeds and races comprising our great country is, I think, equally true.

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When Parliament assembled, the point of view from which the Liberal Administration sought to administer the affairs of the country found further expression as respects representative and responsible government, in the effort at all times made and maintained to regard the executive not as an independent body imposing its will upon a servile following, but as a Committee of Parliament aiming in the formation and execution of its policies to reflect and carry out the will of the people as given expression to by their elected representatives in the Commons. This policy brought the Government very naturally under the sarcastic and at ~~all~~ times bitter taunts and censure of the Leader of the Official Opposition. We were told that the Government lacked courage; that it had neither will nor spine of its own, that it was without a policy, and most of all, that it was violating British constitutional usage in Cabinet procedure. According to Mr. Meighen responsible Government means government by an executive that must have its own way at all costs. It is the business of a Government to decide at the outset what it is going to do, and regardless altogether of consequences impose its will upon Parliament. Under such a theory or view of government the question naturally arises, why any elected Parliament at all ? Why not an admittedly irresponsible executive? With such an attitude we took direct issue, both in debate and in actual conduct of the business of the House of Commons. Where we were sure that we were correctly interpreting the will and the wish of the people in

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our policies, as for example, in our tariff policy in which we sought to avoid extremes in the matter of legislation though moving in the direction of lessened taxation and consequent reduction in the cost of living, we took and maintained our position in essentials regardless of the outcome, though willing at all times to modify our proposals in the light of public discussion both in Parliament and in the Press.

Where we felt that our information was insufficient to enable us to formulate the wisest policy, we openly avowed our ignorance, and sought the guidance of a Committee of the House or of the House ~~of~~ itself, or of both, in the legislation that was ultimately introduced. This, for example, was the case with the legislation respecting the rates to be charged by the railway transportation companies on grain and grain products which was the primary consideration in what was known as the further suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. Having given ample opportunity for all parties to be heard, we legislated in the light of the evidence adduced before, and recommendations made by a Committee of Parliament representative of Liberals, Progressives and Conservatives alike. The same policy was adopted with respect to the appropriations asked for by Parliament for the present fiscal year, and to other legislation introduced. Where discussion in Committee or upon the different readings of bills disclosed opportunity of effecting unforseen savings or making modifications obviously in the public interest, we felt no compunction in

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adopting the course which served to bring the proposed measure more into accord with the general consensus of view. In other words, as respects the Executive in its relation to the business of the two Houses we deliberately sought the supremacy not the subserviency of Parliament in all things affecting the well-being of the people. There never was a Parliament since Confederation in which, as respects the making of laws, parliament counted for less than the one which was dissolved last year. There have been few if any in which Parliament has counted for more than in the session just ended. If as a Government we have succeeded in increasing measure in winning the trust and confidence in Parliament of the Progressive group, which have given us a generous and on the whole a ~~pretty~~ sustained support, and in the country of the people at large, as I believe we have, I think it is due above all to our evident desire to seek out and give effect to the will of the majority, regardless of taunts and jibes, and because we have been solicitous alone of the public weal.

We have sought to restore representative and responsible Government in yet another way. We have tried to bring back the character of the House of Commons as a deliberative assembly, we have done this in the manner already described, by having the Executive regard itself more and more as a Committee of Parliament, but we have tried also to have the business of Parliament carried on under conditions most favourable to intelligent discussion and a befitting publicity. At the very

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beginning of the session we adopted the rule of having Parliament sit not later than eleven o'clock on any day, and this rule, with but little exception, and then only upon the consent of all parties, was maintained throughout the session. This has had consequences more far reaching than might be supposed. First of all, it has served to preserve a fuller attendance of members in the House and to have members more interested in the proceedings of Parliament. Where, as has been a practice of recent years, members were kept in their seats at the caprice of the Ministry till all hours of the night and the morning, they soon became indifferent to proceedings or too exhausted to attend to them properly. Moreover the proceedings of Parliament under such a practice were never fully reported in the Press. It used to be a not uncommon practice to hold contentious legislation till after midnight, till one or two or three in the morning, and then force it through when it was impossible for further despatches to reach the morning Press and when in all probability the Press Gallery was completely vacated. This was a very common practice towards the end of a session, when appropriations in the estimates for public expenditure that had been held over for months without a word of discussion, would be voted under this species of duress to amounts not in the thousands nor in tens of thousands of dollrs, but in millions, and in tens of millions, ~~in a night or early morning.~~ in a night or early morning

This year all the main estimates were voted by

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Parliament within two weeks of the close of the Session. There was only one supplementary left and it was small and non-contentious. In not a single instance was an effort made to curtail the closest examination and the fullest discussion. If no other reform had been effected, this of itself was worth to the country a change of Government.

Much has been said of recent years of third parties and their place in the politics of our country. I believe the session of Parliament just concluded has gone far to demonstrate a truth that is outstanding in our political history, namely that third parties come into being under Tory rule and maladministration, but that the necessity for them vanishes under Liberal Administration. There was no third party in the days of Alexander Mackenzie, there was no third party in the days of Laurier. It was under Sir John Macdonald, Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Meighen that third parties, either as Patrons of Industry, Grangers, United Farmers, United Grain Growers or Progressives, came into evidence in the federal arena. The sequence in most cases is wholly natural. Toryism is sure to breed discontent, and discontent always gives birth to some new and at first ultra-radical organization. Liberalism, if true to itself, will seek out the causes of discontent and endeavour to remove them, and by this going to the root and the source of the trouble will seek to remove as well the divisions that exist between forces that ought to be united. It is in this spirit and with this larger aim

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in view that the present Liberal Administration has deliberately sought out , and as equally deliberately sought to remove the causes of political unrest which have brought into being as an entity distinct from Liberal, that large body of opinion that describes itself as Progressive, but which, if the words have any meaning at all, are alternative expressions for one and the same attitude.

This it has sought to do first and foremost in the manner already described by the endeavour to make the Cabinet duly representative of all parts of our country and shades of Liberal thought and opinion, and by restoring the representative and responsible character of our Parliamentary institutions. But it has gone further than this, it has consciously sought to discover the grounds of difference not alone between the Progressive and the Liberal, but between the West and the East, and wherever these were seen to be due to a lack of Liberal attitude or policy to remove the difference by giving expression to the attitude or policy required.

There can be little doubt that the Progressive movement owes its origin in Western Canada to the defeat of reciprocity, and that the West more perhaps than any other part of the Dominion has suffered from the loss of wider markets which the defeat of that policy rendered inevitable. ~~There~~ All parts of the country have suffered and are suffering today through the mistake made in 1911. There is only one way to

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seek to retrieve a defeat or to undo an error and that is to try to regain ground that has been lost. It was this motive which led Hon. Mr. Fielding to visit Washington almost immediately after the formation of the Government. It was obviously in the interest of all that our neighbours to the South should be made aware of the significance of the change of Government in Canada and know that we were ready and willing to ~~co-operate~~ work in unison with them at any and all times on matters of mutual concern, and that, if through a course of action on their part which might seem prejudicial to our interests we were obliged to seek markets and trade in other directions, it was due to no lack of neighbourliness or neighbourly feeling on our part.

With the Tariff Wall of the United States what it is against Canada today, and what at times it threatens to become, our neighbours across the border can hardly take exception to the wisdom which caused us in the recent revision of the tariff to direct our attention to a reduction of duties more through an increase of the British preference rather than in a decrease in the rates existing against the United States.

Having failed to secure a more favourable immediate entrance for our cattle and other natural products into the American market, the Government renewed its energies by representations made through our High Commissioner in London, the Hon. Mr. Larkin, and in other ways, to effect a removal of the cattle

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embargo which, imposed by the Bolshevist Government and for so many years, has been so serious a handicap to this part of our export trade. All political parties in this country have vied with each other in an effort to secure the removal of this embargo. No cabled announcement has brought with it more hopeful promise to Canadian producers or of good-will toward the mother country than that which has summarized the recent discussion in the British House of Commons and House of Lords and the assurances of early favourable action on the part of the British Government in this all important matter.

The granting of the control of their natural resources to the Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is another matter of primary concern to the people of Western Canada. The Liberal Administration did not wait to reckon the measure of its support on the part of the representatives of these provinces before opening negotiations with the Premiers of the Provinces concerned. We had declared that, if returned to power, the Liberal Party would seek an immediate settlement of this long standing grievance or dispute. We communicated first by letter, and subsequently by personal conferences we opened negotiations with the Premiers of the provinces concerned. Considerable progress was made as the result of these negotiations. Owing to the Manitoba elections, ~~these negotiations~~ they were temporarily suspended. They will be resumed in the near future, with satisfaction

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we hope to all concerned.

Of the many problesm of concern to Western Canada, that of the marketing of the wheat crop is perhaps as important as any. Parliament had little more than assembled before it became evident that the representatives of Western Canada were a unit in demanding the formation of a Wheat Board to deal with the situation. If Eastern Canada had any view at all on the subject, it was unfavourable to the establishment of such a Board. The purchase and sale of any product under Government authority involves a measure of paternalism, which speaking broadly is not in accord with Eastern sentiment. Had the Liberal following in the House of Commons cherished aught in the nature of resentment against the Progressives of the West, it would have been an easy matter for the Party to have declined the responsibility of assisting in the formation of such a body. The attitude, however, of the Liberals towards the Progressives is not one of resentment, but of cooperation wherever cooperation along Liberal Progressive lines is poesible. The party's representatives on the House agreed to go as far in the matter of the establishment of the Board as the powers of the Federal Parliament under our constitution would permit. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown was that a Board with compulsory powers could be constituted only through the instrumentality of concurrent legislation enacted by the

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provinces concerned. Without waiting for this legislation, the Liberal Government thereupon introduced a bill making provision to the extent of its powers in the nature of the constitution of the Board, and the Government is engaged today in the appointment of its personnel in accordance with the joint recommendations of the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The question perhaps of greatest concern to Western Canada was that involved in what has been referred to in the Press as the further ~~extension~~ *suspension* of the terms of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement respecting rates to be charged by the railroads on grain, flour and other commodities. In a word, the situation was as follows: The Canadian Pacific Railway Co agreed with the Government of Canada at the time of the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway in consideration of subsidy granted by the Government, that not more than a certain rate would be charged on the railway throughout the West on the list of commodities specified. During the period of the war, when transportation costs increased so materially, it was found necessary to suspend this agreement for a period of ~~three~~ years and to allow the company, which meant also its competitor the Canadian National Railways, to charge a higher rate. The period of the suspension expired on July 6 of the present year. and the railway companies conteded that to reduce their rates on commodities generally and in all parts of Canada, as within ~~their~~ *certain* limits they were prepared to do, was something which could be effected only by continuing the suspension of

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the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement respecting the Western rates for a further period. Had the Liberals of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, of Ontario and British Columbia been thinking exlusively of the interests of their part of the Dominion and been indifferent to what by implication, if not otherwise, was a contract with the settlers of Western Canada, they might readily have sought common cause and opposed their views to the views of the members of the Prairie Provinces. This they were unwilling to do. They allowed the whole matter to be referred to a Committee of Parliament, and in an effort to unite rather than to emphasize divisions between Eastern and Western Canada, they accepted the findings of the Committee in favour of giving to the West the reduced rates granted by the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement for the transportation of grain and flour, though this meant ~~a~~ in many cases correspondingly less ~~consideration of the situation as it seemed to bear upon~~ reductions as affecting localities and commodities in their own provinces. The work of the session concluded by the enactment of a measure settling the basis of railway rate reduction, which by the united following of Liberals and Progressives gave the Government on the last division of the Session a splendid majority of not less than 125.

Did time permit I might cite other instances to show not so much wherein Liberal and Progressive policies have been one in aim and purpose as to disclose wherein the present Liberal Administration , apart altogether from other considerations, has ~~conscientiously~~ consistently sought to discover the grievances or

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differences which have brought the third party into being and to remedy existing situations by dealing with them in a truly democratic and liberal spirit.

In this connection, I might speak of the Government's attitude toward our national railways. It is an open secret that in our country opinion is divided as respects the wisdom of Government ownership and operation of large railway systems, and we, in Canada, have at present in our combined Government-owned and operated railways, from the point of mileage at least, perhaps the largest single railway system in the world. Here again Liberal policy has been, not that of seeking to emphasize differences but of aiming to reconcile them. We have the railways. It is clearly our duty to do the best we possibly can in the operation and administration of them. We have decided, therefore, to give Government ownership and operation a fair trial under the best possible auspices and under the most favourable conditions. As a first step we have decided to bring all the railways which the Government owns and operates under one control of a single Board of Directors and a single management, and to place that control beyond the bounds of political interference. We believe that in this manner vast economies can be speedily effected and efficiency materially augmented.

If the ~~new~~ Administration has proceeded cautiously in the constitution of the new Board, it has been that no mistake may occur in the selection of its personnel, and that

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having regard to the magnitude of the considerations involved all parties may have reason to feel that the public interest has been the sole motive guiding the Government in its ultimate selection.

I am not in a position to say at the moment just on what particular day the Government will announce the personnel of the new Board. I think, however, I may promise that an announcement will be forthcoming in the immediate future. As respects the personnel of the Board, it is generally recognized, ~~I think~~, that ~~more will~~ necessarily depend upon the ~~selection of the chairman than upon the selection of the other members of the Board combined.~~ He must of necessity be an executive of the highest order. He should have financial and administrative ability second to none. He must have thorough understanding of the transportation problem as it affects continental systems, and above all, if he is to unite and consolidate our several systems, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian National ~~Railways~~, including as ~~it~~ does the old Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, the Prince Edward Island, the National Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and make of the new organization ~~the~~ competitor of the C.P.R., he must be above suspicion as to his past or present alliances or affiliations with any of these great concerns. I need scarcely say that the Government has carefully canvassed this situation from every angle, and I may frankly say that we have come to the conclusion that prejudice and suspicion as to the entire disinterestedness of the person to be charged

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with this great responsibility would prove just as fatal to the success of his endeavour as actual shortcoming or incapacity. To remove suspicion and to establish confidence in the new control will be the supreme aim of the Government in its choice, and in the endeavour to realize this aim we believe we will have the full support of the people of Canada. This is a continental as well as a Government task, and as a means of ensuring its success, we believe we are right in endeavouring to secure the best man this or any other ~~country~~ continent can provide, and the Government procure.

Before concluding this cursory review of the point of view from which the present Administration is seeking to administer the affairs of the country, may I add just one word in respect to the question guiding principle which we have regarded as fundamental. The years of the war were necessarily years of vast, nay rather of colossal expenditures. As is well known, our public debt was increased by two billions of dollars in that period of time. The interest on our public debt today exceeds the total cost of government in the days of the former Liberal Administration. We have recognized and we believe that it is only by the most rigid economy in all branches of the public administration that we can hope to cope with the existing situation, to say nothing of reducing ultimately the burden of taxation, which bears of necessity very heavily upon all clases of our population in all parts of our country. "Honesty and Economy", our old-time watch-words, but it would be difficult

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to discover any that are better in the administration of public affairs.

I shall have to reserve to some subsequent occasion mention of the degree to which we have sought to effect economies in the public service and in the expenditure of public monies. I should not like at the present moment to pass, however, without mentioning a concrete example. We found when we came into office that the late Government had awarded a contract to one company for an ice-breaker on the St Lawrence at the cost of a million and a half dollars. It was apparent that a new ice-breaker was required, but it was equally apparent that one quite as good for the purpose could be obtained for $500,000, thereby saving to the people in a single transaction the large sum of one million dollars. We promptly cancelled the contract for a million and a half and made a purchase at one third of the cost.

In the department of Public Works, our estimates in the present year, main and supplementary estimates combined, total $16,755,095,10, as compared with the following amounts of recent years:

1921-22	20,609,007,42
1920-21	22,680,090,51
1919-20	22,479,362.56

Our total estimates as presented to Parliament are less in amount than the estimates of last year by over $120,000,000. Of this enormous difference ,however, there are explanations in part for which the Government is not entitled to credit but in which credit must be shared with the services

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affected. Nevertheless they indicate the result of the drastic revision to which the expenditures were submitted by the Government, in the appropriations asked for ~~before~~ from Parliament.

In the departments of the Government concerned with defence, there is a saving of over $3,000,000 in the amount ~~being~~ appropriated for this year, over the estimates of last year, but there is a further saving of a much more significant and far-reaching character. The several departments, including the department of militia and defence, the department of naval service and the air force, have all been combined in a single department of national defence, under the direction and control of the first Minister of National Defence, the Hon. George P. Graham. Under Mr. Graham's direction, the number of employees in these several departments has already been considerably reduced as a consequence of the consolidation being effected and the effort to bring our militia and naval departments down to an appropriate peace basis. In the ~~department of Militia and~~ Defence, ~~a number of employees by~~ over a thousand have been ~~laid off~~, and the reduction process is still going on.

In the Naval ~~Department~~, a policy of coast defence, involving the training of a naval militia and a naval reserve, has been substituted for that of a fighting unit upon the high seas, which has brought the Naval Service more into accord with the needs and opportunities of the country, and the original purpose of the Canadian Naval Service, ~~and which~~ has effected large savings in ~~permanent~~ personnel and equipment.

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In the Royal Mounted Police Force, a reduction in numbers approximating 400 has already been effected.

These are all highly expensive services, and the ultimate saving to the country is not to be estimated in either numbers of men or equipment required for any one year. L 28(01

Since Parliament prorogued, the Cabinet has had joint conferences with the Civil Service Commission and the Deputy Ministers of the several departments of the Government with a view to reducing all branches of the public service, where possible, to a pre-war basis i.e. to the number of 1914 or below that figure. This effort at economy and efficiency in the public service of the Dominion will be continued. The task has been neither an easy nor a pleasant one, but here again the sole motive has been the public interest and the public need.

I have spoken all but exclusively of our policies as they affect our domestic affairs. May I, in conclusion, add just a word as to the Liberal attitude in our foreign relations. We believe that at no time in the world's history were the peoples of the several nations more sensitive to a due recognition of their national pride and international rights than the present. For the ill-will that years of war have helped to engender, there is need as never before of the renewal of good-will in international relations. It is upon this basis that we have already proceeded and intend to continue to proceed on all our relations with our neighbours, whether they be the great Republic to the South, the peoples of

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Perhaps I should add that besides econonies ~~effected~~ through reduction of staff a further saving amounting to between 2 and 3 millions of dollars has been ~~effected~~ in the amounts allowed as bonus to the members of the service in consequence of the increased cost of living.

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the Orient or the peoples of Europe. We are about to welcome to our shore a distinguished citizen of India, who has recently visited the outlying Dominions, Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and who comes to confer with us concerning the status of Indians domiciled in Canada. We have been in friendly conference with the representatives of China and Japan respecting other problems pertaining to immigration from the Orient. The recent visit of my friend, Mr. Graham, and myself to Washington has had in view removing grounds of possible misunderstanding between the United States and ourselves, and among other things, making perpetual the agreement reached more than a hundred years ago for complete disarmament on the Great Lakes and the waters of the St Lawrence that flow between the international boundaries. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe are about to leave for Europe to be joined while there by Hon. Mr. Larkin as Canada's representatives at the Third Assembly of the League of Nations. It will be their endeavour in common with all who have the interest of this great ~~world~~ international agency at heart to further the basis of an ~~understanding~~ enduring peace and the expansion of social justice among the peoples of the world. If in these and in other ways we can widen the circle of international good-will, we shall be contributing not only to the security and prosperity of our country, but in a very real measure to the happiness of mankind.

With unemployment relatively less and industrial peace more generally prevalent in our land than in any other country,

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with the promise of a bountiful harvest vouchsafed to us by a kindly Providence, with peace and plenty once more our lot, it remains for us but to eliminate differences ~~that divide~~, and to strive more eagerly for all that serves to unite, to create for Canada an era of peace, progress and prosperity such as has never before been unequalled in any period of her history.

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"THE TORONTO GLOBE"

August 9, 1922

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LIBERALS TO WORK TO REMOVE NECESSITY FOR THIRD PARTIES, PREMIER TELLS ESSEX PEOPLE

Will Get to the Root of the Discontent

(Staff Correspondence of The Globe.)

LEAMINGTON, Aug. 8.—Premier King's reference in his speech today to reported fusion between Liberals and Progressives reads:

"Much has been said of recent years of third parties and their place in the politics of our country, I believe the session of Parliament just concluded has gone far to demonstrate a truth that is outstanding in our political history, namely, that third parties come into being under Tory rule and maladministration, but that the necessity for them vanishes under Liberal administration. There was no third party in the days of Alexander Mackenzie; there was no third party in the days of Laurier. It was under Sir John Macdonald, Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Meighen that third parties, either as Patrons of Industry, Grangers, United Farmers, United Grain Growers or Progressives, came into evidence in the Federal arena.

"The sequence in most cases is wholly natural. Toryism is sure to breed discontent, and discontent always gives birth to some new and first ultra-radical organization. Liberalism, if true to itself, will seek out the causes of discontent and endeavor to remove them, and by thus going to the root and the source of the trouble will seek to remove the divisions that exist between forces that ought to be united.

"It is in this spirit and with this larger aim in view that the present Liberal Administration has deliberately sought out and as adequately deliberately sought to remove the causes of political unrest which have brought into being as an entity distinct from Liberal that large body of opinion that describes itself as Progressive, but which, if the words have any meaning at all, are alternative expressions for one and the same attitude."

Rt. Hon. Mr. King Deals With Rumors of Fusion Between Liberals and Progressives — May Go Outside Canada for Executives to Head the National Railways

CONDITIONS APPLIED TO THE NEW BOARD

No One Shall Have Business Dealings With Railways or on Behalf of Interests With Which They Are Associated—Review of Government Problems

(Staff Correspondence of The Globe.)

Leamington, Aug. 8.—In the reorganization of the Canadian National Railways the best Executive that can be found, even if it is necessary to go outside of Canada for him, is to be placed in charge.

In working out the problems affecting the future of Canada the Liberal party will work to remove the necessity for the existence of any third party or group, and will spend its efforts toward the unifying of all people in the Dominion.

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These two principles were declared by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, today before a large gathering representing the electors of North and South Essex and Kent. It was the first public pronouncement made by the Prime Minister since the prorogation of Parliament. He took advantage of the occasion to review in more or less detail the problems that confronted the Government on assuming office, and explained how these problems had been met.

The speech was unique in the respect that it was unspoiled by any attempt to defend the course the Government has followed. Rather it was characterized by all the fervor of the public utterances of the Premier before the last general election. It will rank as one of his best public utterances in the clear sounding note expressed regarding the future of the country and the aim of the Liberal party to minister to all the requirements of the Canadian people.

No Self-servers Wanted.

In fulfilment of the Government's declared intention that the administration of the Canadian National Railways shall be freed from political influence, the Premier made it apparent that in selecting the personnel for the new Board of Directors, that one condition would be insisted upon. "No members appointed shall have any business dealings with the railways on their own behalf or on behalf of interests with which they are associated."

Further, in the choice of Chairman of the board the Government would pursue the policy that no person associated with any of the roads to be consolidated would be suitable, and, in the seeking of an Executive with financial and executive ability, with a thorough knowledge of transportation problems, "he must be above suspicion as to his past or present alliances," and, if necessary, the Government would go beyond Canada and beyond this continent to secure the services of a suitable man.

The picnic, which was organized under the auspices of the South Essex Liberal Association, was held at Seacliffe Park, Leamington. The attendance was not limited to the members of that particular riding association, but Liberals gathered from the three adjacent ridings and numbered, all told, between three and four thousand.

A pleasing introduction to the speaking was the presentation of gold cuff links and scarf pins to the Prime Minister and Hon. George P. Graham, member for South Essex.

The presentation addresses were read by Willard Burke, President of the Young Liberals of South Essex, and the gifts were handed to the Premier by Miss Ellen West and to Mr. Graham by Miss Gertrude Parker.

The Prime Minister received a warm welcome on rising to speak, on the introduction of the Chairman, N. B. Buckland.

Grateful for Mr. Graham.

In congratulating the association on the largeness of the turnout, he complimented the riding on having sent to his assistance in Parliament such a tried and trusted counsellor as Hon. George P. Graham. During the 15 years of the Laurier regime Mr. Graham had been associated with most of the great questions affecting the country, and it was all the more gratifying to have him associated with the Government owing to his intimacy with and veneration for the late Liberal Leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

It being the first occasion since the prorogation of Parliament on which he had spoken in public, Hon. Mr. King thought it fitting that he should devote some time to indicate the point of view which the new Liberal Administration sought to bring to bear on the administration of the affairs of the Dominion. He emphasized first the endeavor to restore representative and responsible government, and to restore to Parliament and to the House of Commons their proper place in the affairs of the nation.

The general election had changed completely the complexion of the House, particularly, reducing to fitting proportions the reactionary Tory party, which was rightly placed in Opposition, while the democratic forces were returned in two imposing groups, each larger than the reactionary body that had been defeated.

When called upon to form a Government the complexion of the House of Commons first demanded consideration, and he was anxious that the Cabinet, as well as the House, should be representative of the popular will. In the national interest he adopted the course of not emphasizing the division in the ranks of the democratic forces by refusing to recognize the Progressive party or its members. No political party could endure whose unity was not as broad as the nation itself. Next to the defeat of Toryism, that was the most outstanding feature of the election result.

Has Enough of Coalitions.

"It is an open secret that in forming the new Liberal Administration I made overtures to leading representatives of the Progressive party to enter the Government. I never favored coalitions. I said so openly and repeatedly throughout the campaign; I thought, and still think, the country has had enough of coalitions. They are costly and ineffective instruments of government, not to be endured, save for the meeting of some great crisis, and to be abandoned as soon as possible after coping with the situation to which they owe their existence. Otherwise they become mere subterfuges for the maintenance of power on a basis of compromise and inaction, and at great expense to a nation.

"I felt, and I believe I was right, that what Canada needed most was a national Administration in dealing with the great national problems by

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which we are faced in this post-war period. I was willing to give to the word 'Liberal' just as wide an interpretation as circumstances and the needs of the country would justify, but, with Liberal representatives returned to Parliament in sufficient numbers to permit of the formation of a Liberal Administration, I was unwilling to consider the formation of any other than a Liberal Government. Our Progressive friends did not feel at the time that they would be justified in responding to the overtures that were made looking to representation of their members in the Cabinet.

"Their declared attitude, however, was anything but one of opposition. It was, in fact, one of friendly co-operation with and support of the Administration so long as its policies were in accord with Progressive aims and principles. In the appointment of Hon. W. R. Motherwell, as Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Charles Stewart as Minister of the Interior, the Prairie Provinces were, I think, given to feel that their interests in the Government would be ably represented and protected.

A Representative Government.

"I think I may say without undue boasting that the Government which was formed on the twenty-ninth of December will, as a Government representative of all parts of our Confederation, compare more than favorably with any Government ever formed in Canada. That it is also broadly representative of all classes, creeds and races comprising our great country is, I think, equally true."

Continuing, Mr. King said that when Parliament assembled the Liberal Administration gave further expression of the desire to make its representation as wide as possible. The Cabinet conducted itself, not as an independent body imposing its will upon a servile following, but rather as a committee of Parliament. This did not suit Mr. Meighen, who believed that Government by an Executive must have its own way at any costs. With such an attitude he took direct issue, both in debate and in the actual conduct of the House.

"Where we were sure that we were correctly interpreting the will and the wish of the people in our policies, as, for example, in our tariff policy, in which we sought to avoid extremes in the matter of legislation, though moving in the direction of lessened taxation and consequent reduction in the cost of living, we took and maintained our position in essentials, regardless of the outcome, although willing at all times to modify our proposals in the light of public discussion, both in Parliament and in the Press."

Get Consensus of Opinion.

In this particular he pointed to the course followed with regard to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, which had been suspended during the war. When opportunity was afforded by all parties to present their views before a committee legislation was ultimately introduced. This was also the case in matters affecting returned soldiers.

Mr. King vigorously assailed the practice of the old Government in wearing out the House with all-night sessions and bringing down important legislation when it was too late for the newspapers to inform the country. In like manner, instead of rushing millions of dollars of estimates through in a few hours, money grants were tabled in ample time to permit full and wider debate.

There could be little doubt, Mr. King said, that the Progressive movement owed its origin in Western Canada to the defeat of reciprocity, and that the West, more perhaps than any other part of the Dominion, suffered from the loss of wider markets which the defeat of that policy rendered inevitable. Mr. Fielding, in his recent trip to Washington, made it clear that there had been a change of Government in Canada, and we were ready at all times to negotiate on matters of mutual concern, but, "if through any action on their part which might seem prejudicial to our interests we were obliged to seek markets and trade in other directions, it was due to no lack of neighborliness or unneighborly feeling on our part." (Applause.)

Reference was made to the removal of the British cattle embargo, which would prove a boon to the cattle breeders in the West.

Another matter where the Government did not reckon on the measure of its support from the West was in the proposal to grant control of their natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. The negotiations had been interrupted by the Manitoba election, but would be renewed again in the near future.

The Government had also taken up the question of appointing a Wheat Board, which, while desired by the Western Provinces, he believed was not favored by the East. The purchase by the Government of any commodity involved a measure of paternalism, which, broadly speaking, was not in accord with Western sentiment, but, without waiting for concurrent legislation from the Prairie Provinces, a bill was introduced, and on it the Government was acting.

The Railway Problem.

Turning to the railway problem, Mr. King said:

"I might speak of the Government's attitude toward our National Railways. It is an open secret that in our country opinion is divided as respects the wisdom of Government ownership and operation of large railway systems, and we in Canada have at present in our combined Government owned and operated railways, from the point of mileage at least, perhaps the largest single railway system in the world. Here again Liberal policy has been, not that of seeking to emphasize differences, but of aiming to reconcile them. We have the railways. It is clearly our duty to do the best we possibly can in the operation and administration of them. We have decided, therefore, to give Government ownership and operation a fair trial under the best possible auspices and under the most favorable conditions.

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"As a first step, we have decided to bring all the railways which the Government owns and operates under one control, the control of a single board of directors and a single management, and to place that control beyond the bounds of political interference; we believe that in this manner vast economies can be speedily effected, and efficiency materially augmented."

Passing reference was made to the endeavor of the Government to reduce expenditures, and in this respect $1,000,000 was saved to the country through cancellation of a contract for an expensive ice-breaker for St. Lawrence service, and $5,000,000 in public works. The Departments of Militia, Naval Service and the Air Board had been consolidated, several thousand officers and men demobilized and conferences were being held with the Deputy Ministers to try and bring the public service down to a pre-war basis.

Better Era Dawning.

"With unemployment relatively less, and industrial peace more generally prevalent in our land than in any other country, with the promise of a bountiful harvest vouchsafed to us by a kindly Providence, with peace and plenty once more our lot, it remains for us but to eliminate differences and to strive more eagerly for all that serves to unite to create for Canada an era of peace, progress and prosperity such as has never before been equalled in any period of her history," concluded the Prime Minister.

Hon. George P. Graham delighted the audience in a characteristic address, punctuated here and there by humorous references, but throughout ringing with sound advice. He spoke of the care with which the Prime Minister had selected his Cabinet, and regretted the absence of Hon. W. C. Kennedy, whose duties at Ottawa, in connection with the railway and fuel problems, were of national concern. Hon. James Murdock was also absent in the West, dealing with labor difficulties in the coal mines, there on the spot. The Prime Minister was making good, he declared, and his regime would equal the 15 years of Canada's golden era under Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Graham reiterated the Premier's remarks about the tariff and emphasized that the Government would not be a party to the interests of the farmers in Essex and other border counties being sacrificed.

Other speakers were: Mayor Selkirk of Leamington, Miss Leila Burke and Senator Archie McCoig. A warm vote of thanks was moved by Mayor Audette of Tilbury, and seconded by R. R. Brett.

Appeals for National Unity.

F. Rinfret, member for St. James division, Montreal, made an eloqunt appeal for national unity. Speaking first in English, then in French and again in English, he declared that the French-Canadians were a contnted people, taking little stock in outside projects, such as Imperial Federation or certain so-called social reforms. They had reason to be satisfied under British rule. It was their hope that some day Canada would be a bi-li country, speaking the two greatest languages on earth.

The race cry had lost much of its strength, and we should guard against any form of disassociation or sectoinalism, he said. It would be a national calamity to establish a cleavage between the East and the West, or distrust between the rural population and that in the cities.

"If you want to unite this country you must not only respect every group and way of living, you must remember it is a vast country, and work toward the creation of a sentiment free from provincialism, sectionalism or jingoism.

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"THE MONTREAL GAZETTE"

August 9, 1922

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CANADA READY TO NEGOTIATE ON RECIPROCITY

Prepared To Consider It At Any Time With Washington

SO STATES PREMIER KING

Country Suffering Through Mistake Made in 1911, He Declares

By Canadian Press.

Leamington, August 8.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, reviewed the results of his initial session as premier before some 2,000 or more people at the annual picnic of the South Essex Liberal Association held this afternoon at beautiful Seacliffe Park. The day was fine, the audience large and enthusiastic and the Premier in good form. In his address he dealt with what his Government had accomplished since its election to office and forecasted the appointment of the new railway board of management at an early date.

Mr. King made another significant intimation to the effect that Canada was prepared to consider reciprocity with the United States at any time the Government at Washington made the overture. On this point he said there can be no doubt that the Progressive movement in Western Canada owes its origin to the defeat of reciprocity, and that the West, more perhaps than any other part of the Dominion, had suffered from the loss of the wider markets which the defeat of that policy rendered inevitable. All parts of the country have suffered and are suffering through the mistake made in 1911. There is only one way to seek to retrieve defeat or undo error, and that is to try to regain the ground that has been lost. It was this motive which led Hon. Mr. Fielding to visit Washington almost immediately after the formation of the Government. It was obviously in the interests of all that our neighbors to the south should be made aware of the significance of the change of government in Canada, and should know that we are ready and willing to co-operate with them at any time on matters of mutual concern, and that if, through a course of action on their part, which might seem prejudicial to our interests, we were obliged to seek markets and trade in other directions, it was due to no lack of neighborliness or neighborly feeling on our part.

Before attending the picnic, the Premier, Hon. George P. Graham, Fernand Rinfret, M.P. for St. James, Montreal, and Senator Archie McCoig were tendered a reception and luncheon by the Leamington Board of Trade. Tonight they were banqueted by the Board of Trade at Kingsville. At both places the guests of honor made brief addresses. The Premier and Mr. Graham were further honored by the Young Liberals. Wilfred Burke, president of the Young Liberals of Leamington, read addresses to both gentlemen, and Miss Helen West presented the Premier with a set of gold cuff links and a gold tiepin. A similar presentation was made to Hon. Mr. Graham by Miss Gertrude Parker.

PREMIER KING SPEAKS.

In opening the Premier thanked the assemblage for the honors which had had been showered upon him during the day. The Essex ridings and Kent had reason to feel proud of the men they had sent to Parliament as their representatives. He knew of no other three adjoining ridings in Canada which were represented by three Cabinet ministers and he paid tribute to the good work which, he said, each of the three was doing. It was a good thing to see young people talking international affairs and he believed the next generation would see the best government in Canadian history, because people were thinking more generally on public affairs and taking a deeper interest. The old-fashioned political picnic was one of the best institutions, for it offered an opportunity for such an interchange of public opinion.

He also complimented Mr. Rinfret upon his address and the message of accord and amity he brought from the people of Quebec. He assured them that Ontario reciprocated that sentiment. When this Government was returned to power his first thought was to restore the representative character of administration, which he said had become non-representative under Sir Robert Borden and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. The late Government, when it went out of office, had three of its important Cabinet ministers, the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, the Minister of Labor, and Postmaster-General in the Senate, where they were not representative of the people. This condition he changed. He also had the task of making the Government properly representative of the various sections of the country, which was a more difficult task. The result of the election was to produce, with the exception of New Brunswick and British Columbia, an almost solid Liberal East and a Progressive West, with the forces in Ontario divided. If his friends of the Liberal East had desired to show resentment to the Progressives they had the opportunity, but there was no such spirit, and the inclusion in the Cabinet of Hon. Messrs. Motherwell and Stewart was, he thought, a guarantee that the interests of the West would be well looked after. He admitted that in forming his Cabinet he made overtures to the Progressives and offered them representation therein, but at that time they did not feel inclined to accept the offer. However, there was no hostility between the Liberals and Progressives. On the contrary, the attitude of the Progressive members had been one of cordial co-operation all through the session, and he felt that the close of the session found the Government more strongly established in the Progressive confidence. "I never favored a coalition," said the Premier, in referring to the offer made to the Progressives, "but I felt that the West should be represented, and, therefore, I offered them seats in the Cabinet."

PRAISE FOR QUEBEC.

The broad-mindedness and tolerance of the province of Quebec had been strikingly illustrated by the election of Hon. Mr. Stewart by acclamation in Argenteuil.

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From a representative standpoint he thought the present Government would be found to compare favorably with any in the past. The Government's policy, he claimed, had always been to act in accordance with the wish of the people, and he frankly admitted that on matters where they were not just sure of their position, they got the public attitude before they acted. No taunts or jeers from the Opposition would cause them to change their policy in this regard. The past session had done much to demonstrate that third parties were a product of Toryism. There had been no such parties, except under the governments of Sir Robert Borden and Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen. They were always the product of dissatisfaction with conditions. There was no need to split the forces of democracy, and it was a mistake to have them divided, for "I want to see Toryism always where it is now, in opposition, and the parties of democracy enthroned in power," he said.

He then made his reciprocity statement and continued to the effect that when the Liberal Government found that Canadian cattle were shut out of the United States market, they went to work to secure the revival of the embargo imposed by the British Government, and he believed their efforts in this line would soon be successful. Negotiations had also been opened looking to the restoration to the western provinces of the control of their natural resources. These had been interrupted and would soon be resumed.

The establishment of the wheat board had been considered early in the session. It might have been expected that Eastern Canada would be opposed to the formation of such a board, as it was opposed to any legislation of paternalistic nature. The Liberal East could have opposed it if they had desired to be resentful of the Progressives of the West, but they did not.

RAILWAY QUESTION.

The further suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was another matter of importance taken up during the session. The Government had made enquiries and found that the circumstances warranted the further suspension of the agreement, as it was felt that conditions were such that the C.P.R. should get a better freight rate for western haul than they got before the war. The Liberals of the East did not oppose this as they could have done, but, on the contrary, permitted its submission to a parliamentary committee.

The Government was faced with the railway problem. The subject of public ownership was one on which the people were absolutely divided. The Government had decided to take the railways absolutely out of politics and the first step was the change of management so that the whole system would have uniformity of administration. A new board of management will be appointed and the first qualification of that board will be that the men named to it shall not be engaged in any business selling to the railways. They must have no private interests in any way concerned with the sale of railway matters of any sort. The late board had not been so constituted. Much would depend on the chairman, who must be a railway man of experience on a continental scale. He must also be a finance man of tried ability, he must have no business or other connections that would in any way embarrass him in his position. He must be a very able executive and a man above the faintest suspicion.

"To get such a man with the experience and character necessary we may have to look elsewhere, but I believe the people will approve our course in getting a man of the type we shall require. There will be an announcement very soon as to the personnel of the board and particularly with regard to the chairman."

The Premier then turned to the necessity for economy. There never was a time in the history of Canada when it was more necessary than now.

Mr. King said the effort had been constant to make the House of Commons a deliberative assembly. The former Government used to keep the House in session as late as 3 o'clock in the morning. By that time it was impossible for the representatives of morning newspapers to get any comprehensive reports to their papers. The Liberal Government had decided that the people were entitled to full information of the doings of Parliament and decided that the House would not sit after 11 o'clock at night.

In conclusion the Premier said conditions in Canada were prosperous in comparison with other countries. Only one thing remained to make Canada the greatest country on earth, and that was to have harmony and good-will between all classes of people.

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August 9, 1922

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RECIPROCITY WITH U.S. IF THEY ASK IT, PREMIER KING SAYS

Admits Fielding Visit to Washington Was to Tell American Gov't. That Canada Would Agree if Offer Made—Dwells Strongly on Needs of Railway System

LEAMINGTON, Ont., August 9.—(Star Special.)—Though not yet in a position to state the personnel of the board of directors of the Government Railways Premier King, in an address here yesterday afternoon to 3,500 Liberals in Essex County, intimated that an announcement will be forthcoming in the immediate future.

He considered it was generally recognized that the success of the railways would depend very much upon whom they might obtain as chairman of the board of directors, and declared that they might have to seek not only throughout this country but throughout other continents for the man who is going to fill that post.

"We have come to the conclusion," said the Premier, "that if you are going to solidify and unify on several systems—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian National, composed as it is of the old Canadian Northern, the National Transcontinental, the Prince Edward Island Railway, and the Intercolonial and the Grand Trunk Pacific, that can only be successfully done by having as chairman some man who is above prejudice or suspicion as to his alliances, either past or present or his affiliation with any of these particular concerns. If these systems are to be made a formidable competitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway he must also be above suspicion in his relations to that system. The man who assumes the position must be the ablest of executives, he must have financial and administrative ability, he must have railroading knowledge and knowledge of railroading on a continental scale. It may be that we may have to seek not only throughout this country but throughout other continents for the man who is going to fill that post."

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MUST BE ABOVE SUSPICION OF BUSINESS INTERESTS IN MATTER OF RAILWAY PURCHASES

The Premier said the Government had decided to give public ownership a fair trial, and had settled in so doing to put the control of the railways beyond interference by a political character and as a first step they had decided to bring all the railways which the Government owns and operates under one management and one control. "We are to have a board of management," he proceeded, "which will be representative of the different parts of the country and we have decided whatever men are put on that board they must have nothing whatever to do with the way of purchasing materials for our railways, having nothing to go either on their behalf or on behalf of interests with which they are associated in the matter of railway purchases. I think that is a reform which is much needed. The late board was not so situated. There were members of that board who were bringing business into their own concerns, into their own firms. It might have been honorable or honest, but at any rate it was not above suspicion. We have decided that the members of our board must be beyond reproach, above the possibility of criticism in that regard."

The Prime Minister stated that it was an open secret that in this country opinion was divided as respects the wisdom of Government ownership and operation of railways. They had under the Government of Canada the largest mileage of railway system in the entire world — something like 22,000 miles. "Here again" commented the speaker" Liberal policy has been, not that of seeking to emphasize differences but of aiming to reconcile them.

A FAIR TRIAL

"These railways are here, they are in our possession now, and the only right and wise thing to do is to give Government ownership and operation a fair trial, we will do the best we can, let us hope we can succeed with these railways belonging to the people. If we succeed everyone will cheer and if we cannot succeed in Government ownership the people will have to pay the deficits and they will be the first to say 'let us try some other system'."

This being the first occasion on which it had been his privilege since the close of parliament to speak at any length on public matters, the Premier mentioned some of the salient features of the session, as well as some of the problems which confronted him on taking office. He pointed out that, one of the features of the elections was (eliminating the Provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia) a solid Liberal East and an all but solid Progressive West, with the Liberals and the Progressives and the Conservatives divided in Ontario. To reconcile the difference between East and West was obviously the first national obligation. The solution clearly lay in an elimination of, rather than an emphasis of, the differences between the Liberal and Progressive forces. It was an open secret he did not hesitate to take what he believed then and he believed now to be the right course and he did not hesitate to say to their Progressive friends from the west, that he thought it was in the interests of Canada that the greater part of the Dominion should be represented in the Cabinet. At the time the Progressives did not see their way to accept the proposal which he made. Their attitude, however was fair, it was not hostile in any sense of the word, indeed their declared attitude was one of friendly co-operation with

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the Government as long as its policies were in accord with Progressive aims and principles.

TORYISM CRITICISED

"There has been a good deal said of late years in regard to the place of parties in our political history" continued Premier King, "I believe the past session of Parliament has helped to bring out the truth that the third party is a product of Toryism and that it is unnecessary in a Liberal administration. There were no third parties in the days of Alexander Mackenzie or in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, third parties came into being during part of the Tory rule of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Meighen.

"The sequence in most cases is wholly natural. Toryism is sure to breed discontent, and discontent brings into being parties that are at first ultra-radical. Liberalism, if true to itself, will seek out the causes of discontent and endeavour to remove them, and by thus going to the root and the source of the trouble will seek to remove as well the divisions that exist between forces that ought to be united.

Mr. King here delivered a direct intimation to the effect that Canada was prepared to consider reciprocity with the United States at any time the Government at Washington made the overture. On this point he said there can be no doubt that the Progressive movement in Western Canada owes its origin to the defeat of reciprocity, and that the West, more perhaps than any other part of the Dominion, had suffered from the loss of the wider markets which the defeat of that policy rendered inevitable. All parts of the country have suffered and are suffering through the mistake made in 1911. There is only one way to seek to retrieve defeat or undo error, and that is to try to regain the ground that has been lost. It was this motive which led Hon. Mr. Fielding to visit Washington almost immediately after the formation of the Government. It was obviously in the interests of all that our neighbors to the south should be made aware of the significance of the change of government in Canada, and should know that we are ready and willing to cooperate with them at any time on matters of mutual concern, and that if, through a course of action on their part, which might seem prejudicial to our interests, we were obliged to seek markets and trade in other directions, it was due to no lack of neighborliness or neighborly feeling on our part.

CATTLE EMBARGO

"With the tariff wall of the United States what it is against Canada today and what it threatens to become, our neighbours across the border can hardly take exception to the wisdom which caused us in the recent revision of the tariff to direct our attention to a reduction of duties more through an increase of the British preference than in a decrease in the rates existing against the United States.

"Having failed to secure a more favorable immediate entrance for our cattle and other natural products into the American market, the government renewed its energies by representations made through our high commissioner in London, the Hon. Mr. Larkin, to effect a removal of the cattle embargo which for so many years has been so serious a handicap to this part of our export trade. All political parties in this country have vied with each other in an effort to secure the removal of this embargo. No cabled announcement has brought with it more hopeful promise to Canadian producers or of good will towards the mother country than that which has summarized the recent discussion in the British House of Commons and House of Lords and the assurances of early favourable action on the part of the British government in this all important matter, we hope to all concerned."

PRAIRIE PROBLEMS

The Premier also referred to the attitude of the government in respect to granting the control of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and to the formation of a wheat board, and attended to the question of greatest concern to Western Canada, that of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, respecting rates to be charged by the railroad on grain, flour and other commodities. He told how the last mentioned matter was referred to a committee of the house and the result, the enactment of a measure settling the basis of railway rate reduction which has the united following of Liberals and Progressives.

This gave the government on the last division of the session a majority of 125 and if they examined the whole government program they would find that the view the Liberal party took was to help to remove grievances and scores of discontent. He believed that one of the results of the session of parliament just ended had been to help to convince men of all parties that it is folly for those who should be united and working together to be divided and if we are to move forward and bring about real big reforms this country is waiting for we must seek to unite all those who are sincerely trying to further the well being of the people.

The estimates as prescribed to Parliament were less in amount than the estimate of last year, or over one hundred and twenty million dollars, the speaker pointed out. Of this enormous difference, however, he stated there were explanations in part for which the Government is not entitled to credit, but in which credit must be shared with the services affected. Nevertheless they indicated the result of the drastic revision to which the expenditures were submitted by the Government in the appropriations asked for before Parliament. Among other things he mentioned that in the Department of Militia and Defence a number of employes by over a thousand have been paid off and the reduction process is still going on. Economies have also been effected in the Naval Department, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other directions.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Premier King also made allusion to the recent visit of himself and Mr. Graham to Washington, which had in view removing grounds of possible misunderstanding between the United States and Canada. "We thought the time had come when we should make permament the agreement which has existed for more than one hundred years whereby our great laws are to be left free of amendment," said Mr. King.

The Premier spoke on the endeavor to restore representative and responsible government, and also pointed out that all ministers holding portfolios at the present time have seats in the House of Commons, none representing the Senate.

Premier King spoke for over an hour, and was heard to fine advantage in the park. He carried his audience with him, and was time and again applauded.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Militia and Defence, M.P. for South Essex, said they would always find Mackenzie King standing for the com-

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mon people. He believed the methods the Prime Minister had adopted would prevent clashing of interests and differences which existed to a certain extent in this country at the present time he feared. The policy of giving public ownership of railways a fair trial was being carried out. Mr. Graham pointed out the tariff had not been touched on those things raised in Essex, but any reduction in general had been made with the Mother Country in increasing the preference. As regards the Government's attitude to the soldiers, he said steps were taken to see that they got fair play.

Senator McCoig declared that whatever measure the Government brought forward for reforming the Senate would have his support, and he would do everything possible to have it carried into effect.

RINFRET'S LOGIC

F. Rinfret, Montreal, in an allusion to his French compatriots remarked: "The more you know us the better you like us. We have developed under British rule and under British institutions, and there is a characteristic which I must admire in the British spirit of colonization and which in my opinion is unique in the history of the world.

"It is that whenever British rule has prevailed it has always preserved the essentials of the nationalities over which it has presided. We have no more race cry, it is said, we are now going to have a class cry. We hear today of class legislation, of class affiliation, of class party. I will say this in all sincerity it would be a mistake in this country to isolate one business or one race from the others. It would be more than a mistake. It would be a calamity to establish a cleavage between the east and the west or to create distrust between the rural populations and the population living in the city."

Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways and Canals, member for North Essex, could not be present on account of his duties in Ottawa, where he is busy with the coal situation and other important matters.

Mayor Selwick, on behalf of the town of Leamington, extended a welcome to Mr. King, who was also greeted by the young Liberals.

The picnic took place at Scarliff Park, by the side of Lake Erie, and the weather was ideal.

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KING "RUSH-BAGOTS" TOWARD RECIPROCITY.

MR. MACKENZIE KING has been telling the people of Leamington, Ont., that "all parts of the country have suffered and are suffering through the mistake made in 1911." The "mistake" made in 1911 was, of course, the refusal to accept the Taft-Fielding pact which would on high authority have converted Canada into "an adjunct" of the United States.

Mr. King's idea seems to be that, if Canada had accepted the Taft offer in 1911, she would have it yet. But would she? That is just the question. The Taft-Fielding proposition was not a treaty—not even a scrap of paper. There was only to be concurrent legislation. That is, Congress and our Parliament were to pass the same bill. Either body could repeal it or amend it at the very next session. Neither nation was bound to keep it on the statute books.

One of the chief objections raised to the proposal in Canada was that Congress might—after the joint act had been in operation long enough to create new vital arteries of trade running north and south—repeal or amend the act and so cut the arteries, **leaving Canada to bleed to death.** Of course, Canada could escape this terrible wound by appealing to the United States for admission into the Union. Possibly some people in Washington thought that she would take this way of escape—that **she would sell her honor to save her life.** We had Champ Clark talking about "preparing to annex Canada," and we had the President himself talking of our ties to the Mother Country being "light and almost imperceptible."

But in any case the thing to be kept in mind—the thing which Mr. King seems to have forgotten—is that it was expressly agreed in the Fielding-Paterson letter that Congress could tear up the pact at any moment it liked. "It is distinctly understood," said Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, "that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient." It is not to be imagined that this proviso was written into the agreement just to fill up.

* * * *

Very well, then, what would have happened if Canada had not made "the mistake" of 1911? The Democrats came in shortly afterward, and possibly would have let the Taft bargain stand—though Reciprocity has never been a Democratic policy. We will assume in any case that it would have lasted until the Democratic collapse of 1920. By that time, the ligaments which would naturally grow up under its fostering care would be very strong, and the tentacles which we have thrown out in search of other markets would have withered away.

Then would arrive the Republican Congress of last year, with an omnipotent "agricultural bloc" riding on its neck. The bete noir of this agricultural bloc would have been, of course, the Canadian pact. That would have been the one barrier in the path. Just as Washington had little respect for the 1917 free wheat arrangement with Canada, sanctified by its war-time birth and our common sacrifices, it would have had even less respect for a purely commercial understanding reached long before the war began.

When the bloc have been able to swing the Republican party into repealing this Act? Here we enter the realm of conjecture; but we fear that the stalwart Republican Protectionists of the East could hardly be expected to make a firmer or a more effective stand in defence of Canadian interests than they have been able to make in defence of their own industrial interests. Their own industrial interests, they have been driven to sacrifice very seriously—some of them think fatally. They have been compelled to permit the agricultural bloc to raise decisively and dangerously the cost of food to their work-people, and so indirectly to keep up wages. This will hamper them tremendously in competing in the markets of the world, which are becoming more important to the American manufacturer than even his home market. It will incidentally imperil the very principle of Protection. Yet the Eastern Republicans have swallowed all this at the bidding of the "bloc."

Is it likely that they would have gagged on the proposal to fling Canada to the wolves—**especially when a threat to do so might conceivably force Canada into annexation and so give them the Canadian market for nothing?**

* * * *

It is our opinion that Canada made no mistake in making the "mistake" of 1911. We would be suffering "right now"—as our American friends would say — from the consequences of so costly an act of folly. We would be bleeding from a thousand open wounds caused when our ten-year-old trade connections

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with the United States were cut straight across by the scythe of the American agricultural bloc.

Mr. King ought, indeed, to know something of the power of that bloc. He tells us quite frankly that Mr. Fielding went down to Washington immediately after the formation of the new Government with a renewed offer of Reciprocity. But he was bluntly rebuffed because this agricultural bloc would not hear of it.

Then Mr. King himself and Mr. George Graham went down to Washington as soon as the closing of the session released them. They went down to see about the Rush-Bagot Treaty. No one knew that it needed seeing about until they told us; but that is what they went for. We know this because they said so. It is true that they had said first that they went because they were "invited"; but apparently they wanted us to forget that — and we always seek to oblige.

But is it conceivable that Messrs. King and Graham, having sent Mr. Fielding to Washington post-haste, as soon as they were sworn in, to talk Reciprocity, went down there themselves equally post-haste after the session—and then said nothing about it? Or were they so rushed about Rush-Bagot — which we have heard nothing of since they were there—that neither they nor the perplexed and genuinely frightened Eastern Republican leaders ever mentioned the subject which Mr. King finds it so opportune to revive out of a clear sky this summer?

Or is it possible that they were "invited" to Washington after all—that the Eastern Republican leaders did want to see them—that these Eastern Republicans thought Canadian Reciprocity might possibly offer them a way out—that Mr. King learned then that Washington was more interested in the subject than it was last January, when Mr. Fielding went down—and that this little Reciprocity kite-flying of his at Leamington is the second step in the "rush" that came out of Rush-Bagot?

Will the next step be a Crerar "rush" into the King Cabinet?

And what will the next step be?

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The Border Cities Star, Windsor,
August 10, 1922

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King and Meighen

Ontario audiences have been treated this week to extensive speeches by the Prime Minister and the former Prime Minister. Mr. King spoke at Leamington, Mr. Meighen at Kingston and Port Stanley. The Premier reviewed the progress of his administration since it assumed the reins of office seven months ago. The leader of the Opposition went over the same record, but from rather a different standpoint. One speaker found much cause for satisfaction. The other found every cause for dissatisfaction. Each man, no doubt, spoke from the heart. Each believed that he was right and the other fellow wrong. The public, hearing or reading reports of both addresses, must be the judge.

Though the Government has been accused by the Conservatives of doing a right-about face on the tariff question, Mr. King's statements at Leamington hardly indicate that the criticism is entirely fair. The Prime Minister reiterated that the Liberal attitude on the question of Reciprocity is the same attitude held by the party in 1911. Mr. King can hardly be accused of lacking boldness or the courage of his convictions when he says, straightforwardly, that he is prepared to subscribe, and does subscribe today to a policy that brought his party and his former leader, the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to defeat eleven years ago. It is true, of course, that the attitude of the United States then is not, apparently, the attitude of the United States today. Nevertheless, the present Government of Canada is on record, and Mr. Fielding has made a trip to Washington to assure the American powers-that-be just where Canada stands and just what Canada is prepared to do in a trade way. Already there are many indications of a revulsion of feeling in the United States against the supremely high tariff walls that the present American administration would set up, and it may be that changes will come more rapidly than the average person looks for.

Mr. Meighen finds fault with Mr. King for delaying the unification of the Canadian National Railways and the Grand Trunk and for not making an earlier selection of the new board to operate the combined system. This is naturally a criticism of our own North Essex member, Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways and Canals. Yet those who know Mr. Kennedy as the people of North Essex know him, realize that their representative is not of the type to delay any proposition unless there is good reason for delay. Mr. Kennedy is a business man of unusually high calibre. He has an extraordinary faculty of getting at the root of any business proposition with the utmost speed. His reputation for good judgment and wise decisions is an enviable one. If Mr. Kennedy has not yet seen fit to disclose the names of the members of the new railway board, one may set it down that the delay is in the best interests of the railways and, therefore, of the country that controls them. Mr. Kennedy does not believe that it is good business to fire off a gun half-cocked. When he has the situation in just the shape he believes to be right and proper and in the best interests of all concerned, he will say the word and unification will be consummated. Not even the thrusts of Mr. Meighen will force him into hasty action that might be regretted later.

Again speaking of the railway question in his Kingston address, Mr. Meighen asked: "Have you much hope for public ownership entrusted to its foes?" There is only one answer to this. The people of Canada believe that public ownership and operation of Canada's National Railway System should be given a fair and free trial. There is no reason to think that Mr. Meighen and his colleagues are more enamored of public ownership than are Mr. King and his cabinet. In both the Conservative party and the Liberal party one may find a great difference of opinion as to the correctness of the principle of public ownership. Some Conservatives believe in it, some are against it. This is equally true of those who call themselves Liberals. From the very nature of their general political principles, it would seem logical to believe that there is a preponderance of public ownership opinion in the Liberal party. This may or may not be right. In any event, it is safe to say that public ownership, so far as Canada's railways are concerned, will receive just as fair a trial at the hands of Mr. King and Mr. Kennedy as Mr. Meighen and his colleagues would have given it. Certainly there will be no politics in the operation of the Canadian National as long as Mr. Kennedy is at the head.

Mr. King's administration of the affairs of the Dominion will never be satisfactory to Mr. Meighen or to others who are of the "bitter end" type. Canadians of more liberal views (not in a party sense) are likely

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to agree, however, that he has done exceptionally well under very trying and unusual circumstances. There are many problems to be solved, many questions to be worked out, but if the Prime Minister steers the ship of state as skilfully in the future as he has done in the past, he is likely to encounter a minimum of criticism from the people he is endeavoring to serve.

Mr. Meighen's remarks indicate that he clings to the general principle that it is at all times the duty of an Opposition to oppose. Mr. King's attitude, when in opposition, was much the same. But are these gentlemen right in this common assumption? *The Star* thinks not. There is much that an Opposition can and should do, but it should not oppose purely for the sake of opposing, any more than a crown attorney should endeavor to secure convictions against all and sundry, on general principles. Mr. Meighen is a brilliant man who has given much valuable service to Canada. He can be and is of great service as leader of the Opposition. It might be better in the interests of all concerned, however, if he—and this applies to Mr. King, as well—were to readjust his views as to the duties of the Opposition.

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Speech at Directors' Luncheon
Toronto Exhibition
August 31, 1922.

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Mr. President, etc.

I feel it a special honour to have been invited to be present as a guest of the President and Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition on "Young Canada" day. The promise and hope of our country lies in its young people. That you should have seen an appropriateness in thus associating me with the future strength and greatness of our country is a compliment almost too generous to admit of acknowledgment in words.

I wish I could express the pleasure it affords me to have the privilege of visiting this great Exhibition under such happy auspices. I suppose among the younger generation there is hardly a person in our province whose early impressions have not received some stimulus from the Exhibition. The Exhibition posters, the descriptions in the press, the accounts taken home by those who have attended from a distance, all these and many other factors have helped to familiarize the remotest hamlet with its wonders and fascination. What, however, is of even greater significance is tha fact that there is scarcely a community so remote that its resources or industries or people have not made some contribution to the display of the many and varied activities depicted here. There is scarcely a form of human genius or skill known among our people which does not find some kind of expression in this miniature world, representative of most phases of our national life.

The directors of the Exhibition are to be congratulated upon

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the zeal with which they have sought to perform their important duties, but even more upon the success which has attended their efforts. Each year has added to the prestige of this event of national significance and the Exhibition itself as a national institution.

Of all aspects, the educational is perhaps the most important. It is of one phase of this aspect that I should like to say a word,a phase which is more or less hidden from view, but which in its bearings upon our national life and from the point of view of citizenship is the most important of all. It is, in a word, what this vast enterprise signifies,of the meaning of individual and combined effort, of initiative and co-operation, of the art of working by one's self and of working with others. It is of this particularly that I should like to speak to the young people of our country.

I can think of no more fascinating task for the imagination than to seek to resolve this vast enterprise into the many elements and ultimately units of which it is composed, to trace back to their place of origin from their positions of prominence on the various thoroughfares some of the innumerable exhibits that go to make up the whole. To what interesting as well as remote and quaint environments it would take us. In one instance, it would be the laboratory of some scientist; in another to the garrtet of some in-

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ventor; perhaps it would be into the dark recesses of some remote forest, or still darker recesses of a mine; again it might be out upon the deep or at the side of some moutain stream. In some instances, it would lead us to gardens, or orchards or fields, in others, to factories or round houses or assembling plants. There we would come upon some young girl, watching the growth of plants, and caring tenderly for them; elsewhere upon a blacksmith at his forge and in yet another place, to speak of an instance of which I have a personal knowledge, to a blind old lady engaged upon embroidery and needlework.

There is no institution too great, no home too humble, no occupation too lowly not to be able to make its contribution. There is, however, one essential requirement in the case of all. It is not enough that some thing be done, or grown or made; what is done, or grown or made must be the very best of its kind, and that leads in every case to the door of individual efforts, of individual initiative, to someone doing by himself or herself someone particular thing which no one else can do for him or her. To learn to do for oneself, by oneself, of oneself, that is the beginning of the path that leads to where the prizes in life are found.

To win the prizes, more, however, is required than to

work

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alone, no matter how skilful the work may be . We must learn also to work with others and for others, to co-operate, to combine our efforts. What is it that makes the Exhibition so wonderful in its immensity and its diversity? It is the combined efforts of the countless numbers who have contribute to making it what it is. Here we have the first of all lessons in citizenship, the art of working with others, of combining human efforts, of co-operating for the common good.

In a due appreciation of all that is involved in initiative and co-operation, in individual and combined effort, in the art of working alone and of working with and for others, we have the real solution of the most perplexing of our national problems. Let us see how it works out with reference to one of the most serious problems with which our province is threatened for the coming winter, the shortage of fuel. As you know, scarcely a ton of anthracite coal from the source from which we usually receive our supply has been ~~issued~~ mined since April first. Of bituminous coal the supply at this season is less than it has been in years. Individual and combined effort will be required to cope with this situation. The individuals who have initiative, who have resource, who have bestirred or are already bestirring themselves, will probably find when the cold weather sets in that they will be able to cope with the situation, the same will be true of the communities that do.....

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likewise. The individuals and the communities that are not seeking to make their wants known and to meet them now will stand a good chance of suffering later on.

This brings me to make mention of a larger and most important matter which arises out of the events of the past namely the tendency, very natural and possibly inevitable in times of war, for the State to assume functions which properly belong to individuals and communities, and the assumption of many tasks which really should be a matter of initiative and combined effort on the part of individuals.

All through the history of nations, two antagonistic types of activities and types of society, with their associated sentiments and ideas, have struggled for ascendancy, the one the militant, the other the industrial. The world had its greatest object lesson of the fruits of the former in Europe within the recent past; ~~of the latter~~ we are confronted in this Exhibition by a very splendid object lesson of the possibilities of the latter. In Europe we had the climax of the arts of war; we have demonstrated here the all but limitless possibilities for peace, progress and prosperity, of the arts of peace. The method of war is to proceed under authority of the State, placing into the hands of a few men

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the destinies of multitudes, and bringing all under a common discipline, and placing them for the most part in a common mold. The effect of this upon a nation is not that of diversity either of interest or aptitude, but of producing uniformity of type. The method of peace and of the arts of peace as demonstrated here is precisely the opposite. There is no centralized control and domination from above. The various exhibitors have come of their own volition, bringing their exhibits like the bearers of free gifts in olden days. Each has conceived his own design; each has followed his own plan. The result is not a monotonous uniformity but a magnificent diversity, expressive of the richness of the many-sidedness of our national life.

Now that war has given way to peace, to develop the industrial type of organized society to its highest perfection, should be the supreme aim of all our citizens. As we achieve that end, and a vast contribution toward it is made by this annual exhibition, we shall develop in no uncertain way the latent resources of our country, the latent ideals of our people and the potential greatness of our nation.

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In the problems which confront us in this period of investigation, of readjustment and reform, we need the conscientious cooperation of industry and labour. Carping criticism, the imputation of low motives, and a Pharisaical spirit may serve party ends, but they lead nowhere. Honest labour, mutual tolerance and confidence will enable us to surmount all difficulties and restore our equilibrium.

We have been advised of late in the public press that the one thing needful in Canada is a man with big ideas, a man with a big policy and a big stick to put it into force.

To our opponents, no doubt, the memories of the immediate past are painful. With all their conjuring and frantic efforts to retain power, the big man, the political Moses did not arise to deliver them; and so after running the ship of state amuck, the people spoke, and the crash came, Now Gentlemen we arenot seeking for this superman, but prefer rather to rely upon the collective wisdom of our party and its loyal supporters. Surely this is not the time to try to club Canada into the acceptance of a policy conceived overnight and enforced in the morning.

The people of Canada have made great sacrifices; the people of Canada have to pay the price and, so far as I am concerned, the people of Canada are going to rule.

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Mr. President,

Gentlemen:

No one could remain unmoved by such a demonstration as that which you have accorded me on this, my first visit amongst you as Prime Minister.

The good-will of one's fellow citizens is a thing to be cherished far above mere place or power; and although on public questions we may not always think alike, I hope that I may always receive a welcome in the foremost city of the province. Toronto is for me a city of fond memories. It is the home of the university to which I owe so much- the mother who ever set before me lofty ideals of patriotism and citizenship.

Your hospitality is in keeping with the traditions of your city. Liberal leaders have always been given a hearty welcome; indeed, Sir Wilfred Laurier once remarked: "Of all the cities, Toronto gives me the warmest welcome, but, alas! the smallest vote". Now, Gentlemen, since the heart of Toronto has always been in the right place, these little eccentricities regarding the vote must be attributed to defective early training.

In thanking you for the honour of being invited to address this distinguished assembly, I wish to congratulate

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you on the remarkable achievement of this organization. From the days when the modest dimensions of the Crystal Palace of 1857, provided ample accommodation for the requirements of the first Provincial exhibit, until today, when you have a city within a city, these annual displays have been the index of the prosperity of the province. Nor is the result altogether surprising. The men responsible for this organization; who followed its course from a Provincial Fair until it became one of the recognized institutions of Ontario; yes, and of Canada- were men of vision; men who had their hands on the pulse of this province. Cognizant of its resources, and judging accurately the tastes and temper of the people they aroused a spirit of emulation, cumulative in its effect. Honour! to the men who blazed the never ending trail of progress. Honor! to the men who developed our industries, who attracted capital and who found employment for toilers in the manifold departments of labour.

Mr. President, there are countless lessons to be learned from this Exhibition, but none perhaps more obvious than the necessity of continual vigilance. In this interval of constructive activity, and keen world-competition there is no palm for mediocrity, no place for inefficiency. Science is being pressed into service more and more to aid in the perfection of production, and he who refuses to

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accept this fact must soon drop out of the race. Here, in this remarkable assembly of natural, manual and mechanical products you have set up a standard, below which we may not fall; and, surely, with the frequent repetition of such incentives, we shall not fail. But gentlemen, there is a feature of this Exhibition which should appeal with force and interest to every student of national affairs,- the attention you are devoting to the encouragement of the liberal arts. Neither men nor nations can live by bread alone. This great Dominion, this Canada of ours, cannot take a fitting place amongst the nations of the world merely on evidence of her commercial and industrial strength. We must reveal the soul as well as the body. This splendid exhibition, the Royal Ontario Museum and kindred institutions are putting soul into the province which is reflected in the taste for art and music that are characteristic of this city. What you are doing for Toronto, I could wish were being done for the whole of Canada.

Deep in the heart of man there is a sense of the beautiful. Oft times it may be only dimly realized, and comparatively seldom it may find poetic expression. But it is there. And the degree in the manifestation of this sense of beauty,- whether it be in words or sound,

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in colour or form,in deed or sentiment-determines our intellectual status.

Canada is a country of vast distances and scatter ed settlement,and it is in the large centres only that an illuminating exhibit such as this can be assembled. But each one of us has an ability,wherever his lot may be cast,to express,in his own particular way,his love of thin g beautiful. Every farmer who plants a tree along the barr wayside,every city dweller who takes pride in a well kept grass plot,every woman who adorns her widow sill with bright geraniums,yes,and every little tot who plucks familiar wild flowers to brighten her home-each in turn is giving expression to an artistic sense and is helping to make this land of ours more bright and beautiful.

To this end none contribute more freely than woman. In this exhibition there is abundant evidence of her taste and skill and of the part she is playing in beautifying our homes. But the women of Toronto have achieved a still higher aim. Convinced of the inspiring qualities of the history of Canada,with is record of dauntless courage,high endeavour,self sacrifice and romantic adventure,they have carried its message to the school children through the medium of pictorial art.

The benefit is incalculable. For whilst the patriotism of the child is fostered,it absorbs,all unconsciously a sense of beauty in line and colour.

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Perhaps as a people we have neglected too long this aspect of our national life. Our pioneer days have passed forever. Political unity and material wealth are assured. Firmly established among her wheat fields, her mines and dense forests Canada has reached an international status. Let us not pause self-satisfied with accomplished greatness, but uplift ourselves to a higher plane as partakers in the intellectual life of the world. For myself knowing well the fibre of which this nation is composed I believe a brilliant future awaits us in which the qualities of the mind will excel. And I look forward with confidence to the time when we shall develop a literature and an art of Canadian inspiration which will compel recognition throughout the world.

Gentlemen, once more I congratulate you on this splendid exhibition which is indeed, the pride of every citizen, the handmaid of progress.

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The Evening Telegram, August 29, 1922.

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PREMIER VISITS THE FAIR

LESSON IN CO-OPERATION

Pleads for a Working Together of All Citizens for Common Good of Their Country.

"The promise and hope of our country lies in its young people. That you should have seen an appropriateness in thus associating me with the future strength and greatness of our country is a compliment almost too generous to admit of acknowledgment in words," said Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in addressing the directors' luncheon at the Exhibition Grounds this afternoon.

Speaking of the varied elements comprising the Exhibition, the Premier said: "There is no institution too great, no home too humble, no occupation too lowly not to be able to make its contribution. There is, however, one essential requirement in the case of all. To learn to do for oneself, by oneself, of oneself, that is the beginning of the path tmat leads to where the prizes in life are found."

But the Exhibition was made so wonderful in its immensity and diversity by the combined efforts of the countless numbers who have contributed to making it what it is. Here we had the first of all lessons in citizenship, the art of working with others, of combining human efforts, of co-operating for the common good.

Applying the principles of initiative and co-operation to the impending coal famine, the Premier observed: "The individuals and the communities that are not seeking to make their wants known and to meet them now will stand a good chance of suffering later on."

"All through the history of nations, two antagonistic types of activities and types of society, with their associated sentiments and ideas, have struggled for ascendancy, the one the militant, the other the industrial," continued the Premier. "In Europe we had the climax of the arts of war; we have demonstrated here the all but limitless possibilities for peace, progress and prosperity of the arts of peace. The method of war is to proceed under authority of the state, placing into the hands of a few men the distinies of multitudes, and bringing all under a common discipline, and placing them for the most part in a common mold. The effect of this upon a nation is not that of diversity either of interest or aptitude, but of producing uniformity of type.

"The method of peace and of the arts of peace as demonstrated here is precisely the opposite. Now that war has given way to peace, to develop the industrial type of organized society to its highest perfection should be the supreme aim of all our citizens."

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Toronto Star, August 29, 1922.

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ALL MUST AID TO STAVE OFF FUEL FAMINE

Premier King Says Situation Requires Individual and Combined Efforts.

AT "EX." LUNCHEON

Fair is An Example of the Succsecc of Industrial Ideals.

Individual and combined effort will be required to cope with the coal situation, said Premier King during his address at the luncheon of the Canadian National Exhibition directors at noon to-day in the Administration Building, where he is the guest of honor.

"The individuals who have initiative, who have resources, who have bestirred or are already bestirring themselves," said the premier, "will probably find when the cold weather sets in that they will be able to cope with the situation, the same will be true of the communities that do likewise. The individuals and the communities that are not seeking to make their wants known and to meet them now will stand a good chance of suffering later on."

"This," continued Premier King, "brings me to make mention of a larger and most important matter which arises out of the events of the past, namely, the tendency, very natural and possibly inevitable in times of war, for the state to assume functions which properly belong to individuals and committees, and the assumption of many tasks which really should be a matter of initiative and combined effort on the part of individuals.

Militant and Industrial Ideals.

"All through the history of nations, two antagonistic types of activities and types of society, with their associated sentiments and ideas, have struggled for ascendency, the one the militant, the other the industrial. The world had its greatest object lesson of the fruits of the former in Europe within the recent past; we are confronted in this Exhibition by a very splendid object lesson of the possibilities of the latter.

"In Europe we had the climax of the arts of war; we have demonstrated here the all but limitless possibilities for peace, progress and prosperity, of the arts of peace. The method of war is to proceed under authority of the state, placing into the hands of a few men the destinies of multitudes, and bringing all under a common discipline, and placing them for the most part in a common mold. The effect of this upon a nation is not that of diversity either of interest or aptitude, but of producing uniformity of type. The method of peace and of the arts of peace as demonstrated here is precisely the opposite. There is no centralized control and domination from above. The various exhibitors have come of their own volition, bringing their exhibits like thebearers of free gifts in olden days. Each has conceived his own design; each has followed his own plan. The result is not a monotonous uniformity but a magnificent diversity, expressive of the richness of the many-sidedness of our national life.

Develop Industrial Type.

"Now that war has given way to peace to develop the industrial type of organized society to its highest perfection, should be the supreme aim of all our citizens. As we achieve that end, and a vast contribution toward it is made by this annual exhibition, we shall develop in no uncertain way the latent resources of our country, the latent ideals of our people and the potential greatness of our nation."

In opening his address the premier complimented the directors on the emphasis placed on "young Canada" day and considered it a special honor and privilege to be associated with the future strength and greatness of the country.

Mr. King emphasized the enterprise, individual and combined effort, initiation and co-operation represented in the Exhibition

"What is it that makes the Exhibition so wonderful in its immensity and its diversity?" asked the premier. "it is the combined efforts of the countless numbers who have contributed to making it what it is. Here we have the first of all lessons in citizenship, the art of working with others, of combining human efforts, of co-operating for the common good.

"In a due appreciation of all that is involved in initiative and co-operation, in individual and combined effort, in the art of working alone and of working with and for others, we have the rea lsolution of the most perplexing of our national problems."

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King arrived in Toronto at eight o'clock this morning to attend the Canadian National Exhibition where he is speaking at the directors' luncheon at one o'clock to-day. It is some years since the premier has seen the exhibition and he is counting very much on this visit.

To-morrow the premier will be busy all day meeting Ontario Women Liberals, and is addressing Liberal association meetings here in both morning and afternoon. In the evening the Ontario Liberal Association are tendering Premier King a banquet.

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The Mail and Empire, Toronto, August 30, 1922.

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SHOULD NOT RELY ON GOVERNMENT

Premier King Gives Advice Regarding Coal Situation.

CO-OPERATION URGED

Personal Initiative by Citizens is First Step.

Suiting the tenor of his address at yesterday's luncheon of the Exhibition directors to the fact that Young Canada Day was being celebrated, Premier Mackenzie King spoke of the values which individual initiative and social co-operation should be accorded in the younger generation's scheme of life. In referring to the coal shortage, the Premier intimated that citizens should break themselves of the habit formed during wartime of relying upon the central Government for the performance of offices that properly belonged to the sphere of private duties.

Hon. Mr. King was briefly introduced by President Robert Fleming, who, humorously referring to monarchs of history, expressed the belief that the Exhibition luncheon was enjoying a new sensation in being addressed by a king.

The Premier, in his reply, reminded the president that the day being celebrated was Young Canada Day, and stated that, in view of this circumstance, he would prefer to be classed with the younger generation rather than with the ancient monarch that had been referred to. He then declared that he would further harmonize with the event by stressing in his remarks certain aspects of the Exhibition that should be inspirational to young people.

The principal characteristic of the Exhibition was that it was essentially educational. And in no feature was it more educational than in the one which was possibly below its surface, that it illustrated the tangible accomplishments of effort, individual and co-operative.

"This," the Premier stated, "is the lesson above all others which this Exhibition teach us in the matter of our duties as citizens."

Consideration of all departments of the Exhibition, he continued, would show that each feature of them was the result of some one person who was doing the work for which he was qualified, and doing it in such a manner that he co-operated with the whole scheme in which he was a factor.

"We find in a true appreciation of the value of individual initiative and mutual co-operation the real solution of the biggest problems that face us as a nation," the Premier averred.

Facing Coal Shortage.

He illustrated his contention by referring to the coal situation. It was common knowledge that no anthracite fuel had been mined since April 1st, and that the supply of bituminous coal was lower than in previous years. The citizens and communities, who were themselves facing this situation and devoting their energies towards coping with it, would in all probability be able to do so to an extent that would save them from actual suffering.

There was, however, in this crisis, Hon. Mr. King stated, a tendency which should have disappeared with the exigencies of the war, the tendency to place reliance upon the Government and to depend upon a central authority for the solution of difficulties that were local in their character. While deference to a central authority might be desirable in a people in war time, it was not a peace-time trait which would develop them to greatness.

History had, the Premier concluded, given examples of two conflicting ideals of government, the militaristic and the industrial. The essence of the former was centralization, the impression upon all citizens of a common mould, and the effacement of personal initiative in favor of the direction of the State. The ideal of industrialism, however, was self-reliance, the development of the individual, and the fostering of his initiative in a manner conducive to the welfare of the whole. Canada, with the example of history before her, should well know which ideal to follow.

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The Evening Telegram, August 29, 1922.

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ABOUT 200,000 AT THE EX.

REALLY A GREAT DAY

Midway Is Just One Mass of Humanity—Arriving Cars Carried Thousands to Ex. This Afternoon.

At three o'clock it was unofficially estimated that there were approximately 200,000 children at the Exhibition.

Following the luncheon, Premier King was escorted about the grounds by George T. Irving. After attempting to go through several buildings, he took in the grand stand performance with some 25,000 children.

After the luncheon at the Administration Building, a delegation of some 15 children from Hamilton were visited by Premier King. These are members of the Young Canadian Club in charge of Mrs. H. D. Petrie.

"They are all foreign children," Mrs. Petrie tol dthe Premier, as she introduced each.

"I wish every town and village in Canada would have a similar club of this kind,' said the Premier.

Sneak thieves are busy snatching purses among the children this afternoon. Fifteen complaints had been made up to 3 p. m.

Mrs. Hutchings, 14 Tracey street, injured when struck by a bread wagon in the morning, became seriously ill this aftrenoon and was taken to the hospital.

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The Toronto Daily Star, August 30, 1922

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ALIEN CHILDREN HAPPY TO BECOME CANADIANS

Premier King Greets Fifteen From Hamilton at Ex. on "Juvenile" Day.

"Young Canada's Day" was most appropriately opened for Premier King, shortly after the luncheon at the Exhibition yesterday afternoon, when a group of fifteen children of European birth, now living in Hamilton, were greeted by the premier in the reception room of the administration building. The children were brought to the Exhibition by Mrs. H. D. Petrie, of Hamilton, who is head of the Young Canadians' Club in that city, and which club is endeavoring to Canadianize the children.

Premier King greeted Mrs. Petrie, and each child in turn received a few words and a hearty handshake.

"Where do you come from?" inquired the premier of one girl. "Poland," was the reply. Fourteen of the children gave the same reply, while one boy said his birthplace was Italy.

Premier King laughingly commented on the nice-looking hats worn by the girls, and then, as one girl approached, said: "And she has her hair bobbed, too," which made all the children smile.

"This is a splendid idea," Premier King told Mrs. Petrie. "If every town and city had a similar organization, it would mean much. It is a splendid work."

The children then had their picture taken with the premier, in front of the administration building.

From the administration building, the premier took the hand of one of his nieces, and accompanied by his sister, and the other children, past-president T. A. Russell, President Fleming, Chief Justice Mulock and several others, walked through the masses of children to the grandstand. At the west entrance, a long line of children was formed up ready to get in.

"See how they line up to get in here," smiled the premier.

The premier and party arrived just between the two special afternoon performances, when the grandstand was just emptied in preparation for the second performance. They were escorted to the lieutenant-governor's box, and remained for a part of the performance.

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Banquet at King Edward Hotel
Toronto, August 30, 1922.

It should not be a matter of surprise that this remarkable demonstration of loyalty, generosity, and good-will of the fellow-Liberals of my native province evokes feelings which lie too deep for words, and which may fail altogether of expression.

There are, incidental to this occasion, circumstances that awake associations of which I find it difficult to speak without emotion.

I stand before you tonight, the recipient of your hospitality; the bearer, in our federal politics, of your political faith and hopes; the one who in larger measure than any other in our broad Dominion enjoys at the moment the signal honour of your confidence, and yet there is wanting the presence of those to whom, if honour at all is due, this honour should be paid. You will pardon me, I am sure, for saying this, but I should feel unworthy of the least of your expressions of regard if, speaking in the home city of my father and mother, the city, the oldest of our province, and which honoured my mother's father with election as its first Mayor, I were unmindful of what these true and devoted lives have meant in inspiring a consecration to the Liberal cause, and teaching me the worth of public service.

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It is the source of my greatest happiness at the moment that to most of you my home and its associations were not unfamiliar, and that this city, in not a few of its activities, misses the kindly zeal and interest of those whose lives were not without their contribution to its good.

Nor do I forget what at this time I owe to Toronto as the seat of our provincial University, within whose walls I shared, with the present Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, and other members of our Parliament, the advantages of an undergraduate course, and all that University life affords of lasting benefit to one who seeks to serve his country in the making of its laws.

Were more needed of life interest and association, and of grateful recognition, it would surely be found in the fact that Toronto is the county seat of the historic old county of York, of which in the federal arena, North York is the banner constituency. North York, as you all well know, is the very cradle of reform, the heart of Liberalism in this Province in bygone years, and again to-day. To my friends of North York, I desire to express a word of special thanks tonight. It is to them, above all others, that I am indebted for being permitted to resume the task of public service, amid

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environments which unite the present with the past in a wealth of political and personal memories such as few of my fellow-countrymen have been privileged to enjoy.

To you, Ladies and Gentlemen, who have honoured me with this banquet, and with your presence in such numbers from all parts of our province, how am I to express the sense of obligation and gratitude I feel? I can only thank you with all my heart, and with a full heart as well. It is the first opportunity I have had, since the formation of the new Liberal Administration, of meeting a combined representation of officers and members of our Provincial Liberal Associations; indeed, I think it is the first occasion since being honoured with the leadership of the Liberal party, now over three years ago, that I have had the privilege of addressing a gathering in Toronto of which, in the advocacy of Liberal principles, I could be reasonably certain of an undivided support. Perhaps I cannot more fittingly seek to fulfil what may be expected of me on this occasion than briefly to review the fortunes of our party during the last three years, and say a word as to the principles in accordance with which I have sought to discharge the responsibilities of leadership - the leadership of our Party in Opposition, and the still greater

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responsibility of leadership of the Government of our country, with which the Liberal Party is once again entrusted.

Were I to express in a word the motive which, above all others, has guided me in these brief years of endeavour to have the fortunes of our party, and now the larger destinies of our country, conform to Liberal aims and aspirations, I would say it was the spirit of unity and good-will, of which the great Liberal Convention, held in Ottawa in August, 1919, was so outstanding an expression. We must ever go back to that vast gathering, representative, as no other assemblage in our country's history has ever been, of Liberal thought and opinion, to find the place of new beginnings, a dividing line between successive periods in our party's history.

Look, for a moment, at the position of the party as it was when that Convention was called. In 1911, the Party had gone down to defeat on a great issue. Had the course of the world's events been other than what it was, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier still vigorous, though venerable, the Party would have been returned to power in the general elections which in the normal course would have come in 1916. It did

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not take long to disclose the mistake that had been made in the rejection of reciprocity. It will be recalled, even now, that the country was experiencing a depression which was threatening to go from bad to worse, when the war came. There can be no doubt that, between the war and Unionism, the Tory Party got a lease of life which no other combination under heaven could have given it.

But while the war and Unionism served to strengthen the hold of the Tories upon the country, they both served temporarily to demoralize, to no inconsiderable degree, the Liberal forces. This is not said by way of objection or carping criticism; it is a statement of fact. War has always been destructive of Liberal thoughtand ideas. Liberalism has invariably come to a low ebb in periods of war. Tory-Liberal coalitions have been hardly less fatal to the survival of Liberal control. It was the inevitable that Liberalism faced when a Tory Government found itself administering the nation's affairs in a time of war; carrying on its war administration for three years completely ignoring throughout that period both the co-operation and patriotism of the Liberal Party, and then, to save itself not less than the country, taking Liberals into its field. The wonder is not

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that the Liberal forces became submerged and divided; the marvel is that they survived and reunited as completely as they have.

The revival and reunion of the Liberal forces which has followed the termination of the war, and the extermination of Unionism, is evidence alike of the inherent worth of Liberal principles in matters of government; and the inherent worth, as well, of many of those who differed in point of view from their fellows as to the policy it was wisest to pursue in that great period of crisis in the world's affairs. Let us never forget that when Liberals cease to respect independence of judgment, and honest differences of opinion in their own ranks, they have ceased to be worthy the name by which they are called.

It was the divisions in the ranks which the war and the existence of Union Government had helped to create, that the Liberal Party had to face when the Convention of 1919 was called; but these, unhappily, were not the only divisions. As the forces of the older movement had weakened, a new Liberal movement had come into being among the rural elements of the population. It is a remarkable fact in our political history that third parties have owed their origin to a period of Tory

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rule, have seldon if ever come into being under a Liberal Administration, and have as seldom found ground sufficient to justify their continuance under a restoration of Liberal control. This third party had become an active, conscious force in this province, and many times so in the Middle West. It was a part of its shibbeleth to hold aloof from each of the old parties, an attitude to which the alleged combination of the old parties under "Unionism" lent undoubted strength.

Here, surely, were divisions enough. To gather these forces together anew, to have each feel that it was again in the home of its friends, to revive, to restore, to rebuilt what in the intervening period had been submerged or shattered, this was the aim, this was the purpose and the vision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when, as one of the last acts of his great career, he conceived the idea and laid plans for the calling of a convention which would serve to reunite the democratic forces of our country, and make them as one in the work of reconstruction of our vast Dominion in this period of readjustment following the great war.

Alas, before the month set for the calling of the Convention, our great leader had passed away. Thousands of those who had been waiting for the day of the Convention

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to bring him the assurance of their personal devotion and renewed allegiance, were permitted duly to pay their homage at the side of his grave. Such are the ways of God in his dealings with men. But though the great leader was gone, his spirit was never more present. It dominated the Convention. Others spoke, but it presided; the spirit of unity and good-will, the guiding star of Laurier's life, the secret motive of all his policies.

You want to know the motive I have had at heart? You want me to point you to the star by which I have sought to direct the fortunes of our Party, and by which, under added and very great responsibilities, I am striving, with such strength and vision as may be vouchsafed by Providence, to help to mould the destinies of our country; I have disclosed it to you; the spirit of unity and good-will; the spirit of that great Convention, representative of all shades of Liberal thought and opinion by which I was entrusted with the leadership of the Party; the spirit of that great, good man, beloved and honoured as few have ever been in life, and remembered and revered as few shall ever be in death.

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In the three years that have elapsed since the Liberal Convention was held, the Party has retrieved some of the fortunes it had lost; if to-day we are again in power and entrusted with the responsibility of administering the nation's affairs, it is because the men and women of our country whose aims and sentiments are Liberal have recognized this supreme purpose as the goal of our ambition, and have discovered in it a purpose akin to their own in all that pertains to our country's need and highest development.

If there was need for unity before the war, how much greater is the need for unity, after all the differences and divisions the war has wrought. If, before the war, good-will was essential between the many diverse elements of which our country is composed, how infinitely greater is the need for good-will to-day, after all the ill-will that the war has served to breed.

The one criticism I have to make of my distinguished adversary, the present Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, is that his whole attitude appears to be one of ill-will. His sarcasm, never too refined, has given place, under the disappointment of defeat, to a poignant bitterness. He is, as Sir Lomer Gouin said of him, "a poor loser." Everyone

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is in the wrong but himself. Everyone who does not think and act as he does is committing some heinous offence, is grossly betraying some sacred trust, is guilty of perfidy, duplicity, or furtive chicanery, to use his favourite characterizations.

Now, a public man who employs that kind of vocabulary on the platform will not last long as a party leader. It is that sort of talk that, sooner or later, brings a nation, or a party, as well as an individual, to destruction. Mr. Meighan seems to forget that it is not the Liberals or the Progressives, or myself, but the electorate, the people of Canada, that he is indicting when he uses such terms. After all, it was the people of the country who on December 6 left him without a single follower in six provinces out of the nine, and if we except the constituencies that returned his supporters by a minority of votes, that left him with a smaller following in Parliament to-day than he had Cabinet Ministers when he went to the polls. He forgets that he really never had any place in the confidence of the people: that it was himself, not the people, not even his own party, who was responsible for his being at the head of the Government for such time as he held office. People who live in glass houses should be careful not to throw stones. Mr.

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Meighen is the last person in Canada who should seek to impute motives or talk of ulterior aims.

It is good-will, not ill-will, that is most needed if unity is to be achieved in the larger purposes of our national life; and good-will, let it never be forgotten, lies in the endeavour to understand, interpret, and respect the other man's point of view, not in seeking to misconstrue or to arouse prejudice against it.

You will have observed that the fostering of good-will and unity between all parts and classes in our country has been the supreme aim of the Government in its policies and in the conduct of public business in Parliament during the past session.

We did not wait till Parliament assembled to seek to remove the causes of discord and the differences which have kept apart elements in our country which should have been working in common for the country's good. The general elections having disclosed a Liberal East and a Progressive West, I made it known immediately that a united not a divided Canada would be the supreme aim of the new Administration, and I sought to effect this by an attitude of good-will towards those who had opposed us in the contest, but, nevertheless, were one with us in the

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fundamental purpose of overthrowing autocracy and restoring representative and responsible government. In the formation of the Cabinet, I was prepared to disregard differences that were not fundamental, and would gladly have taken into the Government members of the Progressive Party possessing its confidence in largest measure, not only in order that this great body of political opinion might have its due influence in the shaping of policy at the Cabinet table, but that Western Canada might feel doubly assured that its needs and its problems would be certain of every consideration. For reasons of their own, our Progressive friends were not able to see their way at the time to take advantage of this opportunity, but they met us in the spirit in which they had been approached. They publicly announced that their attitude would be one, not of opposition to, but of support of, the Administration, in the carrying out of Liberal and Progressive policies. And in Parliament, they have acted in accordance with this profession. I think the experience of a session has been sufficient to disclose that neither the Liberals nor the Progressives have anything in common with the Tory Opposition, with Tory attitude or principles or methods; and I think it has helped to demonstrate the greater relative advantage to each of a closer union in seeking to work out the aims we have in common.

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Notwithstanding that the Province of Alberta returned Progressives only, and that the attitude assumed at the time would have left that Province without representation in the Cabinet, I asked the Hon. Mr. Stewart, the former Premier of Alberta, and a gentleman not less admired and trusted by the Progressives than the Liberals, to come into the Government, and our Liberal friends in the Province of Quebec offered to find him a seat in that province, should one not be available in his own. No sits to-day in Parliament the representative of the constituency of Argenteuil in the Province of Quebec, but also as the Minister for Alberta in the Federal Cabinet. If a finer expression can be found of the spirit of unity and good-will than that which the Province of Quebec has shown towards a sister province in our Canadian West, I should like to be told of it.

This spirit of unity and good-will between all parts of Canada, and particularly between eastern and western sections, has received countless expressions in the attitude of members of the Liberal Party throughout the session. It has been co-extensive with the determination of the Cabinet to seek out the will of Parliament in all things, and to regard itself, as in fact it should, a committee of Parliament, not a little oligarchy to impose its will upon a servile

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following in the House of Commons. This attitude has occasioned jibes and sneers on the part of the Leader of the Tory Opposition. It was to be expected it would, because it is the antithesis of Toryism, and diametrically opposed to the Opposition Leader's own way of looking at things; but I am convinced that it has made for good-will and unity, not only between the democratic forces in Parliament, but between all parts and among all classes throughout our Dominion.

I might cite the Government's policy with respect to the control and operation of the railroads, the largest problem which perhaps we have, as an expression of the spirit I have mentioned. A contrary attitude would have sought to emphasize differences, not to reconcile them. Had the opponents of government ownership and operation been insistent on their point of view, had its advocates been equally insistent, we would not have come nearer a solution of the problem, we might have helped to estrange elements and sections of our country that should be working in harmony for its common good. As it is, we have adopted a policy which, aiming at a reconciliation not an enlargment of differences, is fair to all concerned, fair alike to the advocates and opponents of public ownership and operation of railroads, and to the taxpayers of the country who, after all, are the ones most affected and most entitled to consideration.

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Our Budget, though not too welcome, either to the Tory or to the Progressive group, was another endeavour in the same direction, having primarily in mind the position as well as the needs of the country at the present time. It was an endeavour to avoid extremes; to find, if possible, the happy mean. Alas, there is no happy mean where taxation is involved: No one likes taxation, and unfortunately there is no escape from it. True, our numbers being what they are, it looked at one moment as if we might have to face a possible defeat through the combined opposition of Tories and Progressives, about as anomalous a situation as could be imagined; but we had framed our Budget in accordance with our professions and what we considered was tending in the right direction. We believed that the country had faith in Mr. Fielding's long experience and wise judgment, and we were prepared to defend our Budget, if need be, before the country as a whole, as being not in the special interest of any one class or group in the community, but having regard to our own and world readjustments, as nearly in the common interest as could be devised.

I might mention, as evidencing the same desire to further unity based on a spirit of good-will, the course adopted by the Government with respect to a reconsideration of the

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problems affecting the returned soldiers, with respect to the establishment of a Wheat Board, and with respect to the continued suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, in other words, the question of railway rate revision, all of them matters which occupied a considerable time in discussion. All of these were problems which affected more especially one particular class or part of the country. The aim in each case was to accomodate, not to antagonize, and having regard for the good of all, to go just as far as circumstances would permit in meeting special needs or local interests.

Good-will and unity alike are to be maintained only by a never-failing regard for individual feeling and local sentiment and interests. It has its origin there and all national unity and international good-will are but the expansion of this regard. That is why Liberals have always been respectful of the rights of minorities; that is why Liberal principles, as we understand and defend them, do not apply only to any one part of our country or to any one section of its people - to one province, one race, one creed, one class, but to all parts and sections, to all provinces, races, creeds, and classes, an all-important consideration in facing the problem of group government as it threatens to confront us to-day. That is why Liberalism makes its appeal to our constitution as it is, and is ever mindful of its federative principle.

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Time forbids my prolonging these remarks unduly. I should like, however, before concluding, to make mention, in an immediate, practical way, of the importance of our getting back in the administration of our national affairs, to sound Liberal principles as I have just enunciated them. I have referred to the period of the war, and to the inevitable subversion of Liberal principles and ideas which war necessarily occasions. This has found its expression, amongst other things, in a tendency towards contralisation in matters of government, which to my way of thinking is hazardous, if not most dangerous. It is perilous to our national life and it is freught equally with peril to our inter-imperial relations. Liberals of a generation ago will recall that the political battles, both provincial and federal, waged largely around the question of autonomy as a country within the Empire. We do not hear so much of the word autonomy to-day, largely because in our inter-imperial relations the Liberal point of view, though denounced as "separatist" by our opponents, has come to be more or less recognized throughout the Empire as the one enduring basis of its unity. It is not in the Imperial arena that we need greatly fear on the score of centralization today. The war emphasized and at the same time disclosed its significance to numbers of our fellow-countrymen. Strangely enough, at a time when we appear to

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have seen and to have escaped the danger in the wider arena, we seem to be growing indifferent to it within the smaller. Most curious of all, is the circumstance that it is from the Provinces themselves that the danger appears mostly to arise. Let me cite three or four concrete illustrations from the practical problems of to-day.

Take, first of all, the marketing of grain, an all-important problem to Western Canada. Western sentiment was strongly for a Federal Wheat Board with compulsory powers in the buying and selling of the grain of the Prairie Provinces. Unquestionably because, during the war, under the powers of a War Measures Act, the Government was enabled without regard to the constitution to grant unlimited powers to a Board of its own creation, our Western friends have come to view with impatience the restraints which the constitution imposes for the safeguarding of contracts, by reserving to the Provincial Governments jurisdiction in such matters.

With respect to unemployment, the natural impulse of localities has been to shift their burden upon the provinces, and the provinces in turn to look to the federal government for relief.

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When the coal miners' strike occurred in Nova Scotia, it was to the federal authorities that an immediate appeal was made for troops. It seemed to be regarded as a matter of course that this appeal should be made by the owners of the properties concerned to the Federal Government, notwithstanding that matters pertaining to property and civil rights are by the constitution assigned to the care of the provincial legislatures, and that Parliament in its wisdom has decreed that the Militia can only be called out in aid of the civil power in accordance with a course of procedure definitely prescribed and which makes the local authorities responsible financially as well as otherwise. As respects the Militia and the Mounted Police, the war rendered the Federal Government all powerful. One of the striking evidences of its centralizing tendencies was the change that was made in the North West Mounted Police, which under the Unionist Government had its headquarters transferred from Western Canada to Ottawa and its character changed from that of a police for the unorganized territories to a Federal force with semi-military duties over the country as a whole. We shall have to amend our constitution and the spirit of it as well if, whenever industrial disputes arise and the alarm can be sounded loud enough, the Department of National Defence is to be looked to for the supply of military, naval, or air forces.

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Finally, let me cite evidences of the same tendency in another direction. Take the case of the fuel famine with which we are threatened for the approaching winter, a very real and a very grave danger. I venture to say that there is not lacking in any audience to-day, men and women who feel that it is the duty of the Federal Government to go into the coal purchasing and coal marketing business, if on no grounds other than that an emergency has arisen. As in time of war, the central government was expected to take charge of every emergency, so it is expected that this centralizing function should now continue to manifest itself, regardless altogether of what the constitution contemplated as respects property, contract, or civil rights.

It is well that we should clearly understand the situation. Provincial rights carry with them also provincial responsibilities. Confederation was a federative, not a legislative, union. The framers of our constitution were fully conscious of the difference between the two. The one meant the preservation of autonomy, the other centralization in its stead. They deliberately chose the former as the surer and the securer basis of unity, and such it is fully certain to remain.

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As I see the division of function and power under our constitution, in all these problems which affect local liberties and local interests; and in a larger way provincial liberties and provincial interests, it is not for the federal Government to usurp the rights and powers reserved by the constitution to localities and provinces, nor for localities and provinces to shift their problems for solution into the federal arena. It is for both federal and provincial governments to see that their respective rights and powers are exercised in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, co-operating wherever possible to bring about a truer harmony and a wider unity among the self-governing elements of our vast Dominion.

By a like process, I believe the unity of the Empire will best be maintained. To foster initiative and self-reliance, first of all among individuals, and to teach them the art of co-operation in the practical affairs of life, is the way to develop strong and progressive communities, which, in turn, are the strength of the provinces to which they belong, as the strength of the provinces becomes the strength of the nation as a whole. Here is the basis of Empire as well as of nationality - a co-operative commonwealth of ever-expanding communities, each

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preserving its individuality, its initiative, its independence of action, its rights and responsibilities, the whole united in spirit through and attitude of good-will.

And this leads me to a final word, which, paradoxical as it may seem, I believe to be none the less true, and that is that as, through initiative, self-reliance, and co-operation between individuals and communities, we get away from the necessity of government altogether, we approach more nearly the goal of self-government and complete freedom for the nation as well as for the individual. It is sometimes made a reproach that legislative programmes are meagre and that they contain little or nothing. If this be not due to leaving undone things that ought to be done, but to leaving alone what it is best for individuals and not the state to do, the reproach may readily pass unheeded. There is such a thing as too much government, and we have had our share of it of late, in common with the rest of the world. With a national debt of over two billions three hundred and forty millions, and a population not yet nine millions, the less we have of government that can be avoided and the more of immigration that can be obtained, the better for the state and every taxpayer in the state.

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Ont. Liberal Association &
Ont. Women's Liberal Association

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It should not be a matter of surprise that this remarkable demonstration of loyalty, generosity, and good-will of the fellow-Liberals of my native province evokes feelings which lie too deep for words, and which may fail altogether of expression.

There are, incidental to this occasion, circumstances that awake associations of which I find it difficult to speak without emotion.

I stand before you tonight, the recipient of your hospitality; the bearer, in our federal politics, of your political faiths and hopes; the one who in larger measure than any other in our broad Dominion enjoys at the moment the signal honour of your confidence, and yet there is wanting the presence of those to whom, if honour at all is due, this honour should be paid. You will pardon me, I am sure, for saying this, but I should feel unworthy of the least of your expressions of regard, if, speaking in the home city of my father and mother, the city, the oldest of our province, and which honoured my mother's father with election as its first Mayor, I were unmindful of what these true and devoted lives have meant in inspiring a consecration to the Liberal cause, and teaching me the worth of public service.

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It is the source of my greatest happiness at the moment that to most of you my home and its associations were not unfamiliar, and that this city, in not a few of its activities, misses the kindly zeal and interest of those whose lives were not without their contribution to its good.

Nor do I forget what at this time I owe to Toronto as the seat of our provincial University, within whose walls I shared, with the present Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, and other members of our Parliament, the advantages of an undergraduate course, and all that university life affords of lasting benefit to one who seeks to serve his country in the making of its laws.

Were more needed of life interest and association, and of grateful recognition, it would surely be found in the fact that Toronto is the county seat of the historic old county of York, of which, in the federal arena, North York is the banner constituency. North York, as you all well know, is the very cradle of reform, the heart of Liberalism in this Province in bygone years, and again to-day. To my friends of North York, I desire to express a word of special thanks tonight. It is to them, above all others, that I am indebted for being permitted to resume the task of public service, amid

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environments which unite the present with the past in a wealth of political and personal memories such as few of my fellow-countrymen have been privileged to enjoy.

To you, Ladies and Gentlemen, who have honoured me with this banquet, and with your presence in such numbers from all parts of our province, how am I to express the sense of obligation and gratitude I feel? I can only thank you with all my heart, and with a full heart as well. It is the first opportunity I have had, since the formation of the new Liberal Administration, of meeting a combined representation of officers and members of our Provincial Liberal Associations; indeed, I think it is the first occasion since being honoured with the leadership of the Liberal Party, now over three years ago, that I have had the privilege of addressing a gathering in Toronto of which, in the advocacy of Liberal principles, I could be reasonably certain of an undivided support. Perhaps I cannot more fittingly seek to fulfil what may be expected of me on this occasion than briefly to review the fortunes of our party during the last three years, and say a word as to the principles in accordance with which I have sought to discharge the responsibilities of leadership - the leadership of our Party in opposition, and the still greater

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responsibility of leadership of the Government of our country, with which the Liberal Party is once again entrusted.

Were I to express in a word the motive which, above all others, has guided me in these few brief years of endeavour to have the fortunes of our party, and now the larger destinies of our country, conform to Liberal aims and aspirations, I would say it was the spirit of unity and good-will, of which the great Liberal Convention, held in Ottawa in August, 1919, was so outstanding an expression. We must ever go back to that vast gathering, representative, as no other assemblage in our country's history has ever been, of Liberal thought and opinion, to find the place of new beginnings, a dividing line between successive periods in our party's history.

Look, for a moment, at the position of the party as it was when that Convention was called. In 1911, the Party had gone down to defeat on a great issue. Had the course of the world's events been other than what it was, it is not improbable that after five years of Tory rule, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier still vigorous, though venerable, the Party would have been returned to power in the general elections which in the normal course would have come in 1916. It did

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not take long to disclose the mistake that had been made in the rejection of reciprocity. It will be recalled,even now, that the country was experiencing a depression which was threatening to go from bad to worse, when the war came. There can be no doubt that, between the war and Unionism, the Tory Party got a lease of life which no other combination under heaven could have given it.

But while the war and Unionism served to strengthen the hold of the Tories upon the country, they both served temporarily to demoralize, to no inconsiderable degree, the Liberal forces. This is not said by way of objection or carping criticism; it is a mere statement of fact. War has always been destructive of Liberal thought and ideas. Liberalism has invariably come to a low ebb in periods of war. Tory-Liberal coalitions have been hardly less fatal to the survival of Liberal control. It was the inevitable that Liberalism faced when a Tory Government found itself administering the nation's affairs in a time of war; carrying on its war administration for three years completely ignoring throughout that period both the co-operation and patriotism of the Liberal Party, and then, to save itself not less than the country, taking Liberals into its fold. The wonder is not

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that the Liberal forces became submerged and divided; the marvel is that they survived and reunited as completely as they have.

The revival and reunion of the Liberal forces which has followed the termination of the war, and the extermination of Unionism, is evidence alike of the inherent worth of Liberal principles in matters of government; and the inherent worth, as well, of many of those who differed in point of view from their fellows as to the policy it was wisest to pursue in that great period of crisis in the world's affairs. Let us never forget that when Liberals cease to respect independence of judgment, and honest differences of opinion in their own ranks, they have ceased to be worthy the name by which they are called.

It was the divisions in the ranks which the war and the existence of Union Government had helped to create, that the Liberal Party had to face when the Convention of 1919 was called; but these, unhappily, were not the only divisions. As the force of the older movement had weakened, a new Liberal movement had come into being among the rural elements of the population. It is a remarkable fact in our political history that third parties have owed their origin to a period of Tory

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rule, have seldom if ever come into being under a Liberal Administration, and have as seldom found ground sufficient to justify their continuance under a restoration of Liberal control. This third party had become an active, conscious force in this province, and many times so in the Middle West. It was a partyof its shibboleth to hold aloof from each of the old parties, an attitude to which the alleged combination of the old parties under "Unionism" lent undoubted strength.

Here, surely, were divisions enough. To gather these forces together anew, to have each feel that it was again in the home of its friends, to revive, to restore, to rebuild what in the intervening period had been submerged or shattered, this was the aim, this was the purpose and the vision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when, as one of the last acts of his great career, he conceived the idea and laid plans for the calling of a convention which would serve to reunite the democratic forces of our country, and make them as one in the work of reconstruction of our vast Dominion in this period of readjustment following the great war.

Alas, before the month set for the calling of the Convention, our great Leader had passed away. Thousands of those who had been waiting for the day of the Convention

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to bring him the assurance of their personal devotion and renewed allegiance, were permitted only to pay their homage at the side of his grave. Such are the ways of God in his dealings with men. But though the great Leader was gone, his spirit was never more present. It dominated the Convention. Others spoke, but it presided; the spirit of unity and good-will, the guiding star of Laurier's life, the secret motive of all his policies.

You want to know the motive I have had at heart! You want me to point you to the star by which I have sought to direct the fortunes of our Party, and by which, under added and very great responsibilities, I am striving, with such strength and vision as may be vouchsafed by Providence, to help to mould the destinies of our country! I have disclosed it to you: the spirit of unity and good-will; the spirit of that great Convention, representative of all shades of Liberal thought and opinion, by which I was entrusted with the leadership of the Party; the spirit of that great, good man, beloved and honoured as few have ever been in life, and remembered and revered as few shall ever be in death.

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In the three years that have elapsed since the Liberal Convention was held, the Party has retrieved some of the fortunes it had lost; if to-day we are again in power and entrusted with the responsibility of administering the nation's affairs, it is because the men and women of our country whose aims and sentiments are Liberal have recognized this supreme purpose as the goal of our ambition, and have discovered in it a purpose akin to their own in all that pertains to our country's need and highest development.

If there was need for unity before the war, how much greater is the need for unity, after all the differences and divisions the war has wrought! If, before the war, good-will was essential between the many diverse elements of which our country is composed, how infinitely greater is the need for good-will to-day, after all the ill-will that the war has served to breed.

The one criticism I have to make of my distinguished adversary, the present Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, is that his whole attitude appears to be one of ill-will. His sarcasm, never too refined, has given place, under the disappointment of defeat, to a poignant bitterness. He is, as Sir Lomer Gouin said of him, "a poor loser". Everyone

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is in the wrong but himself. Everyone who does not think and act as he does is committing some heinous offence, is grossly betraying some sacred trust, is guilty of perfidy, duplicity, or furtive chicanery, to use his favourite characterizations.

Now, a public man who employs that kind of vocabulary on the platform will not last long as a party leader. It is that sort of talk that, sooner or later, brings a nation, or a party, as well as an individual, to destruction. Mr. Meighen seems to forget that it is not the Liberals or the Progressives, or myself, but the electorate, the people of Canada, that he is indicting when he uses such terms. After all, it was the people of the country who on December 6 left him without a single follower in six provinces out of the nine, and if we except the constituencies that returned his supporters by a minority of votes, that left him with a smaller following in Parliament to-day than he had Cabinet Ministers when he went to the polls. He forgets that he really never had any place in the confidence of the people; that it was himself, not the people, not even his own party, who ~~were~~ was responsible for his being at the head of the Government for such time as he held office. People who live in glass houses should be careful not to throw stones. Mr.

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Meighen is the last person in Canada who should seek to impute motives or talk of ulterior aims.

It is good-will, not ill-will, that is most needed if unity is to be achieved in the larger purposes of our national life; and good-will, let it never be forgotten, lies in the endeavour to understand, interpret, and respect the other man's point of view, not in seeking to misconstrue or to arouse prejudice against it.

You will have observed that the fostering of good-will and unity between all parts and classes in our country has been the supreme aim of the Government in its policies and in the conduct of public business in Parliament during the past session. We did not wait till Parliament assembled to seek to remove the causes of discord and the differences which have kept apart elements in our country which should have been working in common for the country's good. The general elections having disclosed a Liberal East and a Progressive West, I made it known immediately that a united not a divided Canada would be the supreme aim of the new Administration, and I sought to effect this by an attitude of good-will towards those who had opposed us in the contest, but, nevertheless, were one with us in the fundamental purposes

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of overthrowing ~~the~~ autocracy and restoring representative and responsible government. In the formation of the Cabinet, I was prepared to disregard differences that were not fundamental, and would gladly have taken into the Government members of the Progressive Party possessing ~~the~~ its confidence in largest measure, not only in order that this great body of political opinion might have its due influence in the shaping of policy at the Cabinet table, but that Western Canada might feel doubly assured that its needs and its problems would be certain of every consideration. For reasons of their own, our Progressive friends were not able to see their way at the time to take advantage of this opportunity, but they met us in the spirit in which they had been approached. They publicly announced that their attitude would be one, not of opposition to, but of support of, the Administration, in the carrying out of Liberal and Progressive policies. And in Parliament, they have acted in accordance with this profession. I think the experience of a session has been sufficient to disclose that neither the Liberals nor the Progressives have anything in common with the Tory Opposition, with Tory attitude or principles or methods; and I think it has helped to demonstrate the greater relative advantage to each of a closer union in seeking to work out the aims we have in common.

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Notwithstanding that the Province of Alberta returned Progressives only, and that the attitude assumed at the time would have left that Province without representation in the Cabinet, I asked the Hon. Mr. Stewart, the former Premier of Alberta, and a gentleman not less admired and trusted by the Progressives than by the Liberals, to come into the Government, and our Liberal friends in the Province of Quebec offered to find him a seat in that province, should one not be available in his own. He sits to-day in Parliament the representative of the constituency of Argenteuil in the Province of Quebec, but also as the Minister for Alberta in the Federal Cabinet. If a finer expression can be found of the spirit of unity and good-will than that which the Province of Quebec has shown towards a sister province in our Canadian West, I should like to be told of it.

This spirit of unity and good-will between all parts of Canada, and particularly between Eastern and western sections, has received countless expressions in the attitude of members of the Liberal Party throughout the session. It has been co-extensive with the determination of the Cabinet to seek out the will of Parliament in all things, and to regard itself, as in fact it should, a committee of Parliament, not a little oligarchy to impose its will upon a servile

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following in the House of Commons. This attitude has occasioned jibes and sneers on the part of the Leader of the Tory Opposition. It was to be expected it would, because it is the antithesis of Toryism, and diametrically opposed to ~~his~~ the Opposition leader's own way of looking at things; but I am convinced that it has made for good-will and unity, not only between the democratic forces in Parliament, but between all parts and among all classes throughout our Dominion.

I might cite the Government's policy with respect to the control and operation of the railroads, the largest problem which perhaps we have, as an expression of the spirit I have mentioned. A contrary attitude would have sought to emphasize differences, not to reconcile them. Had the opponents of government ownership and operation been insistent on their point of view, had its advocates been equally insistent, we would not have come nearer a solution of the problem, we might have helped to estrange elements and sections of our country that should be working in harmony for its common good. As it is, we have adopted a policy which, aiming at a reconciliation not an enlargment of differences, is fair to all concerned, fair alike to the advocates and opponents of public ownership and operation of railroads, and to the taxpayers of the country who, after all, are the ones most affected and most entitled to consideration.

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Our Budget, though not too welcome, either to the Tory or to the Progressive group, was another endeavour in the same direction, having primarily in mind the position as well as the needs of the country at the present time. It was an endeavour to avoid extremes; to find, if possible, the happy mean. Alas, there is no happy mean where taxation is involved! No one likes taxation, and unfortunately there is no escape from it. True, our numbers being what they are, it looked at one moment as if we might have to face a possible defeat through the combined opposition of Tories and Progressives, about as anomalous a situation as could be imagined; but we had framed our Budget in accordance with our professions and what we considered was tending in the right direction. We believed that the country had faith in Mr. Fielding's long experience and wise judgment, and we were prepared to defend our Budget, if need be, before the country as a whole, as being not in the interest of any one class or group in the community, but having regard to our own and world readjustments, as nearly in the common interest as could be devised.

I might mention, as evidencing the same desire to further unity based on a spirit of good-will, the course adopted by the Government with respect to a reconsideration of the

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of the problems affecting the returned soldiers, with respect to the establishment of a Wheat Board, and with respect to the continued suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, in other words, the question of railway rate revision, all of them matters which occupied a considerable time in discussion. All of these were problems which affected more especially one particular class or part of the country. The ~~effect~~ aim in each case was to accomodate, not to antagonize, to go just as far as circumstances would permit ~~as~~ meeting special needs or local interests. and having regard for the good of all

Good-will and unity alike are to be maintained only by a never-failing regard for individual feeling and local sentiment and interests. It has its origin there and all national unity and international good-will are but the expansion of this regard. That is why Liberals have always been respectful of the rights of minorities; that is why Liberal principles, as we understand and defend them, do not apply only to any one part of our country or to any one section of its people - to one province, one race, one creed, one class, but to all parts and sections, to all provinces, races, creeds, and classes, an all-important consideration in facing the problem of group government as it threatens to confront us to-day. That is why Liberalism makes its appeal to our constitution as it is, and is ever mindful of its federative principle.

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Time forbids my prolonging these remarks unduly. I should like, however, before concluding, to make mention, in an immediate, practical way, of the importance of our getting back in the administration of our national affairs, to sound Liberal principles as I have just enunciated them. I have referred to the period of the war, and to the inevitable subversion of Liberal principles and ideas which was necessarily occasions. This has found its expression, amongst other things, in a tendency towards centralization in matters of government, which to my way of thinking is hazardous, if not most dangerous. It is perilous to our national life and it is fraught equally with peril to our inter-imperial relations. Liberals of a generation ago will recall that the political battles, both provincial and federal, waged largely around the question of autonomy - provincial autonomy within the Dominion, or our autonomy as a country within the Empire. We do not hear so much of the word autonomy to-day, largely because in our inter-imperial relations the Liberal point of view, though denounced as "separatist" by our opponents, has come to be more or less recognized throughout the Empire as the one enduring basis of its unity. It is not in the Imperial arena that we need greatly fear on the score of centralization to-day. The war emphasized and at the same time disclosed its significance

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to numbers of our fellow-countrymen. Strangely enough, at a time when we appear to have seen and to have escaped the danger in the wider arena, we seem to be growing indifferent to it within the smaller. Most curious of all, is the circumstance that it is from the Provinces themselves that the danger appears mostly to arise. Let me cite three or four concrete illustrations from the practical problems of to-day.

Take, first of all, the marketing of grain, an all-important problem to Western Canada. Western sentiment was strongly for a Federal Wheat Board with compulsory powers in the buying and selling of the grain of the Prairie Provinces. Unquestionably because, during the war, under the powers of a War Measures Act, the Government was enabled without regard to the constitution to grant unlimited powers to a Board of its own creation, our Western friends have come to view with impatience the restraints which the constitution imposes for the safeguarding of contracts, by reserving to the Provincial Governments jurisdiction in such matters.

With respect to unemployment, the natural impulse of localities has been to shift their burden upon the provinces, and the provinces in turn to look to the federal government for relief.

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When the coal miners' strike occurred in Nova Scotia, it was to the federal authorities that an immediate appeal was made for troops. It seemed to be regarded as a matter of course that this appeal should be made by the owners of the properties concerned to the Federal Government, notwithstanding that matters pertaining to property and civil rights are by the constitution assigned to the care of the provincial legislatures, and that Parliament in its wisdom has decreed that the Militia can only be called out in aid of the civil power in accordance with a course of procedure definitely prescribed and which makes the local authorities responsible financially as well as otherwise. As respects the Militia and the Mounted Police, the war rendered the Federal Government all powerful. One of the striking evidences of its centralizing tendencies was the change that was made in the North West Mounted Police, which under the Unionist Government had its headquarters transferred from Western Canada to Ottawa and its character changed from that of a police for the unorganized territories to a Federal force with semi-military duties over the country as a whole. We shall have to amend our constitution and the spirit of it as well if, whenever industrial disputes arise and the alarm can be sounded loud enough, the Department of National Defence is to be looked to for the supply of military, naval, or air forces.

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Finally, let me cite evidences of the same tendency in another direction. Take the case of the fuel famine with which we are threatened for the approaching winter, a very real and a very grave danger. I venture to say that there is not lacking in any audience to-day, men and women who feel that it is the duty of the Federal Government to go into the coal purchasing and coal marketing business, if on no grounds other than that an emergency has arisen. As in time of war, the central government was expected to take charge of every emergency, so it is expected that this centralizing function should now continue to manifest itself, regardless altogether of what the constitution contemplated as respects property, contract, or civil rights.

It is well that we should clearly understand the situation. Provincial rights carry with them also provincial responsibilities. Confederation was a federative, not a legislative, union. The framers of our constitution were fully conscious of the difference between the two. The one meant the preservation of autonomy, the other centralization in its stead. They deliberately chose the former as the surer and the securer basis of unity, and such it is fully certain to remain.

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As I see the division of function and power under our constitution, in all these problems which affect local liberties and local interests; and in a larger way provincial liberties and provincial interests, it is not for the federal Government to usurp the rights and powers reserved by the constitution to localities and provinces, nor for localities and provinces to shift their problems for solution into the federal arena. It is for both federal and provincial governments to see that their respective rights and powers are exercised in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, co-operating wherever possible to bring about a truer harmony and a wider unity among the self-governing elements of our vast Dominion.

By a like process, I believe the unity of the Empire will best be maintained. To foster initiative and self-reliance, first of all among individuals, and to teach them the art of co-operation in the practical affairs of life, is the way to develop strong and progressive communities, which, in turn, are the strength of the provinces to which they belong, as the strength of the provinces becomes the strength of the nation as a whole. Here is the basis of Empire as well as of nationality - a co-operative commonwealth of ever-expanding communities, each

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preserving its individuality, its initiative, its independence of action, its rights and responsibilities, the whole united in spirit through an attitude of good-will.

And this leads me to a final word, which, paradoxical as it may seem, I believe to be none the less true, and that is that as, through initiative, self-reliance, and co-operation between individuals and communities, we get away from the necessity of government altogether, we approach more nearly the goal of self-government and complete freedom for the nation as well as for the individual. It is sometimes made a reproach that legislative programmes are meagre and that they contain little or nothing. If this be not due to leaving undone things that ought to be done, but to leaving along what it is best for individuals and not the state to do, the reproach may readily pass unheeded. There is such a thing as too much government, and we have had our share of it of late, in common with the rest of the world. With a national debt of over two billions three hundred and forty millions, and a population not yet nine millions, the less we have of government that can be avoided and the more of immigration that can be obtained, the better for the state and every taxpayer in the state.

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The Mail and Empire, August 31, 1922.

NEED BACKGROUND TO STUDY POLITICS

Premier King and Others Give Counsel to Liberal Women.

PASS RESOLUTIONS

Mrs. Harry Carpenter of Hamilton Re-elected President.

An imposing array of speakers, including Premier Hon. W. L. M. King, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, Senator Hardy and Mr. Wellington Hay, leader of the Ontario Liberals, yesterday addressed the annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Association of Ontario, at which Mrs. Harry Carpenter, of Hamilton, was re-elected president. The Premier urged the women of the organization to make a thorough study of the constitution of the country, to aid the development of representative and responsible government, and to realize that Liberalism signified an attitude of moderation and toleration to all.

Mrs. Harry Carpenter was in the chair, the sessions being held in the Gage Institute, with delegates present from all parts of the province. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. A. H. Beaton, president of the Toronto Liberal Women's Association, the reply to the greetings being made by Miss Rankin, of Stratford. Speakers at the morning session were Miss Kinnear, of Port Colborne, on "Property Rights of Women and the Custody of Children"; Mr. A. H. Bruce, of Unionville, on "Proportional Representation"; Mrs. Grant Needham, on the "Laurier Memorial Fund for Scholarships", and Mrs. W. J. Stevens, Toronto, who introduced a resolution that the Government should arrange that the next census should provide for the registration of a Canadian nationality. Mrs. Newton MacTavish and Miss Pearl Millard, of Newmarket, were selected as the tellers for the afternoon elections.

At the afternoon session the association passed a resolution approving of the requirement of mental and physical fitness, with the holding of a doctor's certificate as evidence of the fact, prior to the issuing of a marriage license, the issuer to be liable to have his license confiscated if he disobeyed the rule. It was decided to endorse a resolution from the Local Council of Women, favoring Government censorship of all printed matter detrimental to moral and social reform. Mrs. Arnott, the secretary, in her annual report, referred to the loss sustained by the death of Lady Laurier, honorary president of the association.

Senator Hardy, president of the Ontario Liberal Executive, told the women Liberals that they must take their part not as women, but as citizens. They must take the same knocks as men in politics. The strength of the Progressive party was in the fact that each member subscribed to the party fund and was interested in the success of the party. In concluding, he urged the Association to widen its scope in Eastern Ontario.

Mr. Wellington Hay, the next speaker, gave a review of the measures passed by the Ontario Legislature, dealing with Mothers' Allowances, the Workmen's Compensation Act and other laws. Mrs. D. W. MacDonald, of Edmonton, extended greetings from Alberta in a witty address.

Premier's Address.

The Premier declared that new liberty and new freedom were required for the people of the Dominion. The background of history, geography and natural resources must be acquired in order to understand present day problems. The individual citizen must have a voice in the affairs of the country. There were two antagonistic types, the militant and the industrial. Through the expression of individual action a great industrial commonwealth could be built up and war could not take place. The party would not need to worry about their majority if they tried to do the right thing and give expression to the will of the people. The collective consciousness of the people was akin to the voice of God. Women's present mission was a great one and should be devoted to the art of healing and of teaching. Liberalism must start in the home to uphold the principles of liberty and thus build up the great Empire.

Hon. Chas. Stewart spoke on immigration, stating the policy being followed in introducing newcomers to Canada. Quality was desired rather than quantity and mental deficients were being refused admittance. Men for the land and women for household service were the two chief classes in demand.

Mrs. Creswick brought in a resolution, which was carried, that "The convention urges the Government of the Dominion to co-operate with the British Government to promote desirable emigration of British subjects to Canada."

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Hamilton; 1st vice-president, Mrs. A. H. Beaton, Toronto; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Norman Wilson, Ottawa; recording secretary, Miss Kinnear, Port Colborne; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arnott, Hamilton; treasurer, Mrs. John MacLaren, Brockville, and members at large, Mrs. Homer White, Picton: Mrs. W. W. Link, Leamington, and Miss Christine MacPhail, Sault Ste Marie.

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Toronto Globe, August 30, 1922. D 10519

Liberals of Ontario Dine Premier King

Sharp at 7 o'clock tonight the guests will sit down to the banquet at the King Edward Hotel given by the Ontario Liberal Association and the Women's Ontario Liberal Association to the Prime Minister of Canada, Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King.

Mr. King will be the first speaker, responding to the toast, "The Premier of Canada." The toast to "Canada—Our Country" will be proposed by Wellington Hay, Leader of the Liberal party in Ontario, and will be replied to by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration.

Senator A. C. Hardy, Brockville, and Mrs. H. H. Carpenter, Hamilton, will be the presiding officers of the meeting.

The function will be quite informal.

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Toronto Globe, August 31, 1922.

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IDEAL OF LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN TO WELD CANADIAN NATION WITH UNITY AND GOOD-WILL

Mackenzie King Sets His Course by Guiding Star of Laurier's Life—To Develop a Co-operative Commonwealth of Ever-expanding Communities, Each Preserving Its Individuality and Initiative, and All United in Spirit Through an Attitude of Good-will

THIRD PARTIES ALWAYS SPRING UP FOLLOWING PERIODS OF TORY RULE

Echoing the high ideals of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his distinguished predecessor in the leadership of the Liberal party in Canada, Premier William Lyon Mackenzie King, speaking at the King Edward Hotel last night, pointed the way to a united Canada and a nation of strong, self-reliant individuals, whose communities should breathe the spirit of good-will across the continent.

The occasion was that of a banquet tendered to the Dominion Premier by the Ontario Liberal and the Ontario Women's Liberal Associations. A thousand individuals, men and women, Liberal workers in various spheres, and Liberal members in the Ontario Legislature, made the most of the opportunity—the first since Rt. Hon. Mr. King's return to power—to tender their tributes of respect, admiration and promise of continued loyalty to the cause of Liberalism.

Opposes Centralization.

In vigorous and clear-cut declaration, the Prime Minister sketched Liberalism's opportunities and duties in the after-the-war period. He emphasized once more the need for decentralization of authority and power in the hands of an Ottawa Executive, as fostered during Tory regime, and a return to those conditions of government and a national psychology wherein the people sought and cherished self-expression and self-reliance.

In essence his message was as to the necessity of individuals, communities and Provinces accepting those responsibilities which the Fathers of Confederation, in drafting the Constitution, had deemed it wise for each to retain, and his warning against too much government. In the former way lay national virility and strength, and in the latter national weakness.

Tories Cause Third Parties.

The cheers which preceded and followed the Premier's message punctuated references to Toryism and its shortcomings. Third parties, he said, were essentially the product of Toryism, and could find national sustenance only under Toryism. With Liberalism in power there was no need or necessity for third parties, and, he added, "it will be the fault of Liberalism if it is not broad enough to make it unnecessary for any third party in the future."

His one criticism of the present Leader of the Opposition was that his whole attitude to national conditions and events radiated ill-will instead of good-will. He forgot, in his denunciations of things as they are, that his carpings were really directed against the people, who had directed an exit of Tory Government. His big and enthusiastic audience applauded the passing comment that Hon. Arthur Meighen had never held the confidence of the people, nor had he attained office by their sanction. His Ministry, pointed out Premier King, had not even been sanctioned by his party followers throughout the nation.

Charming "Chairman."

Mrs. H. H. Carpenter, President of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association, made an ideal "Chairman," and, with brief complimentary remarks, introduced the Prime Minister to his audience. Senator A. C. Hardy, Brockville, President of the Ontario Liberal Association, proposed the toast to the Prime Minister, to which Right Hon. Mr. King made response. "Our Country," was proposed by F. Wellington Hay, Provincial Liberal Leader, in a brief and to the point discussion of Provincial affairs, and seconded by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior in the King Government, in an address upon affairs affecting his own department, and particularly immigration matters.

In opening his address, Premier King alluded in the most complimentary terms to Sir Allen Aylesworth, K.C., seated at the head table, whom he referred to as "the grand old man of Liberalism in Ontario."

Prime Minister's Speech.

"Were I to express in a word the motive which above all others has guided me in these few brief years of endeavor to have the fortunes of our party, and now the larger destinies of our country, conform to Liberal aims and aspirations, I would say it was the spirit of unity and good-will of which the great Liberal Convention held in Ottawa in August, 1919, was so outstanding an expression. We must ever go back to that vast gathering, representative as no other assemblage in our country's history has ever been of Liberal thought and opinion, to find the place of new beginnings, a dividing line between successive periods in our party's history.

"Look for a moment at the position of the party as it was when that convention was called. In 1911 the party had gone down to defeat on a great issue. Had the course of the world's events been other than what it was, it is not improbable that, after five years of Tory rule, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier still vigorous, though venerable, the party would have been returned to power in the general elections which in the normal course would have come in 1916. It did not take long to disclose the mistake that had been made in the rejection of reciprocity.

War and Unionism.

"It will be recalled, even now that the country was experiencing a depression which was threatening to go from bad to worse, when the war came. There can be no doubt that between the war and Unionism the Tory party got a lease of life which no other combination under heaven

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could have given it.

"But while the war and Unionism served to strengthen the hold of the Tories upon the country, they both served temporarily to demoralize, to no inconsiderable degree, the Liberal forces. This is not said by way of objection or carping criticism; it is a mere statement of fact. War has always been destructive of Liberal thought and ideas. Liberalism has invariably come to a low ebb in periods of war.

Liberal Principles Proved.

"The revival and reunion of the Liberal forces which has followed the termination of the war and the extermination of Unionism is evidence alike of the inherent worth of Liberal principles in matters of Government and the inherent worth, as well, of many of those who differed in point of view from their fellows as to the policy it was wisest to pursue in that great period of crisis in the world's affairs. Let us never forget that when Liberals cease to respect independence of judgment and honest differences of opinion in their own ranks they have ceased to be worthy the name by which they are called.

"It is a remarkable fact in our political history that third parties have owed their origin to a period of Tory rule, have seldom if ever come into being under a Liberal Administration and have as seldom found ground sufficient to justify their continuance under a restoration of Liberal control. This third party had become an active, conscious force in this Province and many times so in the Middle West. It was a part of its shibboleth to hold aloof from each of the old parties—an attitude to which the alleged combination of the old parties under 'Unionism' lent undoubted strength.

"Here, surely, were divisions enough. To gather these forces together anew, to have each feel that it was again in the home of its friends, to revive, to restore, to rebuild what in the intervening period had been submerged or shattered—this was the aim, this was the purpose and the vision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when, as one of the last acts of his great career, he conceived the idea and laid plans for the calling of a convention which would serve to reunite the democratic forces of our country and make them as one in the work of reconstruction of our vast Dominion in this period of readjustment following the great war.

Spirit of Laurier Lives.

"Alas, before the month set for the calling of the convention our great Leader had passed away. Thousands of those who had been waiting for the day of the convention to bring him the assurance of their personal devotion and renewed allegiance were permitted only to pay their homage at the side of his grave. Such are the ways of God in His dealings with men. But, though the great Leader was gone, his spirit was never more present. It dominated the convention. Others spoke, but it presided—the spirit of unity and good-will, the guiding star of Laurier's life, the secret motive of all his policies.

"You want to know the motive I have had at heart. You want me to point you to the star by which I have sought to direct the fortunes of our party, and by which, under added and very great responsibilities, I am striving with such strength and vision as may be vouchsafed by Providence to help mould the destinies of our country. I have disclosed it to you—the spirit of unity and good-will; the spirit of that great convention, representative of all shades of Liberal thought and opinion, by which I was entrusted with the leadership of the party; the spirit of that great, good man, beloved and honored as few have ever been in life and remembered and revered as few shall ever be in death.

Ground Regained.

"In the three years that have elapsed since the Liberal Convention was held the party has retrieved some of the fortunes it had lost; if today we are again in power and entrusted with the responsibility of administering the nation's affairs it is because the men and women of our country whose aims and sentiments are Liberal have recognized this supreme purpose as the goal of our ambition and have discovered in it a purpose akin to their own in all that pertains to our country's need and highest development.

"If before the war good-will was essential between the many diverse elements of which our country is composed, how infinitely greater is the need for good-will today, after all the ill-will that the war has served to breed.

Meighen a Poor Loser.

"The one criticism I have to make of my distinguished adversary, the present Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, is that his whole attitude appears to be one of ill-will. His sarcasm, never too refined, has given place under the disappointment of defeat to a poignant bitterness. He is, as Sir Lomer Gouin said of him, 'a poor loser.' Everyone is in the wrong but himself. Everyone who does not think and act as he does is committing some heinous offense, is grossly betraying some sacred trust, is guilty of perfidy, duplicity or furtive chicanery—to use his favorite characterizations.

"Now, a public man who employs that kind of vocabulary on the platform will not last long as a party leader. It is that sort of talk that, sooner or later, brings a nation, or a party, as well as an individual, to destruction.

"Mr. Meighen seems to forget that it is not the Liberals or the Progressives or myself, but the electorate, the people of Canada, that he is indicting when he uses such terms. After all, it was the people of the country who, on December 6, left him without a single follower in six Provinces out of the nine, and, if we except the constituencies that returned his supporters by a minority of votes, that left him with a smaller following in Parliament today than he had Cabinet Ministers when he went to the polls.

Glass Houses and Stones.

"He forgets that he really never had any place in the confidence of the people; that it was himself, not the people, not even his own party, who was responsible for his being at the head of the Government for such time as he held office. People who live in glass houses should be careful not to throw stones. Mr. Meighen is the last person in Canada who should seek to impute motives or talk of ulterior aims.

"It is good-will, not ill-will, that is most needed if unity is to be achieved in the larger purposes of our national life, and good-will, let it never be forgotten, lies in the endeavor to understand, interpret and respect the other man's point of view, not in seeking to misconstrue or to arouse prejudice against it.

"We did not wait till Parliament assembled to seek to remove the causes of discord and the differences which have kept apart elements in our country which should have been working in common for the country's good. The general elections having disclosed a Liberal East and a Progressive West, I made it known immediately that a united, not a divided, Canada would be the supreme aim of the new Administration, and I sought to effect this by an attitude of good-will toward those who had opposed us in the contest, but, nevertheless, were one with us in the fundamental purpose of overthrowing autocracy and restoring representative and responsible government.

Olive Branch to West.

"In the formation of the Cabinet I was prepared to disregard differences that were not fundamental, and would gladly have taken into the Government members of the Progressive party possessing its confidence in largest measure, not only in order that this great body of political opinion might have its due influence in the shaping of policy at the Cabinet table, but that Western Canada might feel doubly assured that its needs and its problems would be certain of every consideration.

"For reasons of their own, our Progressive friends were not able to see their way at the time to take advantage of this opportunity, but they met us in the spirit in which they had been approached. They publicly announced that their attitude would be one, not of opposition to, but of support of, the Administration in the carrying out of Liberal and Progressive policies. And in Parliament they have acted in accordance with this profession. I think the experience of a session has been sufficient to disclose that neither the Liberals nor the Progressives have anything in common with the Tory Opposition, with Tory attitude or principles or methods, and I think it has helped to demonstrate the greater relative advantage to each of a closer union in seeking to work out the aims we have in common.

"Notwithstanding that the Province of Alberta returned Progressives only, and that the attitude assumed at the time would have left that Province without representation in the Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Stewart, the former Premier of Alberta, sits today in Parliament as the Minister for Alberta in the Federal Cabinet. If a finer expression can be found of the spirit of unity and good-will than that which the Province of Quebec has shown toward a sister Province in our Canadian West, I should like to be told of it.

Railroad Policy.

"I might cite the Government's policy with respect to the control and operation of the railroads—the largest problem which, perhaps, we

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have—as an expression of the spirit I have mentioned. A contrary attitude would have sought to emphasize differences, not to reconcile them. Had the opponents of Government ownership and operation been insistent on their point of view, had its advocates been equally insistent, we would not have come nearer a solution of the problem; we might have helped to estrange elements and sections of our country that should be working in harmony for its common good. As it is, we have adopted a policy which, aiming at a reconciliation, not an enlargement of differences, is fair to all concerned—fair alike to the advocates and opponents of public ownership and operation of railroads, and to the taxpayers of the country, who, after all, are the ones most affected and most entitled to consideration.

"Our Budget, though not too welcome, either to the Tory Opposition or to the Progressive group, was another endeavor in the same direction, having primarily in mind the position, as well as the needs of the country at the present time. It was an endeavor to avoid extremes, to find, if possible, the happy mean. Alas! there is no happy mean where taxation is involved. No one likes taxation, and, unfortunately, there is no escape from it. True, our numbers, being what they are, it looked at one moment as if we might have to face a possible defeat through the combined opposition of Tories and Progressives, about as anomalous a situation as could be imagined, but we had framed our Budget in accordance with our professions and what we considered was tending in the right direction.

Faith in Fielding.

"We believed that the country had faith in Mr. Fielding's long experience and wise judgment, and we were prepared to defend our Budget, if need be, before the country as a whole, as being not in the special interest of any one class or group in the community, but, having regard to our own and world readjustments, as nearly in the common interest as could be devised.

"I might mention, as evidencing the same desire to further unity based on a spirit of good-will, the course adopted by the Government with respect to a reconsideration of the problems affecting the returned soldiers, with respect to the establishment of a Wheat Board, and with respect to the continued suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, in other words, the question of railway rate revision—all of them matters which occupied a considerable time in discussion. All of these were problems which affected more especially one particular class or part of the country. The aim in each case was to accommodate, not to antagonize, and, having regard for the good of all, to go just as far as circumstances would permit in meeting special needs or local interests.

Warning Sounded.

"I have referred to the period of the war, and to the inevitable subversion of Liberal principles and ideas which war necessarily occasions. This has found its expression, among other things, in a tendency toward centralization in matters of government, which, to my way of thinking, is hazardous, if not most dangerous. It is perilous to our national life and it is fraught equally with peril to our interimperial relations.

"But it is not in the Imperial arena that we need so greatly to fear on the score of centralization today. The war emphasized, and at the same time disclosed, its significance to numbers of our fellow-countrymen Strangely enough, at a time when we appear to have seen and to have escaped the danger in the wider arena, we seem to be growing indifferent to it within the smaller. Most curious of all is the circumstance that it is from the Provinces themselves that the danger appears mostly to arise. Let me cite three or four concrete illustrations from the practical problems of today.

Grain Marketing.

"Take, first of all, the marketing of grain, an all-important problem to Western Canada. Western sentiment was strongly for a Federal Wheat Board with compulsory powers in the buying and selling of the grain of the Prairie Provinces. Unquestionably because during the war, under the powers of a War Measures Act, the Government was enabled, without regard to the Constitution, to grant unlimited powers to a board of its own creation, our Western friends have come to view with impatience the restraints which the Constitution imposes for the safeguarding of contracts, by reserving to the Provincial Governments jurisdiction in such matters.

"With respect to unemployment, the natural impulse of localities has been to shift their burden upon the Provinces, and the Provinces in turn to look to the Federal Governments for relief.

"When the coal miners' strike occurred in Nova Scotia, it was to the Federal authorities that an immediate appeal was made for troops. It seemed to be regarded as a matter of course that this appeal should be made by the owners of the properties concerned to the Federal Government, notwithstanding that matters pertaining to property and civil rights are by the Constitution assigned to the care of the Provincial Legislatures, and that Parliament in its wisdom has decreed that the militia can be called out only in aid of the civil power in accordance with a course of procedure definitely prescribed, and which makes the local authorities responsible financially as well as otherwise.

"As respects the militia and the Mounted Police, the war rendered the Federal Government all-powerful. One of the striking evidences of its centralizing tendencies was the change that was made in the Northwest Mounted Police, which, under the Unionist Government, had its headquarters transferred from Western Canada to Ottawa and its character changed from that of a police for the unorganized territories to a Federal force with semi-military duties over the country as a whole. We shall have to amend our Constitution and the spirit of it as well, if, whenever industrial disputes arise and the alarm can be sounded loud enough, the Department of National Defense is to be looked to for the supply of military, naval or air forces.

The Fuel Famine.

"Finally, let me cite evidences of the same tendency in another direction. Take the case of the fuel famine with which we are threatened for the approaching winter—a very real and a very great danger.

"I venture to say that there is not lacking in any audience today men and women who feel that it is the duty of the Federal Government to go into the coal purchasing and coal marketing business, if on no ground other than that an emergency has arisen. As in time of war the central Government was expected to take charge of every emergency, so it is expected that this centralizing function should now continue to manifest itself, regardless altogether of what the Constitution contemplated as respects property, contract, or civil rights.

"It is well that we should clearly understand the situation. Provincial rights carry with them also Provincial responsibilities. Confederation was a confederative, not a legislative, union. The framers of our Constitution were fully conscious of the difference between the two. The one meant the preservation of autonomy, the other centralization in its stead. They deliberately chose the former as the surer and the securer basis of unity, and such it is fully certain to remain.

Must Not Shift Duties.

"As I see the division of function and power under our Constitution, in all these problems which affect local liberties and local interests, and in a larger way Provincial liberties and Provincial interests, it is not for the Federal Government to usurp the rights and powers reserved by the Constitution to localities and Provinces, nor for localities and Provinces to shift their problems for solution into the Federal arena. It is for both Federal and Provincial Governments to see that the powers are exercised in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, co-operating wherever possible to bring about a truer harmony and a wider unity among the self-governing elements of our vast Dominion.

"By a like process, I believe the unity of the Empire will best be maintained. To foster initiative and self-reliance, first of all among individuals, and to teach them the art of co-operation in the practical affairs of life, is the way to develop strong and progressive communities, which, in turn, are the strength of the Provinces to which they belong, as the strength of the Provinces becomes the strength of the nation as a whole.

"Here is the basis of Empire as well as of nationality—a co-operative Commonwealth of ever-expanding communities, each preserving its individuality, its initiative, its independence of action, its rights and responsibilities—the whole united in spirit through an attitude of goodwill.

Approaching the Ideal.

"And this leads me to a final word, which, paradoxical as it may seem, I believe to be none the less true, and that is that as, through initiative, self-reliance and co-operation between individuals and communities, we get away from the necessity of government altogether, we approach more nearly the goal of self-government, and complete freedom for the nation as well as for the individual.

Provincial Leader Speaks.

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Mr. F. Wellington Hay, after some humorous references to the length of the speech he intended to make, said that the Liberals in the Ontario Legislature had to recognize, in the passing of legislation, that the measures were all practically Liberal legislation, and they could not very well oppose it, because it was part of the Provincial Liberal program. Liberalism's representatives, he said, felt it was necessary they should help to create and bring about just such legislation "as you believe would be beneficial to the whole Province of Ontario."

Discussing the Chippawa expenditures, he said that personally he believed Chippawa would work out tremendously profitably to the whole Province. Eventually power should be supplied to the farming industry.

Startles One Listener.

The Ontario Leader then touched on the increase in the per capita debt of Ontario since 1904, which had risen from $2.60 to $69.50. This last item was received by a loud whistle of dismay from an astonished auditor. The next five years would be the testing time, said Mr. Hay. It was not a time to try out any new form of government. It was a time to get together as business people for the purpose of conserving the Provincial assets, and for a business administration, and to bring back that responsible government not existing since 1905.

The Chippawa obligation, Mr. Hay believed, would work out as a general benefit to all the people. The Liberal party, he proceeded, was not opposed to Hydro-radials. He hoped that within the present generation conditions would be such that railway branch lines could be run by electric energy. "I say we have all the steel rails we require, but we do require users for the electric energy we have developed in Ontario."

Mr. Hay emphasized the desirability of having administration of the assets of the Province by responsible Ministers. Those who had studied political conditions would admit that a great deal of the strength of the Liberal party in the years gone by came from the farming communities, because the farmers were then, and always would be, treated fairly by the Liberal party. A farmer had as much right to sit in the Legislature as a doctor or a lawyer, but he had no more right.

Tribute to Mr. Dewart.

"We do desire co-operation and help from all," said Mr. Hay. They had to bring about that good-will and good feeling Mr. King had spoken of. The principles of Liberalism must not fall. "We must go on, even if temporarily to defeat"—go on in their desire to bring about legislation beneficial to all the people. He asked them to keep in mind the standard of their candidates. Candidates "should be willing to make certain sacrifices in the interests of the people," and not desire prominence or publicity.

Mr. Hay's reference to Mr. Dewart in connection with the defeat of the Hearst Administration — due to the "efforts of one man probably more than another, without the help and co-operation I think he should have had"—was received with tremendous cheering by the audience.

Voice From the West.

Hon. Charles Stewart said that under Conservative rule the West had resented the apathy in respect to its interests, and the defeat of reciprocity gave rise to a feeling that perhaps the Liberal party could not help the West. He had suffered personally from the rise of agrarian parties, but he believed still, he declared, that he was right and that the policy enunciated by the Liberal party was the best for Western Canada.

He had travelled through the West, he said, and when the time came he thought they would get from Western Canada an expression of opinion that would be a surprise to the Liberals in the East. The watchword of Canada now must be economy, he proceeded, and told how, at the close of the last session of Parliament, Deputy Ministers had been called together and told that the Civil Service should be reduced to the size of the personnel of 1914.

The Orient was imitating Western methods, Germany would revive, and when Russia was settled, and Europe prosperous, Canada would have to realize that producing costs would have to come down if she was to hold her place in the markets of the world.

Problem of Immigration.

Discussing immigration, he said they should bring to Canada only those whom Canada could assimilate, people who would stand by Canada in the dark days.

Great Britain was a good place to get immigrants, but at present many of them wanted to live in the cities. Efforts in Great Britain now were restricted to rural sections, and they also were going to work the "teen-age" field of lads to the fullest extent. Balkan immigrants were selected carefully, and Scandinavian countries prohibited Canadian propaganda.

In the central United States, Mr. Stewart continued, conditions were such at present that farmers could not sell their holdings except at a sacrifice. When conditions improved "we will have a large immigration from the central United States."

Quality Before Quantity.

"In a word, it is quality rather than quantity," said Mr. Stewart of immigration.

He hoped the Provinces would hold out the right hand of fellowship to British and United States immigrants, and from Ontario west he had been assured, he said, that such welcome would be extended. They also would supply his department as to just what immigrants they wanted, and in what numbers, so the department could meet their demands.

"Today there is every evidence of prosperity coming to Canada as in 1896," concluded Mr. Stewart, amid cheers. "An era of prosperity has started because the people of Canada have confidence." He hoped to see Canada a country of triple the population she had now.

At the Head Table.

At the head table, in addition to the joint Chairmen and the guest of honor, were: Hon. Nelson Parliament, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature; Dr. J. P. Rankin, M.P.; J. E. Day, K.C.; George Wilkie, K.C.; W. G. Raymond, M.P.; E. A. Lapierre, M.P.; Mrs. Newton MacTavish, Vice-President Ontario Women's Liberal Association; Howard Cane, Vice-President Ontario Liberal Association; G. N. Gordon, M.P., Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Vice-President Ontario Women's Liberal Association; Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration; F. Wellington Hay, Leader of the Liberal party in Ontario; Mrs. A. H. Beaton, President of Toronto Liberal Association; Hon. T. A. Low; Sir Allen Aylesworth, K.C.; J. H. Spence, K.C.; Mrs. H. G. Arnott, Hamilton, Secretary Ontario Women's Liberal Association; Senator A. B. McCoig; Madam Belanger, Ottawa, Vice-President Eastern Ontario Liberal Association; A. J. Young, L. O'Connor, J. B. Bartram, Thomas Marshall, M.P.P., and Rev. D. A. E. Henry of Deer Park Presbyterian Church.

Among those noticed in the audience were: J. W. Curry, K.C.; W. D. Euler, M.P.; A. P. Mewhinney, M.P.P.; R. R. Hall, M.P.P.; Gideon Grant, K.C.; R. J. McLaughlin, K.C.; Dr. John Sneath, William Mulock, jun., Norman C. McEachren, Austin Ross, W. J. O'Reilly, William Adams, J. E. L. Streight, Philip Kiely, William Douglas, C. E. Bachly, Alexander MacGregor, J. J. M. Landy, Dr. Thomas Callahan, Dr. Murray, J. G. Ramsden.

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The Toronto Globe, August 31, 1922.

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THE PREMIER IN TORONTO.

Mr. King has every reason to be satisfied with the welcome which he received at the various meetings that he has addressed on his visit to Toronto. At the Liberal banquet last evening he reviewed the history of the Liberal party in recent times, and especially in the last three years. The war and the formation of the Union Government gave the Conservative party a new though short lease of life and temporarily demoralized the Liberal party. Of this the Premier did not complain. War has always been destructive of Liberal ideas. The great historic instance is the submergence of Liberalism in England during the Napoleonic wars and for some time afterward. War, however necessary, involves restraints upon free speech which are at variance with Liberalism. It increases the authority and power of Government at the expense of Parliament. In both periods, too, there was violent revolution which had its reaction in fear of even moderate reform.

It is wise to accept these conditions in a philosophical way. We can hardly be surprised that a war which, besides causing immense destruction of life and property, overthrew three Empires and left Europe almost in chaos should have divided and disturbed a political party. It is remarkable that the revival of the Liberal party in Canada was so much more rapid than that of English Liberalism in the period to which we have referred. The revival, said the Premier, is evidence alike of the inherent worth of Liberal principles, and of the inherent worth of those whose convictions forced them to differ with their fellows. "Let us never forget that when Liberals cease to respect independence of judgment and honest difference of opinion in their own ranks they have ceased to be worthy the name by which they are called." The life of the Liberal-Conservative coalition or union after the war was brief; it really came to an end, as it should have done, when its purpose was achieved, and the attempt to keep it alive by pumping oxygen into its lungs was a melancholy failure. But the Liberals had to deal not only with the division created in their ranks in 1917, but with the new movement represented by the Progressive party. Confronted with the difficulties created by the two divisions, it is remarkable that the Liberals did so well in the elections of 1921, and returned about one-half of the members of the new House of Commons.

The story of the attempt to bring Progressives into the new Ministry was recalled. Although the attempt failed the Progressives gave a general support to the Government, as was natural, considering the similarity of their aims. The Government on its part sought to meet the views of Parliament, of which it regards itself as a committee, not a master. This attitude was taken in regard to the national railways, and also in regard to the tariff. The Budget was described as an endeavor to avoid extremes and find the happy mean.

In more than one of his Toronto addresses the Premier referred to a tendency toward centralization in Government, which he regards as one of the results of the war. In earlier days Liberals fought for Provincial autonomy against the encroachments of the central authority. Today, according to Mr. King, it is the Provinces that are seeking to impose responsibility and authority upon the Dominion Government. He referred in this connection to the controversy over the marketing of grain, unemployment, the coal miners' strike in Nova Scotia, and the fuel famine. He spoke strongly for the Federal principle of local self-government, and for individual self-reliance combined with co-operation. We would not go so far as to say that the Dominion Government has no responsibilities in these matters. We need, for the solution of our problems, all that the Federal and Provincial authorities can do, all that individual enterprise can do. But we agree that the bounds between Federal and Provincial authority should be carefully observed, and that there should be as far as possible co-operation and freedom from overlapping and duplication of work.

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SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's address at the banquet tendered to him by the Ontario Liberal Association was an eloquent effort. It was full of those sonorous generalities so dear to the gentleman about whose ample form the mantle of Sir Wilfred Laurier fits so loosely. There was the usual flow of rounded sentences extolling Liberal principles and a repetition of his entirely incorrect statement that third parties have their origin only under Toryism—a statement obviously ridiculous in the light of what has happened in the Liberal-governed provinces of the Prairie West.

The amiable generalities in Mr. King's speech will pass without comment. The country has come to expect them as characteristic. There is one part of his address, however, that is worthy of more than passing notice—his protest against the tendency to centralization in government, a tendency that is due not so much to a spirit of autocracy in the central government as to the readiness of civil and provincial authorities to unload their responsibilities upon the Federal administration. The King Government has been under fire for some time for its failure to deal adequately with pressing problems—the Wheat Board, unemployment, and more latterly the fuel situation. The Premier made use of his opportunity Wednesday to voice his conviction that in attempting to drop these problems on the doorstep of the Federal Government the municipalities and the Provinces were shirking their responsibilities.

"As I see the division of function and power under our Constitution, in all these problems which affect local liberties and local interests, and in a larger way Provincial liberties and Provincial interests, it is not for the Federal Government to usurp the rights and powers reserved by the Constitution to localities and Provinces, nor for localities and Provinces to shift their problems for solution into the Federal arena," he says. "It is for both Federal and Provincial Governments to see that the powers are exercised in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, co-operating wherever possible to bring about a truer harmony and a wider unity among the self-governing elements of our vast Dominion." Mr. King may be seeking to keep clear of troublesome problems, but he is on sound ground in his criticism of centralization. Shifting of responsibility is a human failing and, applied to public affairs, inevitably leads to the piling up of problems at the point where there can be no further shifting. The Premier was wont to condemn centralization of authority, under the late government, as essentially a product of Toryism, but he is rapidly learning that responsibilities are thrust upon governments rather than voluntarily assumed. His opponents will probably enjoy his discomfiture, but Mr. King's well known dislike for anything likely to disturb the placid level of his reign at Ottawa may help to check an evil that under the driving needs of war time attained disturbing proportions and contributed in no small measure to the downfall of the Meighen administration.

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The Mail and Empire, Toronto, September 4, 1922. D 10526

PREMIER KING'S SPEECH.

At the party banquet tendered to him at the King Edward Hotel Wednesday night, Premier King delivered a homily on "good will." In the benignant mood proper to a discourse on that subject he declared that the whole attitude of Mr. Meighen appears to be one of ill will. He quoted no passages from the Opposition Leader's speeches in support of this imputation, and there is little chance that he will, even if invited to do so by Mr. Meighen. People will recall The Globe's story of a conversation between a French-Canadian member of the House of Commons and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which the former was represented as being much worked up on account of a speech which Mr. Meighen was alleged to have delivered, a speech full of bite and sting against French-Canadians. Mr. Meighen asked The Globe to name the date of the speech and was assured that the conversation was as reported. It was not the conversation, however, that he wanted The Globe to verify, but its statement that he had delivered a speech full of bite and sting, etc., against the French-Canadians. The Globe was never able to quote from that speech or to name the date on which it was delivered. The fact is, as Mr. Meighen pointed out, he had never made such a speech and the pages of Hansard would be searched in vain to find the report of such a speech of his. Mr. King, who now seeks to pose as the apostle of good will in Canada and to represent Mr. Meighen as a man of ill-will, presents no documentary evidence that he is entitled so to rank himself or so to write down Mr. Meighen. No man in the public life of this country has ever shown larger tolerance or broader Canadianism or a more earnest desire to promote harmony among his fellow citizens than Mr. Meighen.

Mr. King refers to the "great "Liberal Convention held in Ottawa "in August, 1919," as a fountain of good will. "I have," he said, "disclosed it to you—the spirit of "unity and good will: the spirit of "that great convention representative of all shades of Liberal "thought and opinion by which I "was entrusted with the leadership "of the party." Again he is careful to avoid reference to the letter of the proceedings of that convention. The delegates who were present will have difficulty in remembering any particular outpouring of the spirit of good will there. As we all remember there was some wrestling for the prize of the leadership, which finally fell to Mr. King because of the support of the French-Canadian delegates, who had no use for his chief competitor, Mr. Fielding, because of the latter's support of Union Government and of the enforcement of the Compulsory Service Act. The thing for which that convention will be long remembered is the platform it adopted and Mr. King's falseness to the principal articles of that platform. The convention declared for a very large measure of free trade and for reduction of the tariff duties outside of its free trade list. Its members, including Mr. King, solemnly pledged themselves to implement this tariff policy by legislation as soon as their party should be returned to power. That was the policy and that was the pledge, and one of the most unheroic things in the public life of this country is Mr. King's shabby excuse-making for going back on that policy and breaking of that pledge. He has not been in the habit of mentioning the convention of 1919 of late, and it is unfortunate that when he did mention it on Wednesday evening he avoided reference to the forsaken tariff plank and pledge.

Mr. King's speeches would be more interesting if they dealt with public questions and expressed with clearness Government's intentions with regard to these questions and could point to Government achievements. But his Government has done nothing that he can desire to dwell upon. For sheer want of something to talk about under that head he spoke of the Wheat Board. How maladroit! Just when the disappointed and humbugged farmers of the West are coming on the market with their new wheat, to find the prices going down, and just when they are in the mood to boil over against the political manipulators who foisted the new and useless Wheat Board upon them, why had he to mention the unlucky subject?

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CHATHAM DAILY NEWS

Clipped from issue Sept. 9 1922

D 10527

Hon. W. L. M. King

The Chatham Daily News
Chatham, Ontario.
A. C. WOODWARD, Publisher and Proprietor.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT

In his Toronto speech recently, Premier King took occasion to make the statement that Canada was suffering at the present day from too much government.

The premier's statement has awakened responsive echoes in many quarters where the echoes—or other sounds—are not always by any means so responsive. The Sarnia Canadian Observer, not always or often an ardent friend of the present administration, has this to say:

> The sentiments of the premier will find an echo in the hearts of many of his countrymen. There has been too great a tendency toward the multiplication of process in the administration of government that are expensive and add nothing to efficiency or to a result calculated to promote progress.
>
> Canada has an enormous territory with an exceedingly sparce population. It requires no expert mathematician to calculate that there must be a limit beyond which the expenses of government cannot go without working serious damage to the country's interests.
>
> Canada today is carrying a very heavy burden of debt created by the war and by the assumption of ownership of two unfortunate railway enterprises In order to tackle the problem of bringing this debt to a successful liquidation the country must be administered on lines embodying sound business principles. It will not do to simply keep piling on taxation. The reasonable thing to do is to cut down administrative expenses. Canada today requires a regime of the strictest economy to give her an opportunity to get on her feet. If Premier King lays his course in that direction he can count upon the support of the best element in the country. It must be recognized that we cannot go on indefinitely piling up debt. We are under a serious handicap as it is and we must plan to get up even with our obligations at the earliest moment.
>
> A reduction in taxation would prove a wonderful national tonic. Nothing better could be desired to give heart to the people and cause them to realize the greatness of the future which awaits an energetic development of the country's resources.

We Have Plenty of 'Em

Taken by and large, Canada is pretty well equipped with administrative facilities. In fact, a casual observer from a strange and distant land, might consider we have an overdose.

Take, for instance, the average township in Ontario. It has four successive layers and administrators on top of it. On the bottom is the township council; then the county council; then the provincial government; and finally, on top of the heap, the federal government.

This does not take into accounta whole lot of semi-governmental or semi-administrative organizations and institutions that impose burdens of one sort and another. There are all sort of officials and commissions more or less irresponsible, busily at work in the interests—or otherwise—of the public. And there are organizations like the Provincial Health Board, responsible neither to the elected administrators above nor to the elected administrators beneath or like the Fire Underwriters' Association, responsible to nobody but its own members, existing to tell taxpayers what they should spend and when and how they should spend it

Take our city. We have no county council. City council nominally combines the functions exercised in rural districts by both township and county councils. But we have, separate from the city council but governing the same set of ratepayers, a group of elective or appointive boards—the board of education, the library board, the water commission, the public utilities commission.

Yes, it looks like an overdose.

Theoretically, of course, each organization has its distinct and separate function, independent of all the others. But if the duties of these bodies do not overlap, the taxes they levy certainly do.

In some western provinces—Ontario has not yet reached, but is rapidly attaining that point—there are three sets of income taxes, federal, provincial and municipal. Which is a reminder that all these piled up administrations cost money, and that the money all comes out of the one purse.

Killing Individual Initiative

Premier King, however, did not—as we interpret it—allude to "too much government" primarily or largely in the sense of too many governmental institutions. Rather, he seems to have implied that the problem lay in the growing inclination of the individual to "leave it to George"—George signifying that overburdened goat, the general taxpayer.

What the individual formerly did of, by and for himself, he now expects to be done for him by some governmental agency.

He looks to the government to train him in his youth, make him prosperous in his manhood and care for him in his old age. And, along with this, he expects the government to do for him a thousand and one things that the individual should be left to do for himself.

Individual initiative made Canada something worth while; dependence upon government pap, handouts and assistance of one sort and another are well calculated to undo the work of the pioneers. The future growth of Canada depends on individual initiative; and individual initiative cannot develop where every ncentive to its development is removed. No government can do for Canadians the things they should do for themselves.

"Govern us as little as possible" is an old English maxim; but a sound one We are learning to lean too much upon the government, the general taxpayer and the other fellow; and forgetting how to stand on our own feet The cost of a lot of governmental, legislative and social fuss, feathers and frills is becoming burdensome to the thrifty and industrious in all walks of life who form the real backbone of the country.

Some of these days there is going to be a clean-up; and a whole lot of assorted fads will go into the discard, or be quoted on the market a great deal lower than German marks or even Russian roubles.

The Toronto Globe, August 31, 1922.

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LOFTY IDEALS HELD BY LIBERAL WOMEN ON PUBLIC WELFARE

Great Gathering Goes on Record as Advocating Legislation Which Indicates That Women's Liberal Association Is in Forefront of Forces Working for Improvement of Public and Private Life—Premier King Defines True Meaning of Liberalism

LAWS AFFECTING CHILDREN RECEIVE FULL DISCUSSION

Representing the Liberal women of the Province, some 150 delegates gathered in the Gage Institute yesterday for the annual convention of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association. Mrs. Harry Carpenter, President, occupied the chair. Besides the friendly exchange of opinion on matters of pressing importance to women generally, and the subsequent passing of resolutions, addresses were given by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier; the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration, who visited the meeting in the afternoon; Senator Hardy of Belleville; Mr. Wellington Hay, M.P.P.; Miss Kinnear of Port Colborne; Mr. A. H. Bruce of Unionville, and Mrs. Edith Macdonald of Edmonton, Alta.

Premier Addresses Meeting.

"I wish I could begin to express the pleasure that it gives me to take this opportunity to meet so many representative Liberal women of the Province," began Premier King. The victory of the Liberal party in the last Federal election had not been surprising, he added, when it was realized what splendid work the women had done in the campaign, and, on behalf of the Cabinet and the members of the House, he desired to thank them for the great service rendered in the Liberal cause in December last.

What Liberalism Means.

"My great hope is that you will continue that work, now that the Liberal party is in power," he continued, "so that we may be able to realize some of the aims and objects we have had in seeking that power. Our party is a means toward an end—not an end in itself. The betterment of conditions for our fellowmen, and the freedom and liberty of all—these are the great aims of Liberalism, and they can only be reached in some appreciable measure by helping to organize public opinion in a manner which will compel legislators to express those sentiments in just laws."

Must Study History.

What was most needed today, he said, was a great educational campaign on Liberalism itself, especially for the women who were now entering political fields for the first time. A study of the Constitution of our own country, of its history, geography and its resources, lay at the basis of a real understanding of present-day politics. No man and no woman could take an intelligent part in the development of Canada unless possessed of such knowledge, and any organization which would promote such political education would help considerably in the understanding of its problems.

"I don't think that our Provincial Governments should attempt to invade the fields of municipalities, and I don't think municipalities should attempt to seek to invade the homes of the people, any more than is absolutely necessary for the common good of all," declared the speaker, after a brief sketch of the fundamentals of Confederation, which provided that Provincial problems should, to a very large extent, be settled by the various Legislatures rather than placing all the control with a central group at Ottawa. There were, and would probably always be, two types of people in society, the industrious and the militant. The latter was of the old European school, who sought to place all the power in the hands of a few to dominate the many, the fruits of which teaching were seen recently in the great war. The other type contributed to the great industrial commonwealth, expressing all the resources of the country, all the individual aptitude and ability, and all that was latent in the way of genius and skill of the country—the type which had built up and was represented in numerous ways at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Derive Power From People.

"We in the present Government try continually to keep in mind the thought that we derive our power from the people themselves," the Premier stated. "It is not so easy as it might be, with our small majority—which I never yet have quite figured out—but if we try to give expression to the will of the people, as their representatives in Parliament, we do not need to worry about a majority." Sometimes this caused criticism, he continued, as in the case of the Wheat Board, the settling of which problem, he said, had been for the Western farm people rather than for himself, unfamiliar with the Western farming situation. The same policy had been followed in connection with the problems of the returned soldiers, and, declared the speaker, "as long as I have anything to do with the Government I do not intend to proceed in any other way."

Liberalism Defined.

"Women must try to understand clearly what Liberalism really stands for," he said. The most satisfactory definition of the term Liberalism was that it meant an attitude taken toward people and things and toward different problems that came up for solution. It was the attitude of seeking to understand and to interpret; seeking to enlarge the boundaries of freedom; to give opportunities to those classes and groups not yet possessing the same privileges of their fellow-citizens; to find a common ground, putting the emphasis on the vital things and forgetting the things that kept the people apart; to see the other fellow's point of view and understand it.

"Start in the home, work through the community, then in the Province, and the Dominion, and, finally, the Empire, to give this wider expression to freedom and liberty, and then we will have what is highest and best for the human soul," were the concluding words of the Premier, who received an ovation from his audience.

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The Toronto Globe, August 31, 1922.

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Talks on Immigration.

Quality, rather than quantity, was the point stressed by the Hon. Charles Stewart, who spoke on the question of immigration for Canada. Although it was difficult to obtain British settlers who would take up land in the isolated districts, he promised that his department would endeavor to secure a proportion of at least 60 or 70 per cent. of the total which would be of Old Country stock. Desirable new Canadians from other countries, such as the Scandinavian nations, were also being sought.

"I am more strongly Liberal today than I was in 1919," declared Mr. F. Wellington Hay, Leader of the Provincial party, "and I believe the time will come to pass—and I hope soon — when these erring friends in the Ontario Government will be brought to see the right as we see it. The Liberal party does not mean class legislation; its policies and principles are broad enough and wide enough to include all industries and phases of life, one of the most important of which is agriculture."

Women in Legislature.

The Provincial House needed the counsel and presence of women, continued Mr. Hay, who added that the next election would probably see many representatives from the ranks of the women.

Senator Hardy of Belleville brought greetings from the Ontario Executive, in session at the same time.

He asked that particular attention be given the field in eastern Ontario, in the way of organizing local women's Liberal clubs.

On behalf of the Toronto Women's Liberal Association, Mrs. A. H. Beaton read an address of welcome to the delegates in the morning, in which she spoke of the growing importance of the women's organizations and the early accomplishment of so many of the initial aims. "It seems almost time for us to recast and broaden out in our program and policy, and so adapt ourselves to the new and changed conditions," she said.

In Memory of Old Chief.

Mrs. Grant Needham of the Toronto Association, briefly outlined the plan of perpetuating the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by establishing memorial scholarships at University of Toronto for French conversation. Mrs. Needham was appointed Convener of the ommitteec to consider the subject.

Miss Kinnear of Port Colborne, in a short spech, pointed out the iniquity of the present law, which gave the father sole guardianship of his children, and advocated serious consideration of the whole question. As one of the most vital relations in the lives of mothers—that of the mother and her child—the speaker pleaded for the women to give their views to the local Member and petition the House, if necessary, in order to have this injustice remedied. A motion asking for equal guardianship of children, "as a matter of natural justice too long delayed in the Province of Ontario," was passed unanimously.

Official recognition of Canadians in the next Dominion census and in birth registrations was asked for by Mrs. W. J. Stevens, in a resolution to that effect. After an interesting explanation of the working of the proportional representation system by Mr. A. H. Bruce of Unionville, Miss Sangster of Stouffville, read a resolution favoring the introduction of such a system, which would provide for the redistribution of constituencies in proportion to population.

Compulsory Insurance.

Discussion as to the advisability of introducing the question of compulsory insurance was brought before the meeting by a resolution by Mrs. Needham, favoring such legislation. Instances of the success of the Lloyd George bill, which compels employer, employee and the Government to contribute to the fund, were cited by several delegates, and in the end it was decided to send copies of the resolution to the various women's organizations in the Province for their consideration and discussion.

Segregation of the mentally deficient was another topic of interest, and a motion was carried asking that suitable institutions or communities be founded where these unfortunate members of society might be placed and supplied with work. Mrs. Philip Kiely believed that one of the obstacles would be the economic question, which loomed very large, and which obscured the sentimental side. Mrs. Lewis brought in a resolution demanding that physical and mental examination be necessary before marriage licenses could be obtained. Mrs. Stevens thought that this would be trespassing on the personal rights of the individual, and that the time was not ripe for such legislation, but the general feeling of the meeting was expressed in hearty approval of the resolution.

Censorship of Movies.

Censorship for printed matter as well as for the movies was advocated by Mrs. J. Wesley Bundy. Mrs. F. W. Johnson, who seconded the motion, reported an interview with Premier King that morning in which he had given his opinion that it was a matter for the Provincial authorities rather than the Federal.

Mrs. Cresswick urged that the Government do all in its power to bring out the most desirable type of immigrant, particularly English-speaking. "More especially would I recommend the man from the Clyde," she said, amid good-natured laughter. "You will find no finer pioneer than the Scotch."

The Secretary's report, covering a period of two years, reviewed some of the developments in that time. Special mention was made of the time and energy given by many of the members in the last Dominion election, and also of the untiring efforts of the President, Mrs. Carpenter. Announcement was made of the acceptance of the position of Vice-President by Mrs. F. Wellington Hay. In the Treasurer's report receipts of $264 were shown, with a balance in the bank of $154.

Officers Chosen.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Carpenter thanked the members of the association for their co-operation and assistance during the past term, and bespoke their continued support in the coming year.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. A. H. Beaton, Toronto, and Mrs. Norman Wilson, Ottawa; Recording Secretary, Miss Kinnear, Port Colborne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Arnott, Hamilton; Treasurer, Mrs. John MacLaren, Brockville; members at large, Mrs. Homer White, Picton; Mrs. Link, Leamington, and Miss Christine MacPhail, Sault Ste. Marie.

Again Chosen As President



MRS. HARRY CARPENTER

Of Hamilton, who was yesterday re-elected President of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association, at the annual convention in the Gage Institute.

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Kitchener, Ont.
Wednesday afternoon,
September 13, 1922

D 10530

Fellow- Citizens of my native town and county:-

How can I begin to acknowledge the expressions of your friendship and good-will which have greeted and now surround me on every side?

It would be strange, indeed, if I were not deeply moved by the wermth of the welcome you have accorded me. There is no association so remote, no memory so forgotten that it does not seem to have revived with all the fullness of its meaning under the spell of your wonderful hospitality.

It affords me a special pleasure to know that the citizens of Waterloo, through their Mayor and Council, have joined with the citizens of the place of my birth in extending the civic welcome of which I am today the recipient. I know that it is to the office which I am privileged to hold that you thus seek to pay a tribute which will be so recognized throughout our Dominion, but I think I am right in believing that even more it is due to the circumstance, of which you have been generous enough to take account, that one of your own number, one whose boyhood was spent in your midst, has been thus honoured by his fellow-countrymen. It is in this spirit, at all events, that I rejoice in

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the welcome accorded with so much enthusiasm, and for which I fain would express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

I should be less than human if a multitude of associations and recollections were not revived by this visit to my native town and county, and the renewal of family ties and friendships which have their beginnings with those of memory itself. Alas! the fondest and most sacred of all are forever gone! Were I to attempt to describe the feelings which at the moment lie deepest and which,as I speak, are so strangely intertwined, it would be difficult for me to say whether they were more of gladness or of sadness: gladness in that I am permitted to share this moment of rejoicing with you, sadness in that there is wanting in our midst today the presence of those to whom , if aught of honour be due, the honour of this great occasion should be paid.

It is perhaps my highest happiness at the moment that, to you, my home and its associations and, above all, my honoured father and mother, were so well known. To most men memory holds nothing quite so dear as the scenes of their childhood and early youth, just as I am sure the heart holds nothing so sacred as the love of parents where it is begotten of unselfish devotion. You have known mine. I need not tell you

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of their high purpose and useful lives, of their generous interest in every cause that was good and helpful, of their love for their children, and the many sacrifices made by them on their behalf. I wish they might have been spared to be with us today! I know you share that wish. I can think of no happiness which would quite have equalled theirs. They are gone, they are no longer with us. May I, out of the experience which life has thus far brought, an experience rich in joy and in sorrow, in variety and opportunity, beyond that of most men of my years, say in all sincerity and humility, that next to their actual presence, the memory of a good father and a good mother is a possession surpassing all else that life can bring. I think most men who have achieved anything worthy of mention, will tell you it is the sacrifices, the struggle, the prayers and the incentives of some one dearly loved, no any great merit peculiarly their own, which is responsible in the main, for the place of honour to which they may have been privileged to rise.

I confess I am greatly tempted to make mention of many of the memories and associations which this visit has brought to my mind and which it would be delight to dilate upon

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at some length. I shall refrain from so doing, but if perhaps I make mention of one or two, I hope I may be forgiven.

I have not a sufficiently vivid recollection of my birth to be able to recall any of the happenings on that occasion, nor indeed to remember, as it was in December 1874, the little cottage, in whihh I was born. I have heard upon what I believe to be reliable authority that my father was addressing a political meeting at Lindwood at the time I arrived in this world. Quite evidently the political star was then in the ascendant. As an evidence of how this community has grown and changed and prospered with time, I might mention of having heard my father say that the cottage, which still stands on the side of the hill within a stone's throw of the post office, was surrounded at that time by a large orchard, then considered as more or less upon the outskirt of that part of the town, so much so that, upon occasions, a favourable pastime of his was rifle practice with a target within the grounds.

I recall, of course, the home on Margaret Avenue, which was associated with other people's orchards, one of them that of a very dear old lady, Mrs. William Young, who lived just opposite, and which had the best snow apples I have ever tasted, and another adjoining our grounds belonging to Mr. David Forsyth,

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which had the best raspberries and plums. But it was our old home, "Woodside", with which the happiest recollections of my childhood and boyhood are associated. Most of you will remember the old white horse Billy, and the dogcart and the brown leather harness. Some of you may even recall how indifferent the hide of that same member of the family was to the impressions one or other of us tried at times to make upon it. Those were happy days, ever to be remembered with a grateful and a glad heart.

With them are associated more particularly the public school, of which the late Mr. Suddaby was the Principal, and the High School now, I understand, referred to as the Collegiate Institute, of which Mr. James W. Connor was the Principal. I am not sure that but sometimes they were referred to more familiarly than reverently, but always with affection, as "Jerry" and"Jimmy". I wish I could say what I feel I owe to the kindliness, the interest and the patient perseverance of these two well known and greatly respected teachers and those associated with them in the two schools of which I have made mention. I recall particularly the interest of the late Mr. Suddaby in our morals, and the interest of Mr. Connor and the other masters in our sports. Having gone for a swim in the GrandRiver instead of

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attending school , we were obliged by Mr. Suddaby first of all to confess our wrong, and then instead of chastizing us with a rod, he caused us to remain after school hours till we learned by heart several verses of Gray's Elegy. It was characteristic of his beautiful mind and nature. He left us with a sense of the wrong done, but also with a priceless possession to carry in memory through the years, where a different treatment might have created a feeling of life-long resentment. Mr. Connor was much the same in his attitude. He would give his hours at any time to his students whether in the school or on the football or cricket field. I might be led into disclosing favourites, were I to attempt to enumerate the lady teachers, but of the others it is a happiness to recall Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Fred. Shepherd, the late Adolph Mueller, the late Mr. Von Neighbroun, and last but not least, the late Richard Reid, who as you will remember was, at a subsequent date, a rival in the political contest of 1908.

I have spoken of these three, the home, the school and the church, not alone because of the associations of childhood with which they are linked in memory, but also that I may the more appropriately take advantage of this occasion to speak in a larger way of their significance as constituting the foundations of national greatness.

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Allied to the teachers of the public and high schools were the ministers of the congregation of St. Andrews' Church, to which we all belonged, The Rev. Mr. Dickie, the Rev. Donald Tait, the Rev. Mr. Winchester, and the Rev. Robert Atkinson. The Rev. Mr. Bradley came at a later date, but I had the privilege of being a member of his congregation when later I became the representative of this riding in Parliament. All of these ministers were highly cultured and good men, and it would be impossible to express the sense of gratitude and affection I shall ever cherish in thinking of their helpful example and ministrations. Goldwin Smith says somewhere that "Politics is the noblest ~~meanest~~ of all callings, but the meanest of all trades. If this saying admits of any exception, it is in the case of the Christian ministry. The gentlemen whose names I have mentioned were worthy of their high vocation; their influence was among the best this community has known.

If I have spoken more particularly of these three, the home, the school, and the church, it is not alone because of the associations of childhood with which they are linked

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in memory, but that I may the more appropriately take advantage of this occasion to speak in a more general way of their significance as constituting the foundations of national greatness. It is not to their Governments that nations must look for the secret of ~~enlargement~~ enlightenment, progress, and contentment. It is to these institutions which mould the ~~stat~~ thought and character and aspirations of the men who are to serve their country in its law-making assemblies and parliaments. It is an old saying that every nation is gathered out of its nurseries; it is equally true that it has been the regard in which the school and the church have been held, in the glens and upon the moors of Scotland, that accounts for the fact that many a university principal and professor, many a scientist and inventor, many a bank and railroad president, many a Lieutenant Governor and Governor General, to say nothing of distinguished Generals, teachers, journalists, poets, and legislators in the history of our country, are able to trace their ancestry with pride to the abode of some humble cotter in the highlands or the lowlands of Scotland.

Contrast with the opportunities for reflection upon the deeper things of life, the habit of living among

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those Scottish hills,with the love of excitement, the feverish unrest and desire for amusement and change, which characterize not a little of our social life, and you will discover the difference between the secret springs of a nation's growth and its decay.

It is not the girls who drink cocktails, smoke cigarettes, spend their evenings between the movies and the dance halls, any more than it is the women who spend their afternoons at bridge, who make the mothers of men who rise up to call them blessed because of the equipment wherewith they go forth into the world's work. It is not the men who are striving to subvert the old established customs and institutions, to break with tradition, and provoke a reign of anarchy, that are making either the world or our country a better place to live in. The period of the war through which we have passed has had dangerous tendencies in these directions. We must return to the quieter and gentler and more refined modes of living, if we are to ensure our nation's future along the paths of happiness and peace.

There is one further matter to which I should like briefly to refer, and with it I shall promise to conclude. I have spoken of the years of my childhood and early boyhood

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which were lived here. I do not forget that they were not the only years with which my association with this city and county were of a character to link themselves intimately with the events of to-day. I had ~~not~~ just completed my first year at the University of Toronto when my father moved from the old town of Berlin - it is still as Berlin that it comes to my thoughts - to take up his residence in Toronto. I was sixteen years of age at the time. It was just sixteen years later, having in the interval completed undergraduate studies in Toronto and postgraduate studies in the United States and abroad and ~~during~~ eight years held the position of Deputy Minister of Labour at Ottawa, that I was invited by some of the citizens of this city, for the town had grown to be a city by that time, to come and contest North Waterloo as a candidate for the Dominion Parliament. I don't suppose you have forgotten the occasion. I know I haven't, and I know I never shall. It was my first political contest.

In the period of the sixteen years which have since elapsed, I have, ~~had~~ since on ~~seven~~ other occasions, been a candidate for Parliament either at general or by-elections, ~~been before the electorate for parliamentary honours in some part of our Dominion; twice~~ more than in this riding, once in Prince Edward Island, and three times

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in North York. In three out of these eight elections, I have had the pleasure and satisfaction of being returned to Parliament by acclamation, once in this riding, once in Prince Edward Island, once in North York, all of them at by-elections. On two occasions, I met with defeat: once in North York, in 1917; and once here in North Waterloo, in 1911. On two occasions, my party carried the day and I was returned as member: the last was in North York, in the recent general elections; the first here in North Waterloo, in the general elections of 1908. I think my friends in this riding, supporters and political opponents alike, have reason to feel that we all came out about even on the ultimate score: one defeat, one victory, and one acclamation. It looks about as near an equal division and distribution of political honours as it would be possible to conceive.

It is for that period of renewed associations with the place of my birth that I want particularly to thank you all ~~together~~ to-day. It was the beginning of my direct association with the politics of our country, and a beginning of which I shall ever feel deeply proud. I think I am right when I say that whilst I was privileged to make many new friends during

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the time that I had the honour to represent this constituency in Parliament; and whilst I had many and formidable opponents, I have yet to discover the indivddual whom I could term either a personal or a political enemy.

I think you will agree that I took my victory more with a sense of the great responsibility it imposed than with any thought of personal achievement; and that I took my defeat without a word of question or complaint. Since those days, there have been many changes of political opinion on the part of many of the electors in this constituency, in commpn with the rest of our country. We shall have missed the first of all lessons of the period through which we have passed if it has not taught us a larger toleration and a greater deference and respect for opinions which may differ from our own. The world has passed through a period of travail and sorrow such as was unknown in its previous history. You have shared in that anguish of mind and heart, some of you more deeply than any have known. What is to be the outcome of it all for the people of our country, and for you, the citizens of my native town and county? Is it to mean the arousing of new bitternesses, the deepening of old prejudices; or is it to mark the birth of a larger tolerance,

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a greater desire on the part of each to fathom the mind and the heart of the other? In a word, is the world's sacrifice to constitute a legacy of ill-will born of the differences of class or creed or origin? Or is it to mean the re-birth of good-will, as the spirit of a new brotherhood uniting in common, higher purpose, men, communities and nations alike? If I mistake not the purpose of this great gathering, it is that you may make evident this spirit of good-will by which the wounds and divisions of war are to be healed, and beneath which the enmities of the past are to be buried, and our nation's future strength and greatness assured. If in anything there remains aught of difference between you, let me remind you that time brings many changes, that nothing born of prejudice or passion is likely long to endure; that magnanimity and charity will cover a multitude of sins; that in the regeneration of this world itself, the stone which the builders rejected became the chief stone of the corner.

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In conclusion, let me say that this demonstration of your good-will and affection will ever remain one of the proudest memories of my life. It will be an incentive to nobler effort in the service of our country and all that pertains to our country's weal. If, in the providence of God, and through the good-will of those whose confidence I now enjoy, I am privileged to continue to serve the land of my birth in the Parliament of our country, I shall seek no honour greater than that which has been bestowed to-day. I can think of no reward ~~greater than to be~~ worthy, ~~of such~~ a like regard on the part of my fellow citizens of this great Dominion.

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Toronto Globe, Sept. 14, 1922

D 10544

Canada's Gallant Prime Minister

(In Remarkable Address on Return to His Birthplace)

Condemns Ultra-modern Woman

"It Is Not Girls Who Drink Cocktails and Smoke Cigarets Who Make Mothers of Men Who Rise and Call Them Blessed. . . . It Is Not Men Who Provoke Reign of Anarchy That Are Making Our Country Better."

HON. MACKENZIE KING REITERATES HIS PLEA FOR NATIONAL UNITY

(Special and C. P. Despatches.)

KITCHENER, Sept. 13.—Returning to the city of his birth today for the first time since his elevation to the Premiership, the Rt. Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King was tendered an ovation by the citizens of Kitchener and Waterloo. The two towns united in the greatest non-political welcome ever extended to an individual in Kitchener. It was a case of "Billy" King coming home, and he was welcomed in a real old-fashioned way. From the time he stepped off the train at 10.30 o'clock this morning until the Board of Trade banquet concluded late tonight he was busy meeting old friends and renewing acquaintances, and occasionally he slipped away for a few moments to see some particularly good friend. An instance of this was this morning when he made a twenty-minute visit with Miss Nora Roos of Waterloo, who is an invalid.

". . . Scenes of My Childhood."

As the train drew into the Kitchener station the Premier pointed out to his companions the old swimming hole which used to cause him to "play hookey," the roads and woods he used to traverse and other landmarks associated with his childhood. Alighting to the platform he was greeted with three lusty cheers from the 500 people, while 100 students of St. Jerome's College rent the air with their college yells. It took Mr. King fully 15 minutes to traverse the 30 yards to a waiting auto, so many friends pressed forward to meet him.

Following this he was taken for a short drive around the city and finally went to the home where he was born, 43 Benton street. The Prime Minister recalled childhood days and recounted some of his playful experiences there, and finally had his picture taken in front of the house.

The party consisted of Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce; W. D. Euler, M.P. for North Waterloo; N. Asmussen, M.P.P.; Mayor Greb of Kitchener, President W. T. Sass of the Board of Trade and Premier King's Secretary, F. A. McGregor.

Children, Cadets, Veterans, Parade.

This afternoon a parade composed of the Kitchener Council, representatives of the Board of Trade, Waterloo, 1,500 school children, 150 veterans, the high school cadets, citizens and the bands of Kitchener and Waterloo moved off from the City Hall and proceeded to Victoria Park. There 5,000 people welcomed the Premier despite threatening weather. The Premier responded with difficulty, stating that he could not properly express himself as a result of the comradely demonstration accorded him. He paid tribute to his father and mother and stated that the occasion was tinged with the regrets that they could not be present, as he knew the occasion would be a real joy to them.

In addition to the welcoming addresses of Messrs. Greb and Weichel, Hon. J. A. Robb and W. D. Euler also spoke briefly, and, following this, a public reception was held by Premier King in the park. Thousands of Twin City citizens pressed forward to shake hands with the Premier, but the first accommodated were the school children who had marched in the parade.

Quality in Womanhood.

"It is not the girls who drink cocktails, smoke cigarets, spend their evenings between the movies and dance halls, any more than it is the women who spend their afternoons at bridge, who make the mothers of men who rise up to call them blessed because of the equipment wherewith they go forth into the world's work," Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told the monster mass meeting of the people of Kitchener and Waterloo at Victoria Park this afternoon.

"It is not the men," he added, "who are striving to subvert the old-established customs and institutions, to break with tradition and provoke a reign of anarchy, that are making either the world or our country a better place to live in."

Here the Prime Minister gave a warning:

"The war through which we have just passed has dangerous tendencies in these directions," he emphasized. "We must return to the quieter and gentler and more refined modes of living if we are to ensure our nation's future along the paths of happiness and peace."

These sentiments were endorsed by the vast audience with tremendous applause.

The Fifth Commandment.

"May I, out of the experience which life has thus far brought—an experience rich in joy and sorrow, in variety and opportunity beyond that of most men of my years—say in all sincerity and humility that, next to their actual presence, the memory of a good father and a good mother is a possession surpassing all else that life can bring," said the Prime Minister in opening his address.

The Prime Minister said he had not a sufficiently vivid recollection of his birth to be able to recall any of the happenings on that occasion, but he had heard that his father was addressing a political meeting "at the time I arrived in this world." Quite evidently the political star was then in the ascendant, he added.

Mr. King recalled the scenes of his boyhood, the home on Margaret avenue, "which was associated with other people's orchards," one of them containing the best snow apples he ever tasted. He also had a word of recollection for "Billy," the ancient family horse, whose hide

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was indifferent "to the impressions one or the other of us tried at times to make upon it." Memories of school days brought out the names of Mr. Suddaby and Mr. Connor, the school Principals, and his punishment at their hands for playing truant through the lure of the swimming hole in the Grand River.

Influence of the Pulpit.

From the school the Prime Minister passed to the Church, remembering the names of his former pastors, Rev. Dr. Dickie, Rev. Donald Tait, Rev. Dr. Winchester and Rev. Robert Atkinson, all worthy of their "high vocations," and to whose influence he owed much. It was not to governments that nations must look for the secret of enlightenment, but to those institutions which mould the thoughts and characters of the men who were to serve their country.

The Prime Minister recalled that he was just 16 years old when his father first moved away from Kitchener, and that it was just 16 years later that he returned to the place of his birth to contest North Waterloo for the Federal Parliament. In the period of 16 years which had since elapsed, Mr. King on six other occasions had been a candidate for Parliament, either at general or by-elections; three times in this riding, once in Prince Edward Island and three times in North York.

In three out of the total of seven he had the pleasure of being returned to Parliament by acclamation, once in this riding, once in Prince Edward Island and once in North York. On two occasions he met with defeat, once in North York and once "here in North Waterloo."

Complete Cycle of Thrills.

On two occasions his party had carried the day, when he was returned as a member the last time in North York, and the first time in the general elections of 1908. In North Waterloo he had experienced the most equal division of political honors, one defeat, one victory and one acclamation.

"It is for that period of renewed associations with the place of my birth that I want particularly to thank you all today," he said. "It was the beginning of my direct association with the politics of our country, and a beginning of which I shall ever feel deeply proud. I think I am right when I say that, whilst I was privileged to make many new friends during the time I had the honor to represent this constituency in Parliament, and whilst I had many and formidable opponents, I have yet to discover the individual whom I could term either a personal or a political enemy.

"I think you will agree that I took my victory more with a sense of the great responsibility it imposed than with any thought of personal achievement; and that I took my defeat without a word of question or complaint. Since those days there have been many changes of political opinion on the part of many of the electors in this constituency, in common with the rest of the country. We shall have missed the first of all lessons of the period through which we have passed if it has not taught us a larger toleration and a greater deference and respect for opinions which may differ from our own.

Unity His Text.

"The world has passed through a period of travail and sorrow such as was unknown in its previous history. You have shared in that anguish of mind and heart, some of you more deeply than any have known. What is to be the outcome of it all for the people of our country and for you, the citizens of my native town and country? Is it to mean the arousing of new bitternesses, the deepening of old prejudices; or is it to mark the birth of a larger tolerance, a greater desire on the part of each to fathom the mind and the heart of the other? In a word, is the world's sacrifice to constitute a legacy of ill-will born of the differences of class or creed or origin? Or is it to mean the rebirth of good-will, as the spirit of a new brotherhood uniting in common, higher purpose, men, communities and nations alike? If I mistake not the purpose of this great gathering, it is that you may make evident this spirit of good-will by which the wounds and divisions of war are to be healed, and beneath which the enmities of the past are to be buried and our nation's future strength and greatness assured.

Perish Passion and Prejudice.

"If in anything there remains aught of difference between you, let me remind you that time brings many changes, that nothing born of prejudice or passion is likely long to endure; that magnanimity and charity will cover a multitude of sins; that in the regeneration of this world itself the stone which the builders rejected becomes the chief stone of the corner.

"In conclusion, let me say that this demonstration of your good-will and affection will ever remain one of the proudest memories of my life. It will be an incentive to nobler effort in the service of our country and all that pertains to our country's weal. If, in the providence of God, and through the good-will of those whose confidence I now enjoy, I am privileged to serve the land of my birth in the Parliament of our country, I shall seek no honor greater than that which has been bestowed today. I can think of no reward comparable to that of being thought worthy of a like regard on the part of my fellow-citizens of this great Dominion."

Mr. Robb on "Good-will."

Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, supported the Prime Minister in his plea for good-will. In Quebec the people largely resembled the people of the constituency of Waterloo, inasmuch as both peoples were thrifty and industrious—and had large families. Humorously, Mr. Robb remarked that he numbered among his friends the three "Billys" who had represented Waterloo in Parliament, "Billy" King, "Billy" Weichel and "Billy" Euler. All had one common characteristic—they could talk of nothing else but North Waterloo.

Mr. Euler, who followed, stressed the pleasure of the people in the presence of the Prime Minister.

A public reception was held at the conclusion of the addresses, a majority of the 3,500 people in the park shaking hands with the Prime Minister. Several hundred school children were included in the number.

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PLAN PROGRAM OF RECEPTION

Children Take Prominent Part In Welcome Of Canada's Premier To Village Of Elmira

The council, committee and the board of trade committee met in a special session on Tuesday night to make final arrangements for the civic reception on Thursday morning. A suitable program was selected, which is as follows:

1. Children form at Lower Park at 10.00 o'clock A.M.
2. Allow automobiles with Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and others to pass thru en route to C. P. R. tracks.
3. Return to Gore Park.
4. Seating of Premier and Speakers.
5. E. G. Winn, president of board of trade takes chair.
6. Children Sing "O Canada."
7. Address of Welcome by P. F. Stumpf, Reeve.
8. Premier King's Reply.
9. Children Sing "Maple Leaf Forever."
10. Other Speakers.
11. All Sing "God Save our King."

The Elmira Musical Society Band will furnish music for the occasion.

A Baby Daughter

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EDITORIAL

Welcome Home Today's public reception to the Premier of Canada is an unique event, one which very few communities in Canada have had or will have the opportunity to undertake. The head of the Canadian government was born in this city. Today he comes here to visit the old home, where he as "Billy King" spent the happy days of youth, to greet former schoolmates and boyhood friends, and to see the progress and development of his "home town".

In the welcome extended to Hon. Mr. King the people not only of Kitchener but also of Waterloo and the surrounding territory are taking part. In the general rejoicing over the visit of the Twin City's most distinguished son political differences, old jealousies and rivalries are forgotten. The people of Kitchener and Waterloo are showing that they appreciate the honor of having a native son in the highest position a Canadian can possibly attain.

The Twin City heartily welcomes its "Billy King".

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Kitchener Daily Record, Sept. 13, 1922
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GREAT WELCOME FOR PREMIER

Home Coming Of 'Billy' King Today Was Memorable Event; Visited Birthplace Today.

"Billy" King, prime minister of Canada, returned this morning to the city of his birth for a two days' stay and his home coming was a triumphant procession for the first citizen of Canada. As the train bearing the Premier pulled into Kitchener the Premier, from the back platform of his private car, pointed out to members of his party the old swimmin' hole in the Grand where he used to bathe as a boy and the woods and roads he used to travel on his horse and buggy. It was a home coming that brought fond memories to the mind of the Premier and he was visibly affected as he alighted from the train at the Kitchener station.

Promptly at 10.30 the train pulled in and as he stepped off the rear platform the Premier was greeted with three rousing cheers and a tiger from the 500 persons present. He was immediately greeted by W. D. Euler M.P., N. Asmussen M.P.P., Mayor Greb and W. T. Sass, president of the Board of Trade.

While these greetings were going on the St. Jerome's College students, numbering about 150, broke into cheers and college yells and as the crowd elbowed up closer to the Premier many old friends greeted Mr. King and the latter, instantly recognizing them, called them by their first names. Amongst these friends were several ladies from the Twin City. It took the Premier a quarter of an hour to traverse the 30 yards to the waiting car so many friends and admirers pressed forward for a hand shake.

Visited Birthplace

Finally Mr. King was gotten to the motor car and driven up town. One of the first acts of the Premier in Kitchener was a pilgrimage to the house where he was born, 43 Benton street. While there he related stories of bygone days that are associated with his birth place and finally had his picture taken in front of the historic place.

A visit was paid to the faculty and students at St. Jerome's College following which the prime minister's party motored to Waterloo where an informal reception was heldd followed by a visit at Waterloo Seminary where the prime minister met the students and faculty of the institution. At the conclusion of the forenoon's program Rt. Hon. Mr. King was motored to the home of W. D. Euler M.P. for luncheon.

Those In The Party.

Included in the Prime Minister's party were Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and his private secretary F. A. McGregor as well as members of the press.

W. S. Wilson, superintendent of transportation of the Ontario lines of the G.T.R., was along on the train to look after things from a transportation standpoint.

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Kitchener Honors Son At Thronged Reception

Rt. Hon. William Mackenzie King Receives Enthusiastic Oviation Of Welcome By Mayor Greb And Mayor Weichel; School Children And Veterans Join In Greeting; Hon. James Robb Accompanies Premier

CITY GAY WITH NATIONAL COLORS

Kitchener is en fete today to welcome the city's most distinguished son in the person of the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King. King street was lined with enthusiastic citizens who came from all sections of the city and district and who represented all ranks of life.

Seldom has a tribute been paid to a public man which was more touching and heartening in its sincerity than that which was extended to Kitchener's distinguished son upon the occasion of his first visit to the city since his elevation by the Canadian people to the highest office within the gift of the voters. It is a tribute that will go down in the history of this community as a community wide non partisan appreciation and acknowledgement of the achievements of a native boy coupled with a compliment to Canada's premier. All citizens without respect to political affiliations are vying with one another in doing honor to "Billy King", as the Prime Minister is more popularly known and more popularly called by the many residents of the city who were associated with him in the early days when he was a boy of the boys at the local public schools.

King street was ablaze with enthusiasm as the parade which left the city hall shortly after 2 o'clock wended its way headed by the Kitchener and Waterloo band to Victoria Park where the formal welcome ceremonies in honor of the city's eminent guest were to be carried out. Following the regiment band were about 3,000 school children who marched as an escort to the premier. The school children were followed by hundreds of war veterans who turned out to pay honor to the prime minister. In the car with Rt. Hon. Mr. King were His Worship Mayor Greb, W. D. Euler M.P., Mayor Weichel of Waterloo, and Hon. J. A. Robb, minister of trade and commerce. The premier's car was followed by autos containing the members of Kitchener and Waterloo Council, various officials and Daughters of the Empire. The auto containing the prime minister's party was preceded by the Waterloo band.

As the parade passed in review along King street the premier was made the recipient of enthusiastic greetings all along the way. Promptly as the parade passed the citizens made their way to the park and joined the thousands of others who missed the procession in order to hold a vantage spot near the platform erected for the public civic reception in honor of Mr. King.

The ceremonies at the park were opened by the combined Kitchener and Waterloo bands, playing O Canada in the singing of which the throngs joined. Mayor Greb then officially welcomed the prime minister on behalf of the citizens of Kitchener. He said:

Mayor's Address

"I am sure I am pleased to be with you today and to join with you in this great celebration. It is a privilege I prize highly having the opportunity of saying a few words to so many ladies and gentlemen who have given their time to assemble here today for the purpose of greeting and welcoming home one of our native sons, namely, the Rt. Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada (cheers), and also the honorable members and visitors who are with us today.

"Right Honorable Sir and guests, it gives me great pleasure on behalf of the citizens of Kitchener to welcome you to our city and we hope that your visit here will be of profit and pleasure to you as well as to ourselves and we hope that you will enjoy yourselves here so that you will want to come back again in the near future. (Cheers.)

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"Right Honorable Sir it gives me special pleasure to welcome you not only to our city but to your home town (cheers), the place of your birth where you have spent your childhood days and your school days. It must be a great pleasure to you to come back to your home town and meet your playmates and schoolmates and the great number of your friends here."

In closing his remarks Mayor Greb thanked the distinguished visitor and the other guests of the city for their accepting of the invitation extended to them and assured them of the city's appreciation of the honor which by their visit they have paid to the community.

Following Mayor Greb's official welcome, Mayor Weichel addressed the premier and welcomed him on behalf of the citizens of Waterloo. In the course of his remarks Mayor Weichel said:

Mayor Weichel's Welcome

"In the first place I wish to express thanks to the executive in charge for the courtesy and kindness which prompted them to send the council of the municipality of Waterloo an invitation to take part in the reception to the Prime Minister today. I congratulate them for the splendid arrangements made to entertain the visitors from far and near.

"As the executive head of the Municipality of Waterloo and in the name of the town I desire to welcome you as Prime Minister of Canada. As Kitchener's most distinguished son we gladly pay you this tribute. It was here you first saw the light of day; it was here you spent your boyhood days! it was here you received your early education and laid the foundation for future greatness. Pleasant must be the memories of those days and no doubt many fond recollections still linger in your memory.

"It was here you received the people's mandate to represent them at Ottawa and, I well remember the memorable meeting in this park in 1908 when another Prime Minister stood on the platform beside you and made the announcement that if successful you would receive cabinet rank and become minister of labor. The premier I have reference to was the late Sir Wilfred Laurier, one of Canada's foremost and most distinguished statesmen (cheers). Sir Wilfred Laurier had a grasp and a breadth of vision of Canadian affairs equaled by few and his name will always be honored and revered by those who have the interests of Canada at heart.

"Step by step you have climbed the ladder of fame undaunted by defeat or adversity and today by sheer force of will you occupy the proud position of Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. You have been criticised. A public man who escapes criticism never accomplished anything worth while. Fair criticism is always invited, but criticism tainted with prejudice cannot be met with fair argument.

"The life of a public man is no sinecure and it does seem hard to understand why this should be so. The life of a prime minister is not an enviable one and these little gatherings are only a few rays of sunshine that help brighten the otherwise monotonous and tedious task that falls to the lot of a man whom the people have entrusted with responsibilities affecting a nation's welfare.

"I am glad to note that you are aiming to bring about a better understanding between the different races in Canada, in other words, to develop a real true Canadian spirit. We have racial problems that will demand special attention. You, honored Sir, have a thoro grasp of the many situations that will arise and we in Canada are proud today that Kitchener's illustrious son is at the head of one of the most glorious countries in the world.

"In conclusion, honored Sir, I again wish to express the gratitude and appreciation my colleagues and myself feel at being present today to welcome you. We trust that your visit will be a lasting and pleasant memory of the kindly feeling not only of the people of your native county, but of the Dominion as well."

Addresses were also read to the premier by the daughters of the empire followed by the singing of the Maple Leaf by the school children of the city. Hon. J. A. Robb, minister of trade and commerce delivered a brief address followed by W. D. Euler M. P.

Given Ovation

When Premier King arose to speak after the reading of the addresses, the throng that had assembled to welcome him he was greeted by an ovation that has never been paralleled in the history of the community. So enthusiastic was the greeting that it was several minutes before Mr. King was able to proceed. It was an ovation that left no doubt in the mind of "Billy King" of the sincere warm welcome held for him in the hearts of the people of this city.

At the Board of Trade banquet this evening the prime minister will be the recipient of another hearty demonstration of welcome.

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THE BERLIN BOARD OF TRADE
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The Linwood Street Opening Committee

request the pleasure of your company at their

Opening Demonstration

on Thursday, September fourteenth at two o'clock

by Premier Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King

and also to their Street Dance

commencing at 7.30 p.m.

MUSIC BY
KITCHENER REGIMENTAL BAND.

F. H. SCHUMMER, CHAIRMAN.
J. G. SEIP, SECRETARY.
F. HASENFLUG, TREAS.

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The
Twenty - Second
Annual

Dinner

of the

Berlin Board
of Trade

Walper House

Thursday Evening,
July 4th,
1907

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Menu

Olives. Radishes. Salted Almonds.

Consomme.

Restigouche Salmon, Sauce Tartare.

Fried Chicken, Red Currant Jelly.

New Carrots.

Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.

Green Peas. New Potatoes.

Lobster Salad. Fresh Tomatoes.

Punch Maraschino.

Nesselrode Pudding.

Strawberries. Cheese.

Cafe Noir.

"A glass is good and a lass is good,
And a pipe to smoke in warm weather;
The world is good and the people are good,
And we are all good fellows together."—O'KEEFE.

Toasts

The King

Canada

HON. PODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Postmaster General and Minister of Labor.

Berlin

MR. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Labor.

Transportation

MR. W. H. MOORE,
Secretary, The Canadian Northern.

Sister Boards of Trade

Visiting Representatives.

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The Staff

Officers of the Board.

President.....H. J. Sims
First Vice-President.....Ed. Smyth
Secretary.....J. A. Scellen
Treasurer.....W. H. Schmalz

Council.

C. A. Ahrens
E. P. Clement
J. Cochrane
J. F. Honsberger
W. V. Uttley
L. D. Merrick
C. B. Dunke
R. Reid
D. Gross
W. H. Leeson
R. F. Gofton
G. M. Wedd
O. Rumpel
W. J. Moody
C. K. Hagedorn

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Annual Board of Trade Banquet

Kitchener, September 13th, 1922

Reception to Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Premier of Canada.

No. 1

(Key of G.)
God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save our King,
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save our King.

No. 2

(Air: Long Long Trail)
'Twas a short short trail a-winding
Up to Parliament hill,
Where we're glad this day of finding
Our Premier Bill.
'Twas no long long time of waiting
Until your dreams all came true,
And today we're here to make it known
That we're real proud of you.

No. 3

(Air: Old MacDonald, Key of A flat)
Billy King he had a horse,
Ee-igh, ee-igh oh!
And on that horse he used a whip,
Ee-igh ee-igh oh!
With a crack crack here,
A whack whack there,
Here a crack, there a whack,
Billy King he had a horse,
Ee-igh ee-igh oh!

The horse was born in Waterloo,
Ee-igh ee-igh oh!
And Billy King was born here too,
Ee-igh ee-igh oh!
With a crack crack etc.

'Twas here he learned to use the whip,
Ee-igh ee-igh oh!
Which now he cracks at Ottawa,
Ee-igh ee-igh oh!
With a crack crack etc.

No. 4

(Air: Silver Threads, Key of G)
Billy, you'll be growing old,
Silver threads among the gold,
Will shine upon your brow some day
Be careful, it may fade away.
Choose your partner who will be
Ever young and fair to thee,
Yes, your darling she will be
Ever young and fair to thee.

Billy, when you're growing old
Silver threads among the gold
Will show upon your brow that day
So, hurry up and set the day.

No. 5

(Air: Katy, Key of E flat)
B-B-B-Billy, beautiful Billy,
Who's the only girl g-g-g-girl that you adore?
When the moon shines over the R-R-R-Rideau
Who'll be waiting at the C-C-C-Commons door?

No. 6

(Key of C)
"Long live the King!"—don't you hear 'em cheering,
Don't you hear 'em shouting as the troops go by!
"Long live the king" that's the song they sing;
"God bless the King" is the nation's hearty cry.

No. 7

Smile the while you kiss me sad adieu,
When the clouds roll by I'll come to you,
Then the skies will seem more blue,
Down in lover's lane, my dearie;
Wedding bells will ring so merrily,
Every tear will be a memory,
So wait and pray each night for me,
Till we meet again.

No. 8

The old grey mare she ain't what she used to be,
Ain't what she used to be, ain't what she used to be,
The old grey mare she ain't what she used to be
Many long years ago.

No. 9

There are smiles that make us happy,
There are smiles that make us blue,
There are smiles that steal away the tear drops
As the sunbeams steal away the dew.
There are smiles that have a tender meaning,
That the eyes of love alone may see,
And the smiles that fill my life with sunshine
Are the smiles that you give me.

No. 10

(Key of B flat)
I care not for your sparkling wine,
I care not for your champagne fine,
I only drink Scotch whisky
One drink! Two drinks!! Three drinks!!!
AND THE WORLD IS MINE.

No. 11

(Key of C)
Sure, I love the dear silver that shines in your hair,
And the brow that's all furrowed and wrinkled with care,
I kiss the dear fingers so toil-worn for me,
Oh, God bless you and keep you Mother Machree!

No. 12

(Key of E flat)
The Bells of St. Mary's, Ah, hear they are calling,
The young loves, the true loves, who comes from the sea
And so my beloved, when red leaves are falling,
The love bells shall ring out, ring out, for you and me.

No. 13

(Key of E flat)
Give me your smile, the sunshine of your smile
Life could not hold a fairer Paradise;
Give me the right to love you a'l the while,
My world forever, the sunshine of your smile.

No. 14

(Key of B flat)
My wild Irish Rose,
The sweetest flower that grows:
You may search everywhere,
But none can compare
With my wild Irish Rose,
The dearest flower that blows;
And some day, for my sake,
She may let me take,
The bloom from my wild Irish Rose.

No. 15

(Key of C)
It looks to me like a big night to-night,
Big night to-night, big night to-night;
For when the old cat's away, why the mice want to play,
And it looks like a big night to-night.

No. 16

(Key of B flat)
Just a wee deoch-an'-doris,
A wee drap, that's a,'
A wee deoch-an'-doris
Bevore we gang awa';
There's a wee wifie waiting,
In a wee but-an'-ben,
If you can say "It's a braw, bricht, moonlicht nicht,"
Ye're a' richt, ye ken.

No. 17

(Key of G)
When you hear dem bells go ting-a-ling-a-ling,
All join round and gaily hear them sing,
And when the verse am through in the chorus all join in,
There'll be a HOT TIME in the old town to-night.

No. 18

I'm forever blowing bubbles,
Pretty bubbles in the air,
They fly so high, nearly reach the sky,
Then like my dreams they fade and die;
Fortune's always hiding,
I've looked everywhere,
I'm forever blowing bubbles,
Pretty bubbles in the air.

No. 19

(Key of G)
Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag,
And smile, smile, smile.
While you've lucifer to light your fag
Smile boys, that's the style;
What's the use of worrying?
It never was worth while,
So pack up your troubles in your old kit bag,
And smile, smile, smile.

No. 20

O Canada, our Father's land of old,
Thy brow is crowned with leaves of red and gold,
Beneath the shade of the holy cross
Thy children own their birth
No stains thy glorious annals gloss
Since valor shields their hearth;
Almighty God, on Thee we call,
Defend our rights, forfend this free nation's thrall.
Defend our rights, forfend this nation's thrall.

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D10553

"When Billy King Comes Home"

Mackenzie King Demonstration Significant Twin City Event

The Kitchener Board of Trade deserves the thanks of the Twin City community for having originated the idea of extending a public reception to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, who was born in Kitchener and who spent the days of boyhood and early manhood in our midst. Few communities attain the honor of numbering the first man in the country among their citizens, and we venture to say that every resident of Kitchener is justly proud of the fact that the Premier of the country was born and received his education here.

There are other reasons that add importance to the events that will make September 13 and 14 historic for the Twin City. The fact that the people or Waterloo are co-operating wholeheartedly with Kitchener in the tribute of respect to be paid the Premier of Canada is highly significant and indicative of the existence of the proper spirit of neighborliness.

Then it is noteworthy that party feelings and political animosities are entirely forgotten for the occasion. Citizens of all classes are at one in showing their willingness to make the public demonstration on Wednesday afternoon a joint and general expression of civic pride in the fact that this community numbers among its sons one who, possessing the proper qualifications, has been called to guide our country thru the period of reconstruction and who gives promise of being a worthy successor of Macdonald, Laurier and the other capable men who have guided the destinies of Canada since Confederation.

Devotion To Canada Marks Course of Premier's Life

When you begin to piece together Mr King's career, it is not long before you see emerging, with striking clearness, two threads that continue thruout the pattern. These threads run astonishingly true to line, with scarcely a quiver or vacillation.

The threads, although distinct, and of different colors, are interwoven. [illegible] tion. If he had been interested merely in industrial problems he might have gone into private business and the national potentiality of his work have been lost. Or, if he had been interested in politics only for the sake of politics, he might have developed into one of those leaders who try to curry favor with the people by neither thinking for themselves nor encouraging



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Premier of Canada.

How King Framed First Fair Wage Clause in Government Contracts

Discovery Of Sweatshops Methods Among Workers On Government Contracts In Toronto By Present Premier Led to Adoption Of Fair Wages Resolution By Canadian Parliament.

HAD DESIRE FOR PRACTICAL RESULTS

Ottawa an official communication asking if I would make a report to the government upon the methods theretofore adopted in Canada, in the carrying out of government clothing contracts. Early in January, 1898, I submitted a report to the government. It revealed in no uncertain light the [illegible]

"A Man of Destiny"

That's what many people are saying now about Mackenzie King, who will visit the old home town on Sept. 13th. It is the common practice to say flattering things about prime ministers, especially new ones. Their early records are unearthed, and indisputable signs of coming greatness discovered in their juvenile experiences. There will be a flood of such talk and writing about Mr. King. Some people may drink it all in, others may say cynically that it is merely manufactured praise, following success.

But in Mr. King's case the hand of destiny has not been discerned merely in the hour of his triumph. In 1908 when he first entered Canadian public life as well as nearly three years ago, when he was only the newly-elected leader of the Liberal party, without even a seat in the House; when the party he led was at a low tide in its fortunes, weakened and rent by successive blows from without and within its own ranks—even then it was apparent that Mr. King was traveling along a highway that would eventually bring him into a position of supreme responsibility.

Place Politics And Industry On Broad Democratic Basis

The results of the later phase of Mackenzie King's industrial activity are revealed in his own book, "Industry and Humanity." The scope of the work is thus outlined by its author; "I decided to make a personal investigation into the root causes of some of the existing industrial controversies in America, and to contribute, by suggestion or otherwise, as opportunity offered, to working out improvements in the relations between capital and labor. I also decided to prepare, on the basis of my own experience and the literature available, a statement of underlying principles which are finding expression in the organization of industrial society, and which should obtain in all efforts reconstruction."

"In working towards a wise evolution of government in industry," says Mr. King, "the evolution of government in the state cannot be studied with too much care." It was Simon de Montfort, in the reign of Edward I. over six hundred years ago, who for the first time "admitted within the pale of the British political constitution the really popular and progressive burgher class which, with [illegible] stitutional system, where matters of front-rank importance from all departments are laid before the cabinet for its collective jugdment, he gained an insight into the complexity of modern government, and received his training in that broader statesmanship called for in his new post as Premier of Canada.

LABOR WORKER ALL HIS LIFE

Mackenzie King Strove To Improve Industrial Conditions; Successful Mediator In Labor Disputes

Hon. W. L. M. King was born in the former town of Berlin on December 17th, 1874. He was the son of John King, a wellknown lawyer and later a lecturer in law at Osgoode Hall, and of a daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie. At the University of Toronto he was one the '95 group that included also Hamar Greenwood, Arthur Stringer, and the late Norman Duncan and James Tucker.

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"When Billy King Comes Home"

Mackenzie King Demonstration Significant Twin City Event

The Kitchener Board of Trade deserves the thanks of the Twin City community for having originated the idea of extending a public reception to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, who was born in Kitchener and who spent the days of boyhood and early manhood in our midst. Few communities attain the honor of numbering the first man in the country among their citizens, and we venture to say that every resident of Kitchener is justly proud of the fact that the Premier of the country was born and received his education here.

There are other reasons that add importance to the events that will make September 13 and 14 historic for the Twin City. The fact that the people or Waterloo are co-operating wholeheartedly with Kitchener in the tribute of respect to be paid the Premier of Canada is highly significant and indicative of the existence of the proper spirit of neighborliness.

Then it is noteworthy that party feelings and political animosities are entirely forgotten for the occasion. Citizens of all classes are at one in showing their willingness to make the public demonstration on Wednesday afternoon a joint and general expression of civic pride in the fact that this community numbers among its sons one who, possessing the proper qualifications, has been called to guide our country thru the period of reconstruction and who gives promise of being a worthy successor of Macdonald, Laurier and the other capable men who have guided the destinies of Canada since Confederation.



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Devotion To Canada Marks Course of Premier's Life

When you begin to piece together Mr King's career, it is not long before you see emerging, with striking clearness, two threads that continue thruout the pattern. These threads run astonishingly true to line, with scarcely a quiver or vacillation.

The threads, although distinct, and of different colors, are interwoven. Even at the outset, they are linked together, and as the line proceeds, they merge more and more, until today they are as one thread made up of two strands.

These component strands are a native and insatiable interest in sociological and industrial problems and an instinctive and unquenchable determination to be of service to his native country in the field of public affairs.

There was, as far as the pattern shows, never a moment when the continuity of the first strand was threatened. From his university days, twenty years ago, his interest has been in economics and industry. A glance at the pattern shows, however, that the second strand, altho in fact as steady as the first, has been subjected several times to strains. On more than one occasion, it seemed as if Mackenzie King was going to be transferred permanently from Canadian public life, but his will, enforced, some may say, by destiny, has caused him never to waver, but to keep Canada and her service predominant in his thoughts.

Twenty years ago, when a young man of twenty-eight, Mr. King had to decide between a promising lectureship in Harvard and a deputy ministership at Ottawa. The choice was not easy to make, but Mr. King did make it, and came to Ottawa.

When in 1911 he was asked by the Rockefeller Foundation to undertake a world-wide survey of industrial relations, Mr. King accepted only on condition that part of his time should be his own, and that nothing should interfere wih his interest in Canadian public affairs and his freedom to participate in them. It was a temporary arrangement which he terminated in 1917.

Offers Declined

From time to time, offer after offer has come to Mr. King from large concerns, offers financially alluring to a man who, altho unmarried, has had responsibilities of a private nature, which he cheerfully carried and of which the public have been entirely unaware. Mr. King has had salaries offered to him far in excess of anything he ever received from the Rockefeller Foundation. He turned them down, because they would have meant his departure from Canada and his absorption in interests world-wide in scope, it is true, but outside of Canada and therefore not to be entertained. His aim, to be of public service to his own country, never faltered. The example of his maternal grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, and the latter's struggles for democratic government in Upper Canada, were before young King from his infancy. What thus began perhaps, in a spirit of family tradition, soon passed into an independent, personal deal.

It is the linking of the sociological and political motives that gives so much significance to Mr. King's position. If he had been interested merely in industrial problems he might have gone into private business and the national potentiality of his work have been lost. Or, if he had been interested in politics only for the sake of politics, he might have developed into one of those leaders who try to curry favor with the people by neither thinking for themselves nor encouraging their fellows to exercise their brains. In Mr. King, however, there has been a fusion of the sociological and political. He has made his interest in each serve the other, and how his combined experience is available for the good of the people as a whole.

The net result of the remarkable story is that a man, forty-eight years of age, after an unusually consistent preparation, emerges into the centre limelight.

ANCEDOTE OF BOYHOOD DAYS

Byron Stauffer writes in the Toronto Star in a reminiscent mood of Hon. Mr. King, his schoolmate of the boyhood days.

The Old White Nag.

"I recall Billy King, the high school boy up in old Berlin. I can see him now, a twelve year old boy, rather slender, earnest, active. He is standing in a red cutter, lines in one hand, whip in the other. He is chastising his father's old white nag and yelling Giddap. As a driver that day he was a poor failure. But then, so was any one else who tried to get that ancient mare to be alert.

"I do hope that parliament will not be as unresponsive to the new premier's Giddap as that old weary white nag which Billy King was whipping when I first saw him."

First Political Experience

"On nomination afternoon five of us were missing from classes. Next morning we were all asked to give an account of ourselves. We all pleaded guilty to attending the nomination meeting at the court house. Principal Connor was very grave in announcing the sentence. "Just for that," he said solemnly, "you will each write me a synopsis of one of the speeches you heard." That was greens for Billy, who proceeded to produce an almost verbatim report of his father's speech, which he gleefully read to us at noon. We were all Grits and "Jimmy," as the principal was universally called, was a staunch Tory, so we gave him a surfeit of Liberal arguments."

How King Framed First Fair Wage Clause in Government Contracts

Discovery Of Sweatshops Methods Among Workers On Government Contracts In Toronto By Present Premier Led to Adoption Of Fair Wages Resolution By Canadian Parliament.

HAD DESIRE FOR PRACTICAL RESULTS

It has always been said that no political leader again could have around him the halo of romance that marked Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is a different sort of romance, it is true, that encircles King, the romance of the industrial twentieth century, rather than of seignorial tradition and charm. But, whatever its classification, there is romance in the story of Mackenzie King, Kitchener's most famous son.

It was in 1895, at the age of 21, that Mackenzie King graduated from the University of Toronto, where he had taken the political science course Even as an undergraduate, his enquiring mind had turned with curiosity and interest to labor and social problems.

He won a fellowship in political economy in the graduate school of the University of Chicago, and there spent the winter of 1896-97. Among his many activities was the preparation of a thesis on "Trade Union Organization in the United States" and another on "The International Typographical Union," both published in the Journal of Political Economy.

While in Chicago, King lived at the Hull House Social Settlement. His experience there he tells himself in the early part of his book "Industry and Humanity."

"The Settlement," he says, "and its surroundings and my studies brought me into touch with such concrete problems as those presented by the tendency of foreign populations in large cities to become grouped into 'colonies' representative of different nationalities, and by the tendency of home life to be transferred from single dwellings into overcrowded tenements, allied too often, through opportunities of social intercourse, with some neighboring saloon and its light, warmth, music and boon companions. The problem of the 'sweated trades' was another of the problems confronted."

Mr. King returned to Toronto in the summer of 1897, and began work on a series of articles for the Mail and Empire. Before going to Chicago, he had been on the staff of the Globe, and, during the campaign of 1896 which put Laurier into power, had his practical initiation as a political correspondent.

His second venture into journalism, in the form of these articles written for the Mail and Empire, was connected with his sociological interests. He had been so much impressed by what he had seen in Chicago that he was anxious to watch for tendencies of "possible similar developments in Canadian cities." Among the subjects dealt with were the foreign populations of Toronto, the housing of the working people, and sweating in industry.

What happened during these investigations is of particular significance. It shows at once his enthusiasm for the things he believed in and his practical desire for results as well as his gift for acamedic exploration. The incident launched him into that career of political action combined with sociological investigation that has characterized him throughout.

Government Sweating

Let him tell his own story of the experience.

"In visiting the homes of workers in the garment trades in company with a Labor friend, I came across letter carriers' uniforms being made up under contract awarded by the postoffice department of Canada. On questioning one of the workers as to the remuneration she was receiving for sewing by machine and hand very few cents an hour. I shall never forget the feeling of pained surprise and indignation I experienced as I learned of the extent of that woman's toil from early morning till late at night and figured out the pittance she received. The circumstance that it was government work, and that the contracting firm was one of high repute in the city, did not lessen the resentment I felt. As I visited other homes and shops, I found the condition of this woman's employment to be in no sense isolated, but all too common."

Mr. King's father was a friend of Hon. William Mulock (now Sir William), the postmaster-general. Mackenzie King himself felt that the conditions of which he had knowledge should be brought to the postmaster-general's attention.

"On the ensuing Sunday afternoon," says Mr. King, "my father and I called on Mr. Mulock. The postmaster-general walked the floor like a caged lion, and wanted to know what should be done to remedy immediately such an abuse of public patronage. I suggested that conditions might be inserted in public contracts to ensure to the labor employed a minimum wage which would be a fair compensation for the work performed; that, whatever work for the government was being executed, the premises should be open to inspection; and that sub-contracting likely to lead to sweating on government contracts should be prohibited. Mr. Mulock asked me to write out the conditions there and then, and to meet him the following morning at the offices of the firm holding the contract with his department. He said he would see that matters were so altered as to give to labor conditions a place in existing and all future contracts of the postoffice department. He was as good as his word.

"A day or two later, I received from Ottawa an official communication asking if I would make a report to the government upon the methods theretofore adopted in Canada, in the carrying out of government clothing contracts. Early in January, 1898, I submitted a report to the government. It revealed in no uncertain light the evils incident to unregulated government contract work during the preceding ten years, and the need of government intervention to prevent the continuance of like abuses in connection with future contracts."

Subsequently, the postmaster-general introduced into the House of Commons the Fair Wages' Resolution, "whereby all government contracts are required to contain conditions to prevent abuse arising from sub-letting and which will secure to labor on government contract work the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out." This was in 1900, and according to Mr. King, it was the adoption of this resolution as a part of government policy that, amongst other things, led in the same year to the creation of the department of labor. Mackenzie King became the first deputy minster, under Sir William Mulock. Nine years later, he became minister of labor himself.

Mr. King's educational days were not finished when he left Chicago University in 1897. He next went to Harvard, where he continued his studies in political economy, and where he won a traveling fellowship for Europe. He studied economics under famous masters in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. In London, as in Chicago, he lived at a Settlement, the Passmore Edward Settlement, where the very atmosphere was charged with sociology.

The equipment of this early period was turned to good account in the years from 1900 to 1911, when Mackenzie King, first as deputy and then as minister of labor, had the responsibility of adapting theories to facts and situations.

In those days, too, there were strikes, and it was Mr. King's duty to assist in efforts to secure settlements. Conciliation had always been his policy, one which he had an opportunity of using in all parts of the country and in a wide range of disputes, including troubles among railway men, telephone employes, cotton operators and workmen in other branches of industry.

British coal is pouring into Boston in such quantities that 14 laden vessels are riding in the lower harbor awaiting opportunity to discharge their cargoes, while two others are in the upper harbor. Their loads total 96,000 tons.

Greatford Hall, in Stamford, Lincolnshire, a fine example of a fifteenth century mansion, was destroyed by fire, the owner, Major Fitzwilliam, and his wife and children and servants losing everything they had in the place.

Place Politics And Industry On Broad Democratic Basis

The results of the later phase of Mackenzie King's industrial activity are revealed in his own book, "Industry and Humanity." The scope of the work is thus outlined by its author; "I decided to make a personal investigation into the root causes of some of the existing industrial controversies in America, and to contribute, by suggestion or otherwise, as opportunity offered, to working out improvements in the relations between capital and labor. I also decided to prepare, on the basis of my own experience and the literature available, a statement of underlying principles which are finding expression in the organization of industrial society, and which should obtain in all efforts reconstruction."

"In working towards a wise evolution of government in industry," says Mr. King, "the evolution of government in the state cannot be studied with too much care." It was Simon de Montfort, in the reign of Edward I. over six hundred years ago, who for the first time "admitted within the pale of the British political constitution the really popular and progressive burgher class which, with the freeholders of the counties, constituted henceforth the newly-developed third estate of the realm."

Present day industrialism, even at its most advanced point, is only at the level of political development reached in the time of Edward I. six centuries ago.

Mr. King believes there will be a development of self-government in industry comparable to the changes in British constitutional relations from the time of Edward I. to he present.

"It is altogether probable," he thinks, "that the control of habor and the community will considerably exceed the control that management and capital have exerted in the past. . . . The day of autocratic control of industry by any one of its partners is past."

Meanwhile, here and there, "large-visioned employers, lesser or greater de Montforts in their way, are calling to their industrial councils representatives of labor and the community, as well as of capital and management. They are seeking to work out a wise system of joint control. They have conceded the principle of representation, not to privileged classes only, but to all who participate in production."

"In the struggle for a wider freedom," says Mr. King, "mankind will not rest until in industry, as in the state, autocratic government, whatever its form, is superseded by a form of government representative of all the parties in interest, and ultimately by a system the corner stone of which is responsible self government."

Such a system in industry, according to Mr. King, "would be one in which all those who contribute aught in the nature of effort towards production, who make aught of investment, either of life or possessions, would have a voice in controlling the conditions under which their services are given, and to whom the executive authority, however it might be constituted, would be answerable for the manner in which executive functions are discharged."

Once again, Mr. King's work in this field has not been confined exclusively, or even principally, to theory. In a number of large plants he has introduced his plan "representation in industry," and his general views have been checked over in the light of specific problems encountered in individual establishments.

Mr. King's vision is not bounded by urban industrialism, nor by economics, even in their broadest aspects. He is interested in all phases of the state, and, even more so, in all the people who make up the state. As a cabinet minister, Mr. King had not only to deal with the affairs of his own department, but, under our con-

LABOR WORKER ALL HIS LIFE

Mackenzie King Strove To Improve Industrial Conditions; Successful Mediator In Labor Disputes

Hon. W. L. M. King was born in the former town of Berlin on December 17th, 1874. He was the son of John King, a wellknown lawyer and later a lecturer in law at Osgoode Hall, and of a daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie. At the University of Toronto he was one the '95 group that included also Hamar Greenwood, Arthur Stringer, and the late Norman Duncan and James Tucker.

After graduation King went for a brief term on the Toronto Globe. In that year the Liberals came into power. King was engaged by Sir William Mulock, postmaster-general, to inquire into sweatshop methods in contracts for post office uniforms. No man could have done it better.

For four years King was out of the country. Had he followed the academic fashion of that period he would have been in training to become a citizen of the United States. Chicago University, built by John D. Rockefeller, attracted him first; Harvard next. He was still studying economics. No other Canadian had ever spent so much time and talent on this subject. At Harvard he became a lecturer, and was sent to Europe to investigate economic conditions. While there he got a cable from the Postmaster-General of Canada, who had created the Department of Labor, as an adjunct to the postal department and established the Labor Gazette, and who wanted a deputy who should edit the Gazette and look after the details of the office.

In the eight years up to 1908, in the service of the government, King made himself master of the subject upon which was to appear his book—"Industry and Humanity". He was repeatedly made chairman of this and that mission, board and commission, at home and abroad to get the true facts about labor, immigration and employment. By a sort of genius for conciliating groups even when he antagonized individuals, he became for a time the world's most succe ful mediator in labor disputes.

His record as Minister was the natural but uncommon sequel to his experience as Deputy. King was so long the one man whose whole time was spent in the effort to reconcile industry and humanity in Canada that it seems hard to recollect that he spent three years as Minister. During this time, as well as before, he became the ardent disciple of Laurier.

After the change of government in 1911 King was engaged solely on the industrial relations program of the Rockefeller Foundation, with special reference later to industries of war, and with permission according to his own stipulation to conduct his research in Ottawa from which in the ten years between 1911 and 1921 he has been absent only upon special occasions.

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The Border City Star, Windsor, Sept. 19, 1922.

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Mr. King's Counsel

Wise and statesmanlike were the words that fell from the lips of the Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King in replying to the welcome he received at Kitchener the other day. Rightly interpreted and followed, they will lead the country forward to increasing greatness. In brief, he recommended that the people of Canada should return to quieter, gentler, and more refined modes of living if they desired to insure the future of this nation along the paths of happiness and peace. Mothers of a certain type were required to rear men who could go forth into the world's work and rise up and call them blessed.

Mr. King had a word to say about the men. Those who were making the world or this country a better place to live in were not the ones striving to subvert the old established customs and institutions, break with tradition, and provoke anarchy. He also urged a strong effort at reconstruction in the minds and hearts of all, after the wild and strenuous years of the war.

These sentences of Mr. King contain vast practical wisdom and sound judgment. They expose characteristics, that, if they should become widespread and take deep root, would sap the foundations of Canadian morals, manners, and progress.

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The London Advertiser, September 14, 1922.

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PREMIER APPEALS FOR GREATER UNITY AMONG PEOPLE OF DOMINION

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in Speech At Kitchener Urges All To Exercise Spirit of Good-Will — Prime Minister Receives Enthusiastic Welcome in Visit To City of His Birth.

KITCHENER, Sept. 13.—"Let us wherever we see it seek to replace ill-will by good-will," Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told 500 members of the Kitchener Board of Trade at the dinner given in his honor here tonight. "Unity could be achieved by a spirit of good-will," he urged. There must be unity between capital and labor; between the different races of the Dominion; between the provinces; between all parts of the empire and between the nations of the world. This was the supreme aim of all governments.

The prime minister stressed the necessity of governments protecting the rights of minorities and of respecting the opinions of groups. Liberty of the individual was an absolute necessity in making for progress and development.

In opening, Mr. King again referred to the warmth of his welcome, stating that he was particularly impressed with the children. He asked the members of the board of trade to see that the children were brought up in happy surroundings. They were the future citizens of the Dominion.

There was something greater than party politics—the government of the country. The citizens of a country had the right to demand "the general attitude" of the men in charge of public affairs. There were certain fundamental questions which must be understood. First of all, he believed the business of government was not a matter for one mind, but for many minds. A multiplicity of counsel made for wisdom. The roundtable talk of the council chamber made for progress. When sixteen men sat around a round table discussing national policies it was impossible for any one to lead the others astray. It was impossible for any one will to govern the nation. It was a matter for the collective wills of the council. This was one of the greatest safeguards of the rights of the people.

Cabinet, in turn, was bound to all expression of opinion in the Commons. Nothing was to be gained from excluding any class from expressing their views. "The voice of the people is the voice of God." This might be said to be going too far, but no man could defend a wrong in the open. Therefore, the more discussion, the more the country would be kept in the path making for moral order.

Must Respect Minorities.

In all matters pertaining to government the views of minorities must be respected. All could not think alike. The aim of all should be to keep the country united and the people happy and contented. In government, matters could be carried on better when the rights of the individuals were protected. The roots of progress were in the initiative of the individual.

There was a great danger in Canada of losing sight of this fundamental fact. During the war many began to look to the governments to do everything, but it must not be forgotten that things must not be done for the people which the people could do best for themselves.

There were two authorities, the authority of force and the authority of reason, and the latter was destined to triumph. On one hand was the law of blood and death and on the other the law of health, peace and work. It was the duty of all public men and of the people as a whole to work for peace. The bitter spirit of the past must be buried. There must be but one note, that of what is best for the common good of all. It must be the note governing all the nations of the world. Goodwill must replace illwill. It was only on the surface that people really differed; underneath was the solid strata that made for goodwill and progress.

Turning to Quebec, Mr. King paid tribute to that province. The Canadians of French descent had a history of more than three hundred years. Therefore, when they spoke of Canada, they spoke with a thrill, and with pride.

Robb Outlines Record.

Hon. J. A. Robb, minister of trade and commerce, gave an outline of the work of his department, and particularly of the efforts being made to increase Canadian trade. He brought a message of greeting from Quebec to Ontario and especially to the constituency of North Waterloo.

W. D. Euler, member for the constituency; Dr. Rankin (Liberal, South Perth), and James Malcolm (Liberal, South Bruce) united in complimenting the board of trade on its welcome to the prime minister.

Tomorrow the prime minister will renew old acquaintances throughout his former constituency of North Waterloo. The trip will be made by automobile, the party leaving here early in the morning, and returning late in the afternoon. Mr. King will leave Kitchener tomorrow evening for Toronto on his way to Newmarket. He will return to Ottawa Sunday morning.

The speech which Premier King delivered this afternoon upon the occasion of his first visit to his home town since his elevation to the prime ministry, will live long in the memory of district residents who were priviliged to hear it. Inspired by the memories of childhood, he paid a glowing and touching tribute to the memory of the teachers who had molded his character in his school days, to the clergymen who had presided over his moral rearing at St. John's Anglican Church, and finally to the memory of his honored parents, whom he wished might have lived to enjoy with him the happy occasion of his return to the city of his birth as the prime minister of Canada.

Touching Demonstration.

The demonstration given the premier at Victoria Park was a touching one, and he was at times visibly moved by the tributes of esteem and welcome which he received. This could be especially noted when he bent over and kissed little Betty Lang, 4-year-old daughter of Reinhold Lang, of Waterloo, when she presented him with a beautiful bouquet of Sweetheart roses.

The sky was overhung with clouds and rain threatened throughout the delivery of the premier's speech, but the crowd, undaunted by the threat of a drenching, listened tensely to the touching and inspiring message which came from Kitchener's most distinguished son.

Mayor Greb of Kitchener, and Mayor Weichel of Waterloo, in their addresses of welcome, referred with much feeling to the pride with which all citizens of the Twin City joined in extending a welcome to the man who, by virtue of his gifts and his unfaltering devotion to his country, had won the highest gift in the power of the Canadian people.

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The entire demonstration was one that was characterized by a feeling of goodwill without the slightest shade of political partisanship. In welcoming Premier King, W. G. Weichel, mayor of Waterloo, a former political opponent of the premier, who defeated him for the North Waterloo seat in 1911, declared that Mr. King was prime minister because of the unfaltering devotion to public duty that had kept him in the political arena through the years of his political career.

Hon. James Robb, minister of trade and commerce, in a few brief remarks, expressed his appreciation of the thrifty and progressive communities of Kitchener and Waterloo, and he intimated that it was because of the sterling character of the people here that such a man as the present prime minister of Canada had been produced by the community. W. D. Euler, M.P., also spoke, and thanked the premier for coming to the city, and also thanked the people of the community for the splendid welcome they had tendered Kitchener's distinguished son. Following the demonstration, which was participated in by thousands of Kitchener's school children, the premier spent two hours greeting the people and shaking the hands of hundreds of citizens.

"It is not the girls who drink cocktails, smoke cigarettes, spend their evenings between the movies and dance halls any more than it is the women who spend their afternoons at bridge, who make the mothers of men who rise up to call them blessed, because of the equipment wherewith they go forth into the world's work," said the prime minister at the monster mass meeting of the people of Kitchener and Waterloo at Victoria Park this afternoon.

"It is not the men," he added, "who are striving to subvert the old established customs and institutions, to break with tradition and provoke a reign of anarchy, that are making either the world or our country a better place to live in."

Here the prime minister gave a warning.

"The war through which we have passed has had dangerous tendencies in these directions," he emphasized. "We must return to the quieter and more refined modes of living if we are to insure our nation's future along the paths of happiness and peace."

These sentiments were indorsed by the vast audience with tremendous applause.

Recalls Boyhood Days.

"May I out of the experience which life has thus far brought," the prime minister said in opening, "an experience rich in joy and sorrow, in variety and opportunity, beyond that of most men of my years, I say in all sincerity and humility that next to their actual presence, the memory of a good father and a good mother is a possession surpassing all else that life can bring."

The prime minister said that he had not a sufficient vivid recollecetion of his birth to be able to recall any af the happenings on that occasion, but he had heard that his father was addressing a political meeting "at the time I arrived in the world." Quite evidently the political star was then in the ascendant, he added.

Mr. King recalled the scenes of his boyhood, the home on Margaret avenue, "which was associated with other people's orchards," one of them containing the best snowapples he ever tasted. The prime minister also had a word of recollection for Billy, the ancient family horse whose hide was indifferent "to the impressions one or the other of us tried at times to make upon it." Memories of school days brought out the names of Mr. Suddaby and Mr. Connor, the school principals, and his punishment at their hands for playing "hookey," through the lure of the "swimmin' hole" in the Grand River.

From the school the premier passed to the church, remembering the names of his former pastors, Rev. Dr. Dickie, Rev. Donald Tait, Rev. Dr. Winchester and Rev. Robert Atkinson, all worthy of their "high vocations," and to whose influence he owed much. It was not to governments that nations must look for the secret of enlightenment, but to those institutions which mold the thoughts and characters of the men who were to serve their country.

Reviews Political Activities.

The prime minister recalled that he was just sixteen years of age when his father first moved away from Kitchener, and that it was just sixteen years later that he returned to the place of his nativity to contest North Waterloo for the Federal parliament. In the period of sixteen years which had since elapsed, Mr. King had on six other occasions been a candidate for parliament, either at general or by-elections; three times in this riding; once in Prince Edward Island, and three times in North York. In three out of the total of seven he had had the pleasure of being returned to parliament by acclamation, once in this riding, once in Prince Edward Island, and once in North York. On two occasions he met with defeat, once in North York and once "here in North Waterloo." On two occasions his party had carried the day when he was returned as a member, the last time in North York and the first time in the general elections of 1908. In North Waterloo he had experienced the most equal division of political honors, one defeat, one victory and one acclamation.

"It is for that period of renewed association with the place of my birth that I want particularly to thank you all today," he said. "It was the beginning of my direct association with the politics of our country, and a beginning of which I shall ever feel deeply proud. I think I am right when I say that whilst I was privileged to make many new friends during the time that I had the honor to represent this constituency in parliament, and whilst I had many and formidable opponents, I have yet to discover the individual whom I could term either a personal or a political enemy."

Realizes Responsibility.

"I think that you will agree that I took my victory more with a sense of the great responsibility it imposed than with any thought of personal achievement; and I took my defeat without a word of question or complaint. Since those days there have been many changes of political opinion on the part of many of the electors in this constituency, in common with the rest of the country. We shall have missed the first of all lessons of the period through which we have passed if it has not taught us a larger toleration and a greater deference and respect for opinions which may differ from our own. The world has passed through a period of travail and sorrow, such as was unknown in its previous history. You have shared in that anguish of mind and heart, some of you more deeply than any have known. What is to be the outcome of it all for the people of our country, and for you, the citizens of my native town and country? Is it to mean the arousing of new bitterness, the deepening of old prejudices, or is it to mark the birth of a larger tolerance, a greater desire on the part of each to fathom the mind and the heart of the other? In a word, is the world's sacrifice to constitute a legacy of ill-will born of the differences of class or creed or origin? Or is it to mean the rebirth of good-will, as the spirit of a new brotherhood uniting in common, higher purpose, men, communities and nations alike? If I mistake not, the purpose of this great gathering, it is that you may make evident this spirit of good-will by which the wounds and divisions of war are to be healed, and beneath which the enmities of the past are to be buried and our nation's future strength and greatness assured. If in anything there remains aught of difference between you, let me remind you that time brings many changes, that nothing born of prejudice or passion is likely long to endure; that magnanimity and charity will cover a multitude of sins; that in the regeneration of this world itself the stone which the builders rejected becomes the chief stone of the corner.

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Incentive To Effort.

"In conclusion let me say that this demonstration of your good-will and affection will ever remain one of the proudest memories of my life. It will be an incentive to nobler effort in the service of our country and all that pertains to our country's weal. If, in the providence of God and through the good-will of those whose confidence I now enjoy, I am privileged to continue to serve the land of my birth in the parliament of our country, I shall seek no honor greater than that which has been bestowed today. I can think of no reward comparable to that of being thought worthy of a like regard on the part of my fellow-citizens of this great dominion."

Cheered and Waved Flags.

Long before the prime minister's train pulled into the station crowds of people cheered and waved flags from factory windows and roofs, and before that Mr. King took occasion to point out to his companions in his private car his pet swimmin' hole in the Grand River and the "old home" of which he had so many warm memories.

"All right, boys. How are you?" he called from the back of the train as it sped past a group of cheering men.

"Look at those boys and girls, Rob," he directed the minister of trade and commerce, on another occasion when children grouped at a crossing waved frantically.

Arriving at the station the prime minister was greeted by W. D. Euler, federal member for North Waterloo, Mayor Greb, Mr. Sass, N. C. Hellmuth, secretary of the board of trade, and A. H. Millar, city clerk, and more than one thousand people, many of them old friends. On his way to the waiting automobile the premier took occasion to greet friends and acquaintances. The first hours in Kitchener were spent in visiting old home scenes. The premier first drove to the cottage in which he was born in December, 1874, and there was photographed standing near the doorway. Later he drove to the former King residence, "Woodside," spending half an hour walking through the grounds. A visit to St. Jerome's Catholic College occupied another half hour, after which the party proceeded to Waterloo Seminary, where Mr. King was tendered a reception and welcome by Mayor W. G. Weichel and other public officials. In replying, the prime minister expressed his sincere appreciation of the warmth of his reception. At St. Jerome's Mr. King impressed on the boys that this was the best period of their lives, and urged the need of study in order that they might fit themselves for the struggle of life.

In the line of oldtime memories the story told here today by an ancient citizen is causing many a quiet smile.

"I can remember," says this gentleman, "when the present prime minister used to sell apples for pocket money, driving the fruit into town in a small wagon. When Mr. King went into a store to do business the other boys used to try to steal the apples. They very seldom got away with it; Billy was a good fighter."

The prime minister lunched at noon with Mr. Euler. The celebration at Victoria Park commenced at 2:30, after a motor parade from the city hall.

Recollections of his home in Kitchener occupied a major part of the prime minister's address, with particular reference to the influence of the home, the school and the church upon the national life. Mr. King reviewed his earlier political battles in this district, and said that he had taken his victory more with a great sense of responsibility than with any thought of personal achievement. A special plea was made for a spirit of goodwill. He would look for no greater honors than those bestowed upon him on the present occasion.

Premier Halts Procession While He Visits Invalid Friend.

KITCHENER, Sept. 13.—A touching incident in connection with the demonstration to Premier King in Waterloo was enacted in the morning shortly after the premier's arrival, when, in passing the house of an invalid, Miss Nora Roos, Mr. King asked that the procession halt while he went over to the porch where she was lying in her wheel chair, and spent 20 minutes in conversation with the afflicted lady. The premier had remembered her from among the associates of his early manhood in this city. The thoughtfulness and kindness displayed by the premier created a profound impression, and augmented the warmth of the welcome accorded him.

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Toronto Telegram, Sept. 14, 1922

D10558

GERMAN FRIENDS HAIL KING AT KITCHENER

Premier and His Colleague Call the Place By Its Old Name "Berlin"

NO POLITICS, OF COURSE

But Temper of Crowd Is Displayed When Laurier's Name Is Mentioned

Berlin, Ont., Sept. 14 (Staff Special).—Morning, afternoon and night, the people of this, the part of Canada most thickly populated by people of German descent, hailed Premier MacKenzie King in a historic popular demonstration. From the time his special train drew into the station at Berlin, Mr. King's progress was a constant ovation; thousands of people joined in the afternoon parade and reception at Victoria Park. At the banquet last night, where Mr. King was the guest of the Board of Trade, nearly four hundred people jammed the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, As President Sass, of the Board of Trade, said: "Never was there shown such a wholehearted spirit in conducting any former function in North Waterloo." Assuredly the contrast was vivid with that night in Berlin in 1917, when another Canadian Premier, leading the win-the-war Government, was howled down in the same community which yesterday resounded on every side with plaudits for MacKenzie King.

OLD ASSOCIATIONS.

The official reason for the demonstration was the return of Premier King to the scenes of his birth and his boyhood. It was "Billy King day." And every speaker at any function took care to use the endearing term of "Billy King." Here was the old swimming hole, here was the old white house of his boyhood, the place where he first followed a brass band up the street, the spot where he used to fish with a bent pin, the place where his pig-tailed sweetheart threw him down. All these old things were recalled and gone over again and again by old friends, old teachers, old clergymen. And several of the speakers rose to the occasion, as usual, with old funny stories.

STATESMAN'S PROGRESS.

MacKenzie King declared it was the happiest day of his life, and it probably was. He gave details of his biography in two long speeches. He expounded and preached himself to school children and drew morals from his career to guide them up to greatness. He placed himself under the microscope and revealed unexpected and unusual things about that most interesting of studies, MacKenzie King, in the home, the school, the church abroad and close to hand. He traced the unerring footsteps of a statesman's progress out of obscurity into fame. "What man could have dreamt that, in the course of a few years, he would receive so much honor from his fellow men?" asked Mr. King, throwing cold water on the theory propounded by one speaker that the day's ovation might have been for Mr. King the realization of his day dreams, when as a youth, he tied tin cans to wandering dogs, stole apples or rang door bells along the streets of the town.

NOT KITCHENER—BERLIN.

To get the atmosphere of this demonstration, it is only necessary to take note that both Mr. King and Hon. J. A. Robb, in making their speeches, had the tact always to refer to this place as "Berlin," the old name of the town now replaced by "Kitchener," Mr. King would say: "Berlin" and then graciously explain, "as Berlin, it comes back to my thoughts always." Mr. Robb made no bones about it. Speaking at the huge demonstration in the afternoon, he called it "Berlin" every time. And "Berlin" it was for the day. The thoughtfulness of the visitors found a ready response in the hearts of the listeners. For was it not in North Waterloo, in the election campaign of 1911 that Mackenzie King called for the defeat of the Conservative party of the time because Borden proposed to arm Great Britain against Germany? Mr. King's memories of his boyhood were not the only memories floating around here yesterday.

LOCAL HALF HOLIDAY.

Berlin and North Waterloo hereabouts gave itself up wholeheartedly to make the day memorable. The main streets and many private houses were gaily decorated. The afternoon was a half holiday.

Most of the people in the locality lined the streets, marched or massed at the park where the open air demonstration was held. All the school children were trotted out to fill out the parade. Huge delegations from the town of Waterloo swelled the mob. The cheering was real enthusiasm, heavy, forceful and full throated. The crowd was always ready to go off at half cock. And while all speakers agreed that the whole affair was non-political, there were touches such as unusual enthusiasm at the mention of Laurier's name which set the complexion of the crowd as somewhat partisan towards certain men who figured more or less in Canada's war-time activities.

After visiting his birthplace and former homes in the morning, when he was photographed in all conceivable positions, Mr. King drove in the parade to the park, where the mayors of Berlin and Waterloo extended welcome. Mayor Weichel of Waterloo took occasion to make the suggestion to Mr. King, in his speech, that the kind of people he found in this part of country would be the kind to bring over to populate Canada. Miss L. Maud Bruce, regent of the I.O.D.E. Chapter of Berlin, read an address of welcome couched in gushing terms.

SUBJECT DEAR TO HIM.

Mr. King made a speech of great length, in which he did full justice to the subject under discussion, which was himself. He revealed the fact that his father was addressing a political meeting at Linwood at the time when he was born. "Evidently, even then, the political star was in the ascendant," commented Mr. King. The home where he was born was in the middle of an orchard, he said, and he hinted broadly at a youthful career that would have branded him as the village cut-up, all of which was important if true. Mr. King went back into the old days, apportioning credit to the many architects of character and genius who were responsible for his success. He detailed a notable line of remarkable men, each one of whom had something to do with erecting this pillar of politics and statue of statesmanship. Of course the thing he most regretted was that his parents were not there to see the big scene. Mr. King fell in love with the picture he was drawing of romance and accomplishment and dwelt on it so long that he appeared to be forgetting that he had to make another long speech on the same subject that evening.

IN ROBES OF LAURIER.

The Premier's strength proved equal to the task. Introduced at the night banquet, President Sass, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. W. D Euler, M.P., toasted, cheered and sang over a man consecrated to the great task of uniting Canadians of all races and creeds into one harmonious whole, Mr. King frankly confessed his adoption of this Laurier toga, so convenient for one with Quebec solid behind him, and made what he called a non-political speech, lauding great principles and spreading good will over the whole earth. The speech in reality was a laudation of Liberalism with the name left off. It included some of the most baffling passages of the

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address he gave at the Ontario Liberal Association banquet in Toronto not long ago. It reached out and grabbed all communities and nations, classes and factions in one great hug of harmony.

Opening with a fruitless search for words to express his gratitude, it extended into an equally fruitless search for ideas to express his meaning. And how delighted he had been to see the factory workers rush to the windows to cheer him. He doubted if any words could express his gratitude at the good will shown him. He flung up his arms and gave it up; he returned to the task with another supply of adjectives and tried again. Now he was reminiscent and recalled an old man in town who used to attend all the funerals; the lamp lighter who used to go around and trim the lamps; old homes and houses that once stood here and there and finally were snuffed out.

Again, he was prophetic. He took a beautiful swan dive into the future. He saw a moral order moving on. He noted great principles, divine principles. The views and rights of minorities were to be carefully respected. He marvelled at the power of democracy. "No man can stand before his fellowmen and openly defend a wrong," shouted Mr. King, explaining the working of our political system according to a theory that would be much more tenable in Canada if Laurier had never formed a Government.

Mr. King quoted one of Parkman's tributes to the French-Canadian, showing the remoteness of their Canadian ancestry. "They can speak of Canada with a greater thrill of pride than some of us," he said, "because they can trace their ancestry so far back." He digressed to applaud the British Empire and declared it would endure the longer as each nation became more free. He praised the League of Nations and hoped the day was not far distant when all nations would be included in it. (Applause).

Mr. King ended with a plea for greater good-will, the prevalence of the spirit of this day in Berlin, and sat down flushed and happy. The names of the Berlin City Council which tendered Mr. King the celebration are as follows: Charles Greb (mayor), L. O. Breithaupt, Walter Harttung, C. J. Baetz, Geo. G. Bucher, F. H. Ahrens, A. F. Klugman, L. E. Hagedorn, J. J Massell, Jerome Lang, J. L. Holtze, E. E. Ratz, A. A. Armbrust, R. F. Gofton, Roy Shantz, W. E. Wing.

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The Capital, Ottawa, October 27, 1922.

D 10560

CANADA'S PREMIER EXPRESSES THANKS

To Citizens of His Native Town and County for Hearty Welcome.

Following the visit of the Prime Minister to his native city Mayor Greb has received a letter of appreciation from Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, which reads:

"Will you kindly convey to the members of the city council and to the citizens of Kitchener generally, my deep appreciation of the welcome so heartily accorded me on the occasion of my recent visit to my native town and county.

"It would be difficult to express in words all that the visit afforded of pleasurable and memorable incidents. The happiest memories of childhood days and many equally precious associations of later years, were revived to a degree which I had scarcely believed was possible. I was impressed hardly less deeply by what I saw of the remarkable progress of civic development and expansion in the years that have elapsed since my association with the county, first in the years of boyhood and, subsequetnly as the representative in parliament of the riding of North Waterloo.

"I have carried away but one regret; it is that my father and mother, many years were citizens of the old town of Berlin, were not spared to enjoy with me the demonstration of the whole hearted good will so greatly in evidence on every side.

"Whilst time necessarily separates us from much that is most sacred in the past, it is gratifying to reflect that all that it holds of what is best may be cherished in remembrance through life. In this thought lies a real incentive to the highest personal and civic endeavour.

"With heartiest thanks to one and all

"Believe me,
Yours sincerely
"W. L. Mackenzie King.

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D 10561

The Toronto Star, Sept. 15, 1922



LINWOOD'S RECEPTION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

The picture is typical of the scenes witnessed dur ing Mr. Mackenzie King's triumphal tour of North Waterloo yesterday. Despite a drenching rain, the Premier was greeted by enthusiastic crowds in every town and village visited. At Linwood he formally opened the new pavement.

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THE PRIME MINISTER AMONG HIS AIN FOLK IN NORTH WATERLOO.

For the first time since he became leader of the Canadian Government, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King yesterday visited his native he where he was acclaimed by political friends and foe alike. Top left, he is acknowledging the greetings of the crowd at the railway station; top ri his birthplace at 43 Benton street, Kitchener, to which he made an interestin g visit, recalling happy memories; bottom left, addressing the school chil of Waterloo, for whom he requested a half-holiday; bottom right, a snapshot taken during his visit to St. Jerome's College.

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The Toronto Globe, Sept. 16, 1922

D 10563

KING IS SEEKING WIDER MARKETS FOR CANADIANS

Dominion Representatives Soon to Take Up Cattle Embargo

OPENING TRADE CHANNELS

Best Available Brains Secured for National Railway Board

(Staff Correspondence of The Globe.)

Stouffville, Sept. 15.—Important announcements and declarations were made here today by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, concerning Government proposals. The occasion was a tremendous welcome to the Prime Minister by the constituents of his own riding of North York, in this town, described by Mr. King as "the very heart of the heart of Liberalism." There are very few of "they Tories" in Stouffville, which, ever since it had a poll opened, has steadfastly rolled up huge Liberal majorities no matter what happened in the rest of the country.

Seeking Wider Markets.

The necessity for greater markets for Canadian products has received the promised attention from the Liberal Government, and Mr. King placed a few of the plans definitely before the public, in his speech today. Within a few weeks, he announced, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, members of the Government, now in Europe, accompanied by two agricultural representatives from Canada, would have a conference with British Cabinet Ministers and officials on the cattle embargo, in the hope that a market which had been closed to Canadian farmers for 25 years would be opened.

Mr. Fielding while in Europe is to negotiate a commercial treaty with France, and within a few weeks a Canadian Minister is to leave for Australia to arrange with the Government of that country a reciprocal commercial treaty.

National Railway Policy.

Once again in terms that cannot be mistaken Mr. King declared that the National Railways are to get the fairest trial under public ownership that can possibly be given them by any Government. Any delay there might be in the choice of a board was because the Government was after the best Chairman and the best board it was possible to get. "I believe we have succeeded, and we expect shortly to announce the Chairman and board," said the Premier. "We are determined to give the National Railways every opportunity to make a success. We will get the best organization. We will give them a free hand. We will keep the road out of politics. You can take it from me as head of the Government that this is our policy."

Stouffville overlooked nothing in its reception to the Prime Minister, who as a member represents it in the Dominion Parliament. From every house and tree hung flags and banners of welcome. Out a mile or two at the village of Ringwood the Premier was faced with a welcome arch as he drove into town.

Addresses of Welcome.

At Ringwood he was met by a mounted escort of returned soldiers and scores of automobiles. He was heartily cheered when he reached the town park, where several thousand of the North York stalwarts met for the occasion. Reeve Lehman read a civic address of welcome, and Mrs. H. Clarke read a similar address from the Stouffville Women's Association, of which Miss Edith Sangster is President. Howard Kane of Newmarket, President of the North York Liberal Association, presided. F. Wellington Hay, M.P.P., Liberal leader in Ontario, was also warmly received. Among others on the platform were J. Walter Currie, M.P.P.; Jas. Spence, Toronto; Mrs. Harry Carpenter, President of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association; J. M. Walton, Aurora; W. G. Ormiston, Uxbridge; and R. H. Halbert, Progressive member for North Ontario.

The latter was noticed in the audience by Mr. King and invited to the platform, and accepted the invitation later, making a short address. Nearly 400 school children of 10 schools, which were given a half holiday on the occasion, opened the big meeting by singing "O Canada." The 48th Highlanders' Band of Toronto was also present.

Deep Memories Stirred.

Mr. King said that by his visit to Waterloo county, the place of his birth, remote memories had been stirred, but a visit to North York moved deeper memories, for there it was that his forebears had fought for Canadian freedom. He said that the ideals of the home should be the ideals dominant in the life of the country—the ideals set in home, school and church.

In thanking the soldiers for the escort he paid a tribute to the men who fought overseas "who had been the escort of Canada into nationhood." It was a lasting obligation on the Canadian people that they or their dependents should not be forgotten.

"I think that the present Government, in the short time it has been in power, has grown in the confidence of the people, even among those who are not Liberals," said the Prime Minister. "There has been an attitude of willingness among the members of Parliament, not alone among the Liberals, to give us freedom in carrying out our plans. What happened in the election was that we got a Liberal East and a Progressive West, and the Tories were eliminated.

In Laurier's Footsteps.

"I believed it my duty to unite Canadian East and West on the principles in which they hold in common. The enemy is not divided. Why should the Progressive forces be? Therefore, I asked the Progressives to name men to come into the Liberal Government. They admitted they had much in common with us, but they wanted to see the Liberals' work in Parliament, to see if we were true to the principles we advocated. The Progressives found they had nothing in common with the Tories, but they had with us. They supported us loyally on vital matters."

Mr. King showed that public expenditure had been cut by many millions since the advent of the new Government.

Dawn of Better Times.

"On the tariff the Conservatives said the Liberals had gone too far, and the Progressives said we had not gone far enough. We cannot satisfy the extreme views in Canada. We should not exaggerate differences on the tariff, but reconcile them. We admit we could not go far with conditions as they are. But the revenues are increasing. There has been a bountiful harvest, and there is less unemployment than at any time since the war, and things generally point to better times."

It was true the United States had stopped a market for a lot of Cana-

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dian produce, but Canada was dependent on no one country for its markets. Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, had just returned from Europe in the interest of Canadian trade. "Inside a couple of weeks Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe, with whom will be two agricultural representatives from Canada, will have a conference with the British authorities on the cattle embargo. We hope to have a law framed and passed this fall restoring the markets from which Canadian farmers have been kept for 25 years. Mr. Fielding will also take up with France the matter of a commercial treaty. We have been in cable communication with Australia on the matter of a reciprocal treaty in matter of products. Australia has now asked that we send a Minister to put the treaty in definite shape. I trust that a Minister will go to Australia in a few weeks, and before the year is out a beneficial treaty will be made. This is fulfilling the fundamental principle of Liberalism to get as wide markets as possible for the producer, and also for the consumer to buy in as wide a field as possible."

Care in Selecting Board.

Mr. King said the Press seemed to know more about the Railway Board than the Government itself. "Nearly all the mistakes made in our railway policies in the past have been made because of hasty action," said the Prime Minister. "Any delay there is in appointing the new board is because we are seeking the best men. The men who are seeking the position are not the men we want, and the men we want are not easy to obtain. If we took a C. P. R. man we would be told we had given the road to the C. P. R. If we took a C. N. R. man we would be told we had given the country over to Mackenzie and Mann. When we discover the man, the next trouble is to get him. We want a man who knows railways run on a continental basis, who understands big finance, and who understands operation. I am quite free to tell you that if there is delay it is because it is difficult to get the man who would satisfy. However, I believe we have succeeded, and we expect shortly to announce the board. If there is further delay the public will know that we are still looking for the right man. We are determined to give every chance to the road to be a success and see that it gets the chance under proper auspices.

"I have never denied that there are men in the Liberal party who do not think that public ownership will be a success. There are the same opinions in all other parties. But the railways are ours. We couldn't dispose of them if we wanted to. Now as a Government we are going to see that these roads get the opportunity to succeed.

Mr. Meighen Not Chivalrous.

Mr. Meighen says we are delaying in order to prejudice National Railways. I hesitate to characterize such language. It is not chivalrous. It is not patriotic, and it is not true. The Government will do all in its power to provide the best organization it can. It will give that organization a free hand. It will keep the railways out of politics. It will see that there are no men on the board who deal with railways or with companies that deal with railways. You can take it from me, as head of the Government, that that is the policy."

Mr. King spoke at some length on the immigration policy. He said that Canada must get quality, and not quantity, in immigration, and the plan of co-operation between Provincial and Federal Governments had been worked out.

"We are determined that we in Canada should say who should come and who should stay out. Conditions as they are discourage many who would be good citizens in better times," he said, adding that there had been organized in Canada the Canada Western Colonization Association, which would sell land on 30-year terms and would look after settlers. The Government would work in co-operation with the association, choosing and bringing out the settlers and then having the association look after them.

Ontario Leader Speaks.

Mr. F. Wellington Hay said he had always been a Liberal, and said Ontario needed a real business administration. He felt that if a good measure was introduced in the Legislature the Liberals should support it. They had co-operated with Mr. Drury in fearless criticism, "but we stand wholly as Liberals, and we will help legislation that is Liberal and not class." Mr. Hay pointed out the tremendous increase in the Provincial debt from nothing when the Liberals went out in 1905 to over $204,000,000 now. He warned against the depletion of forests, and said the policy was not good, either under Mr. Ferguson or Mr. Drury. "We must see to it that great tracts are not given away, but retained for the people of the Province," said Mr. Hay.

Mr. Halbert expressed surprise at being on the platform, but thought all were big enough to be friendly, even when they disagreed. He agreed with much Mr. King said, and said his legislation had been in the right direction, "but I think he would do well to spur up some of the laggards in his party on the tariff." Mr. Halbert said he would rather see the duties removed off boots and shoes and such necessaries than off agricultural implements, because the former articles concerned all the people, and the latter a class only.

Mrs. Carpenter spoke of the Liberal women in politics and their adherence and loyalty to the principles of the party.

Mr. King, just before the meeting closed, presented to the Stouffville bowlers the cup he had donated as a prize for the winners of the county bowling championship.

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The Toronto Globe, Toronto, September 16, 1922.

D 10565

NEED RAILWAY GENIUS TO WIPE OUT DEFICITS

Premier Believes He has Found the Man for Herculean Task.

TALKS IMMIGRATION

Canada Will Select Settlers—New Trade Treaty With Australia Proposed.

Special to The Star by a Staff Reporter.

Stouffville, Ont., Sept. 16.—"I am quite free to tell you that if there is some delay in appointing a head for the National Railways it is because we have found it extremely hard to get the man that would satisfy the great demands that this position necessarily makes. I believe we have succeeded in finding the man, and I hope soon to be able to announce who shall be the head, and the personnel of the board of directors."

This was the statement of the premier, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, to his constituents at Stouffville yesterday afternoon. It was the first political speech the premier had made in the district since the prorogation of parliament and he explained in some detail his stewardship as the federal member for North York.

The premier received a very hearty reception, was presented with a cane by loyal Liberals, and was kept busy shaking hands all day with many old friends. Other speakers at Stouffville were Wellington Hay, M.P.P., Liberal leader in Ontario, Mrs. Harry Carpenter of Hamilton, president of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association, R. H. Halbert, M.P. for Ontario North; J. M. Walton, a former Liberal candidate in North York, and the chairman, Mr. Howard Cane, of Newmarket.

Not Easy to Find.

Continuing to speak on the national railways, Mr. King said, "Nearly all the mistakes in connection with our railways have been the result of hasty action, without regard to all the consequences involved. If we have had any delay it is because we have been looking for the best man to put at the head of the organization. The kind of man we wanted to put at the head of 22,000 miles of railways, the largest in one system in the world, was not easy to find.

"If we took him from the C.P.R. it would not take five minutes for some newspapers to say that the government had sold themselves to the C.P.R. If we took any of the able men from the C.N.R., they would say we had delivered ourselves over to Mackenzie and Mann. Even if we find a man of outstanding ability he is likely to be engaged in some great work from which he cannot free himself readily. We don't want the man in an armchair, but a man who understands finance and the organization and operation of so vast a railroad, so that he may be able to unite into one harmonious whole the personnel of the national railways.

"The government's policy is that those who will run the railways will have the fairest chance under the best auspices. Some are doubtful of the success of nationalization of railways and of government ownership and operation. Our position is that the railways belong to the country—we couldn't dispose of them to-morrow if we tried. We are going to do all in our power to make them succeed. If they don't it will not be the fault of the present administration."

Meighen's Charge Untrue.

The premier said that Mr. Meighen had stated that the government was working against the success of the national railways. "That is not chivalrous, not patriotic, and not true. We will give the railways a free hand, out of the control of politics. And we will not put on the board of directors any man who is connected in any way with other railways or who is connected with companies dealing with railways."

Good Immigrants Sought.

Speaking on Canada's immigration policy, Premier King said, "Quality is more important than quantity in bringing people into Canada. The fundamental policy of the government is co-operating between the provincial governments and with Great Britain and other countries. Great Britain has a problem of her own, and has given vast sums to aid emigration. But it wouldn't help us to solve our problem if we took the people Britain didn't want. Britain agrees that we in Canada should determine who is to come in and who is to stay out. The Canadian government will make the selection of the immigrants, and then if the British government or any private concern seeks to help these it will be all right.

"In connection with immigration there are many classes in Great Britain who might at some time come with advantage to Canada, but under present conditions it would be unwise for them to come. I mean those who would likely drift into the towns and cities, and there swell the unemployed. We should seek men who will settle on the land in parts where they are needed, and we are trying to get that class from Great Britain, Northern Europe, from Canadians in the east who have settled in the United States, and Americans from the Western States. We are trying to bring in younger men and women who are prepared to settle on the farms and grow up into good Canadian citizens.

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The Toronto Globe, Toronto, September 16, 1922.

D 10566

"We must make those who come feel that they are welcome. The Canadian Colonization Association has raised large sums to buy land, and to sell it to settlers with thirty years for repayment. This association is working in connection with the railways, and with the federal, provincial and British governments. The federal government is to choose those who may come in, and the association to look after getting them settled. I feel that under this plan in the next few years we are going to get thousands and thousands of settlers and have cultivated possibly millions of acres that now lie untilled."

His Attitude Toward Progressives.

Referring to his attempt to bring the Progressives into his government, Premier King said, "The first duty of every statesman is to seek to bring together and keep united all the forces that in any way are allied with his own. The dictionary gives as a definition for Liberals "those who hold progressive ideas of government; and for Progressives, those who hold liberal ideas of government. The Progressives, though, would not join the government, but promised their support so long as it followed the principles they stood for, instead of being an official opposition. If the government has limitations in any way, it is because it is handicapped in numbers.

To Extend Canada's Trade

The premier stated that his government was making great efforts to extend the trade of Canada. Mr. Robb, minister of trade of commerce, had just returned from England, where he was securing information for Canadian producers. The government had also worked to remove the cattle embargo.

"Mr. Fielding is also taking up the question of a treaty between Canada and France along commercial lines.

"We have also been in communication with the government of Australia regarding a reciprocal commercial treaty. Australia has asked that one of our ministers visit there to discuss the terms, and a Canadian minister may go within a week or so."

Premier King concluded: "We are seeking to widen the markets of Canada wherever we can. This is one of the fundamental principles of Liberalism."

Wellington Hay, leader of the Liberal opposition in Ontario, was also a speaker at Stouffville, claiming: "I believe in a business administration for business affairs. I will not say that farmers cannot manage some affairs, but this is a time of specialization. We have co-operated with the Drury government to bring about legislation for the good of the province, but we stand wholly as Liberals, ready to co-operate along lines of Liberal principles and not class legislation."

An unusual speaker on a Liberal platform was Mr. R. H. Halbert, the Progressive M.P. for Ontario North, and for five years the president of the United Farmers of Ontario. He said: "I am glad to be here to welcome the premier. We would not be very big men (and I hope the premier and myself are big enough), if we could not agree to disagree."

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The Ottawa Morning Journal, September 16, 1922.
D10567

MINISTER GOES TO AUSTRALIA FOR TRADE PACT

Prime Minister Announces Canada Seeks Reciprocal Agreement With Antipodes.

GOVERNMENT HAS CHOSEN BOARD FOR C.N. RAILWAYS

Great Difficulty In Selecting Proper Leader — Many Office Seekers Are Rejected.

STOUFFVILLE, Sept. 15.—Forecasting early announcement of the new head of the National Railways, announcing that in an effort to widen Canadian markets, one of the Cabinet Ministers was shortly proceeding to Australia to negotiate a reciprocal trade treaty; declaring that revenues were increasing, and predicting the removal of the British embargo on Canadian cattle before the new year, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, gave an accounting of his stewardship to a large gathering of the electors of North York here this afternoon.

The occasion was the celebration of Mr. King's first visit to his constituency since his election in December. The Prime Minister, who made the trip up from Toronto by automobile, was met by a motor parade on the outskirts of the town, and escorted to their fair grounds by flag-waving school children, mounted returned soldiers, boys on decorated bicycles, and by the band of the 48th Toronto Highlanders.

The Prime Minister took advantage of the opportunity to reply to recent statements levelled against him by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. The last election, he said, showed that the country was tired of "Toryism." In six of the nine provinces Mr. Meighen did not count a single supporter in Parliament. The east was Liberal, and the west was Progressive. Mr. King said that he would not have mentioned this but that Mr. Meighen had charged that the people had been "humbugged."

"I think," he declared, "that Mr. Meighen is leading the remnants of his party to destruction just as fast as he can by his continued policy of vituperation."

Support of Progressives.

Stressing the advisability of close co-operation, and even a union, between the Liberals and the Progressives, the Prime Minister declared that the dictionary showed the word Liberal to mean progressive, and the progressive to mean Liberal. It was for this reason that he had invited the Progressives to participate at the council board and while the Progressives had not seen fit to take advantage of the opportunity, they had promised support. One session of Parliament had developed that the Progressives had nothing in common with the Conservatives, but very much in common with the Liberals. It was better for men and women of broad thought to work together in the forces of democracy. His supreme aim would always be to unite those who stood for broad liberal principles. The Government had restored the deliberative quality to the House of Commons, a quality which was lost during the regime of the late "autocratic" Government.

The Government was continually striving for economy and efficiency in the public service. This was shown by the amalgamation of the departments of defence, in the reduction in the estimates, and in other ways.

Turning to the tariff, the Prime Minister asserted that his Government was fortunate in having Hon. W. S. Fielding as Minister of Finance, and while the last budget had not pleased everybody, it was proving a success. Under the tariff, as reduced last session, the revenues were increasing and a period of prosperity was dawning.

Broadening Markets.

The United States had seen fit to make trading with her difficult for Canada, but Canadians were not dependent on any one market. The world was open to Canadian trade. In this connection it was expected that the British embargo on Canadian cattle would shortly be removed. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Ernest Lapointe would shortly attend a conference in London at which it was hoped that the details of the removal would be arranged. The first of the new year might see Canadian cattle going into Britain. In another effort to open up trade, Mr. Fielding was negotiating the details of a trade treaty with France, and within a week or two a member of the Dominion Cabinet would be going to Australia to arrange a reciprocal trade treaty with that commonwealth.

The board of directors of the co-ordinated National Railways would be announced shortly. Difficulty was experienced in securing the right men. The men who sought the directorships were not the men wanted, and the men who were wanted were hard to secure. It was no easy task to discover a man worthy and able to manage 22,000 miles of railway. If a man was chosen from the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Government would be charged with having sold out to the C.P.R., while if the new head was selected from the Canadian Northern staff, the charge would be that the Government had delivered the country body and soul to Mackenzie & Mann.

The Government desired a man experienced in managing railways on a continental scale, and one with a broad knowledge of finance. That kind of a man was not easy to discover, and delay was due to this.

Has Met Success.

"I believe we have been successful," Mr. King declared, "and I hope to soon announce the head of the railways and the personnel of the board."

Contrary to charges levelled against it, the Government's policy was to provide the national lines with every opportunity of success. He had never denied that there were those in the ranks of the Liberal party who were not sanguine of success. This was also true of all other parties. Here the Prime Minister referred to the statement attributed to Mr. Meigehn that the national lines were being managed by enemies of public ownership. This charge was neither courteous, patriotic, nor true. The roads would be kept out of politics.

A comprehensive immigration policy was necessary to the success of the railways and the country. Men and women of the right character must be brought out to Canada. Quality was more important than quantity. Careful control and supervision was necessary after settlement, and the most complete co-operation must exist between the Provincial and Federal Governments and with government overseas, if that was possible. Canada did not want those who had failed to make good in their own lands. Canada must decide who could enter and who must stay out. If the British Government or any private concern wished to assist on that understanding they could. Those who were allowed to enter must settle on the land. The Prime Minister referred to the work proposed by the Western Canada Colonization Association, and said that this organization was working in co-operation with the British, Federal and Provincial Governments.

Sees Prosperity Ahead.

"I believe that in the course of the next few years thousands of settlers will be placed on the land, and that thousands of acres will be opened up," he asserted.

The veterans who had acted as mounted escorts this afternoon constituted a symbol of the work of the Canadian Corps overseas, where they fought for civilization. It was the duty of all and of the Government to keep the trust, to see that the veterans were cared for, and advanced as opportunity offered.

In a short address Hon. Wellington Hay, Ontario Liberal leader, declared that all parties and groups must give consideration to what was best for the people. This was the policy of the Liberal party. The Liberals in Ontario had been unfairly relieved of the reins of Government in 1919, but were always ready to assist any measure for the good of the people.

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The Aurora Banner, Ontario, Sept. 22, 1922

Premier King receives Big Welcome at Stouffville

Last Friday was a historic day at Stouffville, when Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was welcomed to his riding.

Stouffville overlooked nothing in its reception to the Prime Minister, who as a member represents it in the Dominion Parliament. From every house and tree hung flags and banners of welcome. Out a mile or two at the village of Ringwood the Premier was faced with a welcome arch as he drove into town.

He was met by a mounted escort of returned soldiers and scores of automobiles He was heartily cheered when he reached the town park, where several thousand of the North York stalwarts met for the occasion. Reeve Lehman read a civic address of welcome, and Mrs. H. Clarke read a similar address from the Stouffville Women's Association, of which Miss Edith Sangster is President. Howard Cane of Newmarket, President of the North York Liberal Association, presided. F. Wellington Hay, M.P.P., Liberal Leader in Ontario, was also warmly received. Among others on the platform were J. Walter Curry, M.P.P.; Jas. Spence, Toronto; Mrs. Harry Carpenter, President of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association; J. M. Walton, Aurora; W. G. Ormiston, Uxbridge, and R. H. Halbert, Progressive member for North Ontario.

The latter was noticed in the audience by Mr. King and invited to the platform, and accepted the invitation later, making a short address. Nearly 400 school children of 10 schools, which were given a half holiday on the occasion, opened the big meeting by singing "O Canada." The 48th Highlanders Band of Toronto was also present.

Mr. King said that by his visit to Waterloo county, the place of his birth, remote memories had been stirred, but a visit to North York moved deeper memories, for there it was that his forebears had fought for Canadian freedom. He said that the ideals of the home should be the ideals dominant in the life of the country—the ideals set in home, school and church.

In thanking the soldiers for the escort he paid a tribute to the men who fought overseas "who had been the escort of Canada into nationhood." It was the lasting obligation on the Canadian people that they or their dependents should not be forgotten.

"I think that the present government, in the short time that it has been in power, has grown in the confidence of the people, even among those who are not Liberals," said the Prime Minister. "There has been an attitude of willingness among the members of Parliament not alone among the Liberals, to give us freedom in carrying out our plans. What happened in the election was that we got a Liberal East and a Progressive West, and the Tories were eliminated.

"I believed it my duty to unite Canadian East and West on the principles in which they hold in common. The enemy is not divided. Why should the Progressive forces be? Therefore, I asked the Progressives to name men to come into the Liberal Government. They admitted they had much in common with us, but they wanted to see the Liberals work in Parliament' to see if we were true to the principles we advocated. The Progressives found they had nothing in common with the Tories, but they had with us. They supported us loyally on vital matters."

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Mr. King showed that public expenditure had been cut by many millions since the advent of the new Government.

"On the tariff the Conservatives said the Liberals had gone too far, and the Progressives said we had not gone far enough. We cannot satisfy the extreme views in Canada. We should not exaggerate differences on the tariff, but reconcile them. We admit we could not go far with conditions as they are. But the revenues are increasing. There has been a bountiful harvest, and there is less unemployment than at any time since the war, and things generally point to better times."

It was true the United States had stopped a market for a lot of Canadian produce, but Canada was dependent on no one country for its markets. Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce had just returned from Europe in the interest of Canadian trade. "Inside a couple of weeks Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe, with whom will be two agricultural representatives from Canada, will have a conference with the British authorities on the cattle embrgo. We hope to have a law framed and passed this fall restoring the markets from which Canadian farmers have been kept for 25 years. Mr. Fielding will also take up with France the matter of a commercial treaty. We have been in cable communication with Australia on the matter of a reciprocal treaty in matter of products. Australia has now asked that we send a Minister to put the treaty in definite shape. I trust that a Minister will go to Australia in a few weeks, and before the year is out a beneficial treaty will be made. This is fulfilling the fundamental principle of Liberalism to get as wide markets as possible for the producer, and also for the consumer to buy in as wide a field as posed to know more about the Railsible.

Mr. King said the Press seemway Board that the Government itself. "Nearly all the mistakes made in our railway policies in the past have been made because of hasty action," said the Prime Minister. "Any delay there is in appointing the new board is because we are seeking the best men. The men who are seeking the position are not the men we want, and the men we want are not easy to obtain. If we took a C. P. R. man we would be told we had given the road to the C. P. R. If we took a C. N. R. man we would be told we had given the country over to Mackenzie & Mann. When we discover the man, the next trouble is to get him. We want a man who knows railways run on a continental basis, who understands big finance and who understands operation. I am quite free to tell you that if there is delay it is because it is difficult to get the man who would satisfy. However, I believe we have succeeded, and we expec shortly to announce the Board. If there is further delay the public will know that we are still looking for the right man. We are determined to give every chance to the road to be a success and see that it gets the chance under proper auspices.

"I have never denied that there are men in the Liberal party who do not think that public ownership will be a success. There are the same opinions in in all other parties. But the railways are ours. We couldn't dispose of them if we wanted to. Now as a Government we are going to see that these roads get the opportunity to succeed.

Mr. Meighen says we are delaying in order to prejudice National Railways. I hesitate to characterize such language. It is not chivalrous. It is not patriotic, and it is not true. The Government will do all in its power to provide the best organization it can. It will give that organization a free hand. It will keep the railways out of politics. It will see that there are no men on the board who deal with railways or with companies that deal with railways. You can take it from me, as head of the Government, that that is the policy."

Mr. King spoke at some length on the immigration policy. He said that Canada must get quality, and not quantity, in immigration, and the plan of co-operation between Provincial and Federal Governments had been worked out.

"We are determined that we in Canada should say who should come and who should stay out. Conditions as they are discourage many who would be good citizens in better times, he said," adding that there had been organized in Canada the Canada Western Colonization Association, which would sell land on 30-year terms and would look after settlers. The Government would work in co-operation with the association, choosing and bringing out the settlers and then having the association look after them.

Mr. F. Wellington Hay said he had always been a Liberal, and said Ontario needed a real business administration. He felt that if a good measure was introduced in the Legislature the Liberals should support it. They had cooperated with Mr. Drury in fearless critcism, "but we stand wholly as Liberals, and we will help legislation that is Liberal and not class." Mr. Hay pointed out the tremendous increase in the Provincial debt from nothing when the Liberals went out in 1905 to over $204,000,000 now. He warned against the depletion of forests, and said the policy was not good, either under Mr. Ferguson or Mr. Drury. "We must see to it that great tracts are not given away, but retained for the people of the Province," said Mr. Hay.

Mr. Halbert expressed surprise at being on the platform, but thought all were big enough to be friendly, even when they disagreed. He agreed with much

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Mr. King said, and said his legislation had been in the right direction, "but I think he would do well to spur up some of the laggards in his party on the tariff." Mr. Halbert said he would rather see the duties removed off boots and shoes and such necessaries than off agricultural implements, because the former articles concerned all the people, and the latter a class only.

Mrs. Carpenter spoke of the Liberal women in politics and their adherence and loyalty to the principles of the party.

Mr. King, just before the meeting closed, presented to the Stouffville bowlers the cup he had donated as a prize for the winnrs of the county bowling championship.

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The Newmarket Era, September 22, 1922.

D 10571

The Premier at Stouffville

HE IS ACCORDED A HEARTY WELCOME

Explains the Railway and Immigration Problems

Stouffville, the North York Town that gave Mackenzie King the biggest majority at the last general election, was gay with flags and evergreen arches last Friday in honor of the Premier's visit.

The meeting in the memorial Park was proceeded by a parade of decorated motors and bicycles, also Girl Guides in bright uniform, together with the 48th Highlanders Band of Toronto, Five returned soldiers in uniform, mounted on horses, escorted Mr. King and he was greeted with cheers as he ascended the beautifully decorated platform.

Mr. Howard Cane of Newmarket, President of the North York Liberal Association, presided and introduced the speakers.

The premier received a very hearty reception, was presented with a cane by loyal Liberals, and was kept busy shaking hands all day with many old friends.

The Railway Problem.

"I am quite free to tell you that if there is some delay in appointing a head for the National Railways it is because we have found it extremely hard to get the man that would satisfy the great demands that this position necessarily makes. I believe we have succeeded in finding a man, and I hope soon to be able to announce who shall be the head, and the personnel of the board of directors."

This was the statement of the Premier at the first political speech he has made in the constituency of North York since the prorogoration of parliament.

Not Easy to Find

Continuing to speak on the National railways, Mr. King said, "Nearly all the mistakes in connection with our railways have been the result of hasty action, with regard to all the consequences involved. If we have had any delay it is because we have been the result of hasty action, without regard to all the consequences involved. If we have had any delay it is because we have been looking for the best man to put at the head of the organization. The kind of a man we wanted to put at the head of 22,000 miles of railways, the largest in one system in the world, was not easy to find.

"If we took him from the C. P. R. it would not take five minutes for some newspapers to say that the government had sold themselves to the C. P. R. If we took any of the able men from the C. N. R., they would say we had delivered ourselves over to Mackenzie and Mann. Even if we find a man of outstanding ability he is likely to be engaged in some great work from which he cannot free himself readily. We don't want the man in an arm chair, but a man who understands finance and the organization and operation of so vast a railroad, so that he may be able to unite into one harmonious whole the personnel of the of the national railways.

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"In connection with immigration there are so many classes in Great Britain who might at some time come with advantage to Canada, but under present conditions it would be unwise for them to come. I mean those who would likely drift into towns and cities, and there swell the unemployed. We should seek men who will settle on the land in parts where they are needed, and we are trying to get that class from Great Britain, Northern Europe, from Canadians in the east who have settled in the United States, and Americans from the Western States. We are trying to bring in younger men and women who are prepared to settle on the farms and grow up into good Canadian citizens.

"We must make those who come feel that they are welcome. The Canadian Colonization Association has raised large sums to buy land, and to sell it to settlers with thirty years for repayment. This association is working in connection with the railways, and with the federal, provincial and British governments. The federal government is to choose those who may come in, and the association to look after them getting settled. I feel that under this plan in the next few years we are going to get thousands and thousands of settlers and have cultivated possibly millions of acres that now lie untilled."

His Attitude Toward Progressives

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To Extend Canada's Trade.

The premier stated that his government was making great efforts to extend the trade to Canada. Mr. Robb, minister of trade and commerce, had just returned from England, where he was securing information for Canadian producers.

Mr. King revealed the fact that a cabinet minister will go to Australia shortly to negotiate for reciprocal trade between Canada and that Dominion. While in Europe, Mr. Fielding is to discuss a new trade treaty with France, and Messrs. Fielding and Lapointe are to take up the question of removing the cattle embargo with the British Government. He hoped to see the embargo pass into history this fall.

Wellington Hay, leader of the Liberal opposition in Ontario, was also a speaker, claiming :"I believe in a business administration for business affairs. I will not say that farmers cannot manage some affairs, but this is a time of specialization. We have co-operated with the Drury government to bring about legislation for the good of the province, but we stand wholly as Liberals, ready to co-operate along lines of Liberal Principles and not class legislation."

An unusual speaker on a Liberal platform was Mr. R. H. Halbert, the Progressive M. P. for Ontario North, and for five years president of the United Farmers of Ontario.

Other speakers : Mrs. Harry Carpenter of Hamilton, President of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association and J. M .Walton, a former Liberal candidate for North York.

The Stouffville demonstration was an undoubted success, about 1500 people being present.

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Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1922

D10573

A White Elephant

Canada Cannot Find a Trainer For Its Government Railways

OFFER of the post of head of Canada's National Railways to an American, Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, indicates the fidelity of Mackenzie King, the Dominion's Prime Minister, to his public pledge not to confine his search for a man to the Dominion limits. The job is perhaps the hardest in the railway world and the offer to Mr. Gray implied a high tribute to his ability, but his declination leaves the berth still to be filled.

In alluding to the difficulty of the search, in a public address some time ago, Mr. King said he was looking for the ablest of executives to handle what he said was the largest mileage of a single railway system in the world, some 22,000 miles. He wanted a man of financial and administrative ability, one who was familiar with railroading on a continental scale and above suspicion as to his relations to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Government system's privately-owned competitor. The search, he intimated, might have to be extended to other continents.

Something of the pity inspired by the plight of the man who had thrust on him, through no fault of his own, the obligation to lodge and feed a white elephant attaches to the Liberal Government of Canada, which inherited from its Conservative predecessor a deficit-breeding national railway system.

In his address at a Liberal meeting recently the Prime Minister spoke in somewhat lugubrious tones of the Government's struggle with this problem. Declaring it was right and wise to give Government ownership and operation a fair trial, he said, dubiously:

"Let us hope that we can succeed with these railways belonging to the people. If we succeed every one will cheer, and if we cannot succeed in Government ownership the people will have to pay the deficits and they will be the first to say 'let us try some other system.'"

Mr. King declared his intention to put the control of railways beyond political interference, to appoint a board of managers representative of the various parts of the country and to have on it only men who will have nothing to do with making purchases of railway material in which either they or interests with which they are associated might profit. He admitted that it was an open secret that public opinion was divided over the wisdom of Government ownership and operation.

That the railway management cannot be kept out of politics was demonstrated on the very day that Mr. King spoke, when the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative government which had nationalized the railways, made a bitter attack, also in a public address, on the King Government's attitude to the system. He charged that the Liberal government, being enemies of nationalization, had in mind first to maim and then to destroy it. The addition of the Grand Trunk to the system had been put off, causing a loss estimated at $50,000 a day. All sorts of prognostications were being made as to the "political heelers" to be placed on the board. As head of the board the Liberals wanted a "political tool." And if the Government, he asserted, did what it had in its heart to do, get rid of the railway men who have been handling the system and get in its own political nominees, the country would pay many thousands more than $50,000 a day as the penalty.

It is not necessary to attach any particular weight to these accusations of the Conservative leader to understand that they mean that not only the principle of government ownership itself, but the nominations to the board and the personnel of the operating management, are destined to be a matter of political charge and countercharge, accusation, innuendo and bickering. And if Mr. King can get his ideal non-political board and his super-manager under these conditions, he will be an exceptionally fortunate man. As it is, Canada is finding that along with its big deficits, nationalization is likely to prove a political embarrassment and hoodoo to whatever party happens to be burdened with the management.

Canada's National Railway was created by the preceding Conservative government as its solution of the problem presented by the financial plight of various railways which had made extensions, financed by the Government, into various undeveloped parts of the Dominion. These extensions were, and are, expected ultimately to pay for themselves, with the growth of population, which has been slower than sanguine Canadians anticipated a couple of decades ago, and due to the severe immigration restrictions, shows no signs of any rapid increase in the near future. The war conditions put some of these lines in parlous financial position and the Government, to avoid their threatened bankruptcy, took over and consolidated various lines, both state-owned and private, into one national system, which so far has been run at a big deficit, a situation made the more annoying by the excellent financial position of the Canadian Pacific.

The nationalization of the railways was one of the chief counts in the indictment against the Conservative or coalition government of Arthur Meighen, who had succeeded Sir Robert Borden, at the last previous general election in the Dominion. However, while the old-fashioned Liberals, especially the leaders in finance and industry, were bitterly opposed to nationalization, there was much sentiment in its favor in the agricultural states of the West and, in any case, the Liberal government would have been unable to denationalize the railways offhand. So, while expressing misgivings as to the outcome, Mr. King promised a loyal and sincere attempt to administer the railways, and has consistently in his public utterances, since his accession to power, repeated his campaign declarations to that effect.

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Ottawa Journal, September 16, 1922.

D 19574

MINISTER GOES TO AUSTRALIA FOR TRADE PACT

Prime Minister Announces Canada Seeks Reciprocal Agreement With Antipodes.

STOUFFVILLE, Sept. 15.—Forecasting early announcement of the new head of the National Railways, announcing that in an effort to widen Canadian markets, one of the Cabinet Ministers was shortly proceeding to Australia to negotiate a reciprocal trade treaty; declaring that revenues were increasing, and predicting the removal of the British embargo on Canadian cattle before the new year, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, gave an accounting of his stewardship to a large gathering of the electors of North York here this afternoon.

The occasion was the celebration of Mr. King's first visit to his constituency since his election in December. The Prime Minister, who made the trip up from Toronto by automobile, was met by a motor parade on the outskirts of the town, and escorted to their fair grounds by flag-waving school childred, mounted returned soldiers, boys on decorated bicycles, and by the band of the 48th Toronto Highlanders.

The Prime Minister took advantage of the opportunity to reply to recent statements levelled against him by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. The last election, he said, showed that the country was tired of "Toryism." In six of the nine provinces Mr. Meighen did not count a single supporter in Parliament. The east was Liberal, and the west was Progressive. Mr. King said that he would not have mentioned this but that Mr. Meighen had charged that the people had been "humbugged."

"I think," he declared, "that Mr. Meighen is leading the remnants of his party to destruction just as fast as he can by his continued policy of vituperation."

Support of Progressives.

Stressing the advisability of close co-operation, and even a union, between the Liberals and the Progressives, the Prime Minister declared that the dictionary showed the word Liberal to mean progressive, and the progressive to mean Liberal. It was for this reason that he had invited the Progressives to participate at the council board and while the Progressives had not seen fit to take advantage of the opportunity, they had promised support. One session of Parliament had developed that the Progressives had nothing in common with the Conservatives, but very much in common with the Liberals. It was better for men and women of broad thought to work together in the forces of democracy. His supreme aim would always be to unite those who stood for broad liberal principles. The Government had restored the deliberative quality to the House of Commons, a quality which was lost during the regime of the late "autocratic" Government.

The Government was continually striving for economy and efficiency in the public service. This was shown by the amalgamation of the departments of defence, in the reduction in the estimates, and in other ways.

Turning to the tariff, the Prime Minister asserted that his Government was fortunate in having Hon. W. S. Fielding as Minister of Finance, and while the last budget had not pleased everybody, it was proving a success. Under the tariff, as reduced last session, the revenues were increasing and a period of prosperity was dawning.

Broadening Markets.

The United States had seen fit to make trading with her difficult for Canada, but Canadians were not dependent on any one market. The world was open to Canadian trade. In this connection it was expected that the British embargo on Canadian cattle would shortly be removed. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Ernest Lapointe would shortly attend a conference in London at which it was hoped that the details of the removal would be arranged. The first of the new year might see Canadian cattle going into Britain. In another effort to open up trade, Mr. Fielding was negotiating the details of a trade treaty with France, and within a week or two a member of the Dominion Cabinet would be going to Australia to arrange a reciprocal trade treaty with that commonwealth.

The board of directors of the co-ordinated National Railways would be announced shortly. Difficulty was experienced in securing the right men. The men who sought the directorships were not the men wanted, and the men who were wanted were hard to secure. It was no easy task to discover a man worthy and able to manage 22,000 miles of railway. If a man was chosen from the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Government would be charged with having sold out to the C.P.R., while if the new head was selected from the Canadian Northern staff, the charge would be that the Government had delivered the country body and soul to Mackenzie & Mann.

The Government desired a man experienced in managing railways on a continental scale, and one with a broad knowledge of finance. That kind of a man was not easy to discover, and delay was due to this.

Has Met Success.

"I believe we have been successful," Mr. King declared, "and I hope to soon announce the head of the railways and the personnel of the board."

Contrary to charges levelled against it, the Government's policy was to provide the national lines with every opportunity of success. He had never denied that there were those in the ranks of the Liberal party who were not sanguine of success. This was also true of all other parties. Here the Prime Minister referred to the statement attributed to Mr. Meigehn that the national lines were being managed by enemies of public ownership. This charge was neither courteous, patriotic, nor true. The roads would be kept out of politics.

A comprehensive immigration policy was necessary to the success of the railways and the country. Men and women of the right character must be brought out to Canada. Quality was more important than quantity. Careful control and supervision was necessary after settlement, and the most complete co-operation must exist between the Provincial and Federal Governments and with government overseas, if that was possible. Canada did not want those who had failed to make good in their own lands. Canada must decide who could enter and who must stay out. If the British Government or any private concern wished to assist on that understanding they could. Those who were allowed to enter must settle on the land. The Prime Minister referred to the work proposed by the Western Canada Colonization Association, and said that this organization was working in co-operation with the British, Federal and Provincial Governments.

Sees Prosperity Ahead.

"I believe that in the course of the next few years thousands of settlers will be placed on the land, and that thousands of acres will be opened up," he asserted.

The veterans who had acted as mounted escorts this afternoon constituted a symbol of the work of the Canadian Corps overseas, where they fought for civilization. It was the duty of all and of the Government to keep the trust, to see that the veterans were cared for, and advanced as opportunity offered.

In a short address Hon. Wellington Hay, Ontario Liberal leader, declared that all parties and groups must give consideration to what was best for the people. This was the policy of the Liberal party. The Liberals in Ontario had been unfairly relieved of the reins of Government in 1919, but were always ready to assist any measure for the good of the people.

R. H. Halbert, Progressive member for North Ontario, also delivered a short address.

After the meeting the Prime Minister presented the silver cup emblematic of the bowling championship of his riding to the Stouffville bowling team. Mr. King put up this cup for competition.

In the evening the Prime Minister motored to Aurora where he presented athletic prizes and his challenge cup to the Aurora baseball nine. This cup is emblematic of the baseball championship of his

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riding. At the demonstration Mr. King thanked the people for their welcome, and expressed his appreciation of the demonstration. He would strive always to be worthy of it. Good-will must replace ill-will everywhere. The strength of the nation was in the homes, the churches and the schools. It was not to the Government but to the homes the people must look for their prosperity.

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The Farmers' Sun, Toronto,

Sept. 19, 1922

KING TO FOSTER CANADA'S TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

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Minister to Go There Soon to Conclude a Reciprocal Arrangement

SPEAKS AT PICNIC

Concludes Visit to North York With Address to York Pioneers

Stouffville, Ont., Sept. 17.—A hint that his Government would move shortly for the encouragement of reciprocal trade relations with Australia was given by Premier W. L. M. King in addressing a picnic arranged in his honor by North York Liberals. He stated that one of his Ministers, as yet unnamed, would go to Australia soon with a view to working out some reciprocal arrangement.

The Premier also stated that very shortly the Hon. W. S. Fielding will go to the Old Country to wind up the proceedings which will end the embargo against Canadian cattle. The English statesmen, he declared, have arrived at that state of mind which will let them remove the embargo, and now Hon. Mr. Fielding will put the finishing touches on the deal. While overseas the Minister of Finance will journey on to France, to see if something can be done in the way of stimulating trade between Canada and that country.

He dealt at length with the Government's difficulties in securing a suitable man to head the Canadian National Railways. He intimated that at last the search was near an end, and an announcement would be forthcoming soon.

In looking for a solution for the railway problem, he gave much attention to the desirability of immigration, and he advanced the need for properly looking after the settlers after their arrival here. The need for careful selection of the immigrants was also emphasized.

R. H. Halbert, United Farmer M.P. for North Ontario, who happened to be among the audience, accepted an invitation to make a short speech.

On Saturday the Premier addressed a gathering of York Pioneers' Association at Sharon Temple. He warmly eulogized the spirit shown by the hardy pioneers who had settled the district. Referring to the temple they had built, he remarked: "This building is a symbol of what was fundamental in the thought of these men. It is four square, with a door at each side, symbolizing the equality of all who enter to worship God. Is there any greater object lesson required for tolerance in religion? It is proclaimed by the very structure of the biulding that the truth can be seen from many sides. Then these people knew that happiness and contentment were necessary in a community. So they introduced music." Mr. King had reference to a band which existed at Sharon about 100 years ago, and to the pipe organ now in the Temple, said to be the first manufactured in Canada.

H. H. Dewart, M.P.P., reviewed the history of the district.

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The Toronto Evening Telegram

Sept. 18, 1922

D 10577

PREMIER KING AT SHARON

SPEAKS AT HISTORIC TEMPLE

Warm Praise for Pioneers, Who Sought Freedom of Worship and Education.

Several hundred people attended the gathering of the York Pioneers' Society, held in Sharon Temple, in the village of Sharon, on Saturday afternoon. Premier King was the principal speaker and was given an enthusiastic reception.

He was welcomed by Dr. James L. Hughes, president of the Pioneers' Society, who said he had prophesied some years ago that Mackenzie King would some day be Premier of Canada. He was Premier now and would make a good Premier.

In his address, which was delivered from a chair on which he stood, by request of the chairman, the Premier studiously avoided politics, praising the deeds and records of the pioneers of early days. The temple itself," he said, "is evidence of the lofty ideals of our forefathers. It typifies the things that must be a nation's foundation.

It was true in history that the pioneer spirit was always associated with the missionary spirit. The early settlers had not forgotten, amongst other things, to search for the Bread of Life.

"They sought freedom to worship God according to their own minds and consciences," he said.

"They sought freedom to build homes for their own families and freedom in the education of their children.

FIRST TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

"The first technical school," said the Premier, "was established right in this temple 100 years ago. The building in itself is a symbol of the thoughts and ideals of the man who built it, with its four-square size symbolizing equality of all who entered to worship their God.

"It is an object lesson of religious tolerance that might well be emulated."

Raising his hand and pointing to the dome of the building, the Premier said the three stones were symbolical of the Trinity. He concluded an impressive address by quoting a couple of verses from the familiar Methodist hymn: " O God of Bethel."

Premier King was followed by H. H. Dewart, K.C. ,M.P.P., who gave an interesting resume of the history of York county and the troublesome days of 1837.

H. C. Hocken M.P. was the first speaker and spoke in reminiscent fashion of the earlier history of the Pioneers' Society and what it had accomplished in keeping fresh the memories of its founders, its lofty ideals and purposes.

A pleasing incident was the presentation to Premier King of a huge bouquet of flowers by the little granddaughter of the Indian Chief "Big Canoe." The Chief occupied a seat on the platform and was in attire in full regalia of his race for special occasions.

Dr. James L. Hughes, president occupied the chair and referred to the future plans of the Society.

Mrs. Regan Rogers contributed a couple of vocal selections splendidly rendered.

The York Pioneers' Society is the oldest of its kind in Canada and was founded by Richard H. Oates. Its first meeting was held on April 17th, 1869, in the old Mechanics' Institute, with Colonel R. L. Denison as its first President, R. W. Phipps as treasurer, and Alexander Hamilton as secretary. It was incorporated in 1891 under the name of York Pioneers and Historical Socity.

Sharon Temple where the meeting was held is of unusual interest historically. The Temple is a hundred years old. For many years it stood silent and diserted, a resting place for dust and debris. Its founder, David Willson, has long since passed away. It was here where his "white robed choir," or "Children of Peace" as he called them, sang the solemn Quaker hymns.

The structure standing high in the midst of a gently sloping raise of ground, has become to visitors an object of intense interest, and is probably unique of its kind in Canada. Of the strange sect who were responsible for its existence, and whose hands hewed the timbers, hauled the stone and put all together in a period of seven years, few, if any remain to-day.

The Temple was put up for sale to prevent its being carried off piecemeal by souvenir hunters and was finally purchased by Dr. Hughes for the York Pioneers and Historical Society. The price paid is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,500. It is reached by radial car, being about four miles from Newmarket or by the Gwillimbury highway.

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Mail and Empire, Toronto, Sept, 18, 1922.

D10578

CANADA MUST LIVE UP TO TRADITIONS

Premier King Proud of Work Done by the York Pioneers.

MEMORIES RECALLED

Large Gathering at Sharon Temple Paid Tribute to Early Settlers.

The spell of the pioneer on Saturday afternoon drew upwards of 500 people to the annual meeting at Sharon of the York Pioneer and Historical Society. There, in the quaint temple of The Children of Peace, which is itself one of the county's most interesting links with the past, they paid tribute in addresses of eulogy to the imaginative vision and to the staunch courage that had actuated the early settlers of this country.

The occasion this year was particularly successful in calling up the memories which it was honoring. Not only were the relics of the Pioneer Society's Museum on display, but Chief Big Canoe, of the Ojibways, in all the picturesqueness of his tribal garb, was also present upon the platform as the living representation of a nation that has passed. Then, too, there was the ceremony of presenting to the society one of the first benches to be placed in a church in the county. That was the Unionville Church, built over 100 years ago.

As the principal speaker of the gathering, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King made many complimentary remarks on the work which this organization has done in the way of recalling the traditions of early Canada, and he trusted that they would be able to accomplish much more in the way of teaching the young generation something of the spirit of the past which had helped to make the country what it is to-day. In speaking on the motives of the York Pioneers as an Association, the Prime Minister declared that no nation can be great unless it reveres its traditions and the temple at Sharon represents the contribution of the past to the faith of the pioneers. It represented one of the nation's foundations of greatness, for the pioneers were missionaries in more than one sense of the word. Pioneering and the missionary spirit go hand in hand, for those who came to this country in the early days and helped to hew prosperity out of the forests were not only after physical bread, but they sought the bread of life as well. So it was an inspiration to him, and he felt it must inspire others, as well, to see that the Pioneers are doing what they can to make a permanent record of those things which helped in the upbuilding of Canada. Those interested in such things, he declared, could not do better than to read Parkman's History of Canada.

The Premier, following his address, was presented with a bouquet of flowers by the granddaughter of Chief Big Canoe.

Formula That Conquered.

Mr. Horatio Hocken, M.P., spoke briefly and analyzed the fundamentals of the pioneer's attitude to life which had enabled him to make such a s[illegible]ss of it. In substance, Mr. Hocken believed the secret of the settlers' triumph over circumstances had been that his formula was, "I do to-day's work to-day, and I do it the best I can." This attitude towards life, the speaker believed, would make the pioneer age perpetual, as the world would constantly be progressing.

Dr. James L. Hughes spoke of the plan to enlarge the temple, and declared that the Sharon trustees are now considering the purchase of more land in order that the Sharon grounds may be made into one of the finest community centres in Canada, if not in the United States, as well. The Pioneers, he felt, should have a second building at the Old Log Cabin on the Exhibition Grounds, and he asked for a show of hands to determine whether the museum should be transferred to that centre, or if there should be two. The vote was in favor of two.

Mr. Hartley Dewart, K.C., M.P.P., delivered a paper detailing incidents of the early life of the county, and telling also of the formation of the York County Pioneer and Historical Society. He dwelt in vivid fashion upon the spirit which had characterized the early days, and upon the difficulties which had been overcome in order that the present generation might enter upon its heritage.

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The Toronto Evening Telegram

Sept. 18, 1922

PREMIER'S VISIT TO SHARON TEMPLE



"The Temple of Peace," a one-time peculiar religious sect, now the property of the York Pioneers, who on Saturday had a celebration there. It is a few miles beyond Newmarket. The group on the historic bench (130 years old) are, left to right—Dr. James L. Hughes, of the Pioneers; Premier King, and Albert J. H. Eckardt, of Toronto.

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The Newmarket Era, May 19th. 1922.

D 10580

SHARON

Public speakers and the City press regret the great exodus of young people who desert the country and succumb to the bright lights and lure of the City to such an extent that fear is expressed it will become a national calamity. Our census proves that the population of the rural districts is a great many thousand less than 30 years ago. To help stem the tide of the above mentioned exodus the Police Village of Sharon is making an effort to remedy one of the causes thereof. It is admitted the monotonous isolated life of the young man on the farm, with no amusements, no opportunity to associate with other young men, is so contrary to nature that life becomes absolutely unbearable and he hikes off to the City. The Village of Sharon (through the generosity of the York Pioneer and Historical Society) have secured for a Park the grounds surrounding the historical Temple and in addition have secured over an acre of land immediately adjoining the Temple grounds, so ample room will be had for all kind of games. Being in a central part of the county and easy of access by trolley or good roads this should make an ideal spot for sports, picnics, public meetings or whatever may be required of a public park and the people of York County will be welcome to use it for such purposes. The formal opening of the Park will be held on May 24th. A number of prominent men will be present and give addresses suitable for the occasion.

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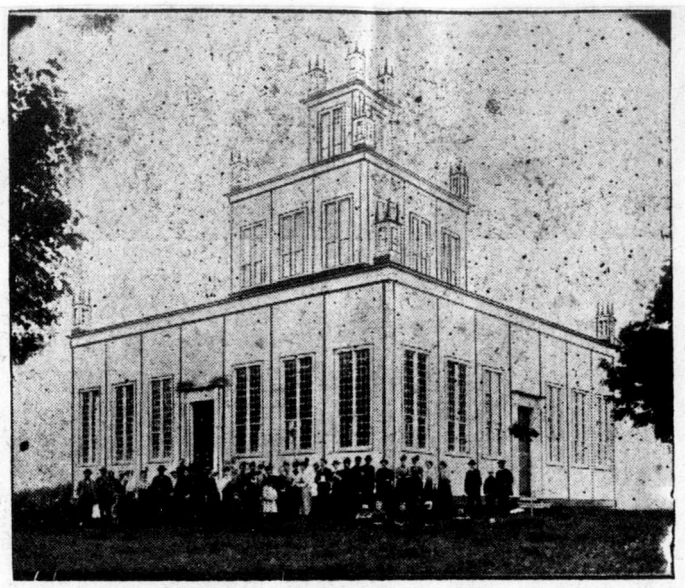
The Newmarket Era, May 26th, 1922.

D 10581



SHARON TEMPLE TO BE PRESERVED

Opening of Pioneer Park.

The village of Sharon, beautiful in its spring garb, celebrated Victoria Day in a quiet but auspicious manner by formally opening its fine new park to the public. Premier Drury honoring the proceedings with his presence and delivering a short address. There was a large attendance.

A Pretty Village.

Looking trim and neat at all times, and set in unusually picturesque surrounding ,one might be inclined to think that Sharon does not really need a park either to add to its beauty or to provide a breathing space for its people. But the new park is no ordinary recreation ground or pleasure resort. It is the historic Temple of the Children of Peace, founded in the early part of the last century by a Quaker who left his own sect because they would not have music in their worship. He did essay to establish a new sect or denomination, indeed, the double entrances on each of the four sides are intended to signify that the edifice is open to all the world. Everything connected with the structure is symbolic, the three symbolizing the Trinity, the 12 pillars in the interior symbolizing the 12 Apostles, ond so forth. It is the grounds of this unique edifice which constitute Sharon's new park.

Building and grounds now owned by the York Pioneer and Historical Society. About six years ago Dr. James L. Hughes of Toronto took upon himself the risk of making the purchase with the object of preserving the building for the Province. The price paid was $6,500, and Dr. Hughes undertook to raise this amount a task he has succeeded in accomplishing with the exception of a hundred dollars, which, however has been promised,

The York pioneers, while retaining the building itself, have turned over the grounds to the village authorities on a lease of 99 years at a annual rental of one dollar. The people of the village have taken a keen interest in the matter, and the fact that they have acquired several more acres of adjoining land in order to enlarge the park is proof of the appreciation they evince. An Energetic Committee, composed of M. W. Barker, Chairman; H. V. Armitage, Michael Ramsay and Charles Haines has charge of all the arrangements, and deserve great credit for the work they have already accomplished. A number of maple trees were planted, these on either side of the entrance gate being planted by Premier Drury and Mrs. O. B. Sheppard respectively. W. H. Cane of Newmarket will provide a flagpole and Mrs. Sheppard will provide a flag.

Dr. Hughes presided at the ceremony, and in an opening address elluded to the advantages which would accrue from the use of the place as a centre for community work. On behalf of himself and the York Pioneers he tendered his thanks to Chairman Barker and the other members of the committee for their co-operation. "We want to make this the best little village in Canada," said Dr. Hughes, "and with your help we are going to do it." He also announced that Hon. Mackenzie King was unable to be present on account of his duties at Ottawa.

Premier Voices Spirit.

Premier Drury said the idea behind the present project was not to gather a few old curios; not simply to create a playground and a community meeting place, important though those things were; but he took it the object was to plant in Ontario, that sense of continuity without which people could not develop to their true greatness. We had been building here for a hundred years a people—a nation. We could not build that nation merely in the present. We must build that nation on the past in the future, because no people ever amounted to anything if they did not respect the people who had gone before, and appreciate their aims and objects.

That Premier remarked that the farm he owns, and which he expects will pass to his son, was in the fourth generation of his family. It had been theirs for 103 years, and during that time it had never passed except from father to son; there had never been a break in the business, and there had never been an auction sale on the place. Every field almost every stone had its traditions.

"I do not believe we can build up the future unless we have a knowledge of the past," Mr. Drury said. "We in this country have a past of which we can be proud."

This country in the past had been peopled by men and women of courage, who had a sense of fair play for all races and all people. It was peopled also by a race of men who held their wo- did not believe there was ever any men-folk in peculiar esteem. The question of women being placed on an equality with men, because the men and women pi-

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oneers faced the wilderness side by side as equals. When the question of giving to the women the franchise arose there was no one needing any convincing.

Our Priceless Traditions.

The traditions of Canadian life, the thought of the past, were things worth preserving, the Premier said. They were things which must be preserved if we are to build well and truly into the future. The present project was worthy of commendation, and he hoped that similar movements might take root throughout the country.

Premier Drury also spoke of the way in which some of the little local graveyards throughout the country were neglected, sometimes even buried under rubbish. "That ought to cease —that must cease—if we are to respect ourselves," he said. He said he was glad that provision was made to play in this new park. People could not do their best without play, or without centres and community halls, and he was glad to know that rural people, who had too much neglected play in the past 20 years were taking hold of this matter of play and the community spirit, and were building community halls and establishing playgrounds.

Col. Carmichael, M. P. P., also delivered a brief address. J. D. Keachie sang an excellent solo. Three baseball teams were in attendance and played two exciting matches during the afternoon?

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The Newmarket Era, May 12th, 1922.

D10583

Sharon.

A delegation of the York Pioneers was here on Thursday of last week making arrangements for the transference of the Temple Grounds to the Police Village of Sharon to be kept as a Park.

The inaugural ceremonies of the opening of the Park will be held on May 24th, which will be a Red Letter Day for the village. A number of prominent men including Hon. W. L. M. King, Premier of the Dominion, Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, and others are expected to be present and take part in the proceedings.

A number of Indians from Georgina Island have promised to bring trees and plant them as their contribution to the Park and thereby not only perpetuate their names but the trees will be looked upon with interest by unborn generations as having been planted by the direct descendants of the aborignal red man.

The committee will be pleased to have any person so interested bring a tree and plant it and the name of such person and tree will be recorded to his credit for future reference.

As the desire of both the York Pioneers and Sharon Police Village is to make this Park a real community centre for York County, the object should appeal to the support of the whole countryside.

A Box Social will be held on Wednesday evening, May 17th, in the Township Hall, under the auspices of the Sports Committee. A good program will be provided and an address will be given on the value of clean sports.

Aunt Dinah will be there buttin' in. Admission for ladies free (with exception of a well filled box. Come and show your interest in the young people.

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In 1825 they began the erection of the Temple, which has long been the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it. It is a three-storey structure 75 feet in height, surmounted by a gilded ball, on which is inscribed the word "Peace." The first or ground storey, which is the auditorium, is sixty feet square. The second or middle storey is a music gallery where the band rendered a selection of music while the congregation were entering the building. The third storey is a dome, from which there is an open space to the ground floor. In the centre on the first floor stands a small finely finished structure, built by the late John Doan called the Altar, and which occupied 365 days in building, and like the Temple, is square and contains the Holy Bible. It stands on twelve gilded pillars, representing the twelve apostles and is emblematical of the religion of Christ, on the four corners of each storey of the Temple, a spire is placed, making twelve in all, and when illuminated is symbolical of the twelve apostles going out into the world to preach the salvation of Christ to the People.

Mr. Willson had a symbolic meaning attached to each and every part of the Temple. We will give it in his own words as the writer heard him repeat it.

"My meaning for the three storeys is to represent the Trinity. Being square at the base meant to deal square with all people. The door in the centre on each of the four sides is to let the people come in from the east and the west, the north and the south on equal and the same footing. The equal number of windows on each side of every door is to let the north and the south on equal and the same on all the people herein assembled. The four pillars at each corner of the Altar, with the words Faith, Hope, Love and Charity, inscribed on them are the four cardinal virtues, which are the foundation, or in other words the principles on which it is built. The Golden Ball on the top storey with the word "Peace" inscribed meant peace to the world."

On the evening of the first Friday in each September, the Temple was illuminated for divine worship, and presented a very beautiful appearance when lighted there being 2,952 panes of glass in the windows and spires. The illumination of the building was intended to represent Christianity enlightening the darkened understanding of the mind.

The following day the feast of the "first fruits," was celebrated and another service in the Temple, followed by a dinner provided in the meeting house. During the afternoon the band rendered a number of selections on the green in front of the meeting house, or in other words an open air concert. The members also held a feast the first Saturday in June, at first in honor of David Willson's birthday, afterwards instituted as "the passover."

The building was intended to be used fifteen times during the year, never at any time for Sunday worship, viz.: service on the last Saturday of each month, when the members made contributions for charitable purposes. It has generally been supposed that this occupied 7 years in building, after King Solomon's Temple, but such was not the case, as it was begun in 1825, and the first service was held in in it October 29, 1831, making the period of erection six years. It was painted white and green facings.

At the time and during the erection of the Temple, it was proposed to erect what is known as the Study, which was erected in 1829. This though of small dimensions, is one to excite interest from an architectural point of view. This building like the meeting house, is surrounded by a colonade of pillars 10 in number, the measurement of the colonnade being 24 ft. long 16 ft. 6 in. wide. The body of the building, 16 ft long 8 ft. wide and one storey high, a door in the centre on the east and west sides, twelve small spires on the roof and twelve windows, four on each side, and two at each end and painted like the Temple, white with green facings. This structure was finished and the opening took place in September of the same year. They had seats placed in front of the building to accommodate the large gathering of friends that availed themselves the pleasure. The time was spent in speeches and singing, and social intercourse

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all in harmony with the occasion and so the afternoon passed.

Later on, the second pipe organ, also built by Mr. Coats, with three barrels attached to it, ten tunes on each barrel, was put in, and the music produced by this organ was the old time ballads, such as "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Henry's Cottage Maid," "Water Painted from the Sea," "Loch-a-Bar no More" thirty tunes in all. The tone of this organ was particularly sweet and very harmonious to the ear.

The ladies in connection with the society made white, plain muslin curtains to drape the organ; they formed a point at the top and reached the floor, slightly drawn or parted in front and trimmed with blue ribbon, which had a most pleasing effect. The windows were draped in white corded muslin, valances cord and tassels, a bright scarlet valance was fastened around the inside above the windows. It was neat, plain and very attractive. This was the decoration of the Study, at that time. At this time, the members still increasing in numbers, it was decided to build a more commodious church for Sunday worship, which resulted in the Meeting house, a structure 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, surrounded by a colonnade of pillars. This building was painted a light yellow with green facings, and has a large room upstairs for Sabbath Schools, and band rehearsals. The main part of the building which was used for service contains another, the third pipe organ, placed here in 1848, built also by Mr. Richard Coates. In this place worship was held every Sunday after the following manner: Organ voluntary, sacred piece by the band, reading the scripture, hymn by the choir, prayer, anthem, sermon, hymn, closing voluntary by the organ.

Service was also held on Christmas morning at 5 a. m., when the house was lighted by a candle being placed in each window both above and below, followed by a free breakfast, service again at 1 a. m., followed by the Christmas offertom and dinner. The 5 a. m. service was in commemoration of the Saviour's birth at that time in the morning.

In this building the feasts were held; prior to this the open aid in the Temple field. This church was commenced in 1834, finished and dedicated in the summer of 1842, the month and date not known.

During the early times of this society it was the custom for a number to go to Toronto, and Markham Township to hold Sunday service, a written sermon being left at home to be read by one of their members. Revival meetings were unknown among them, neither had they any other minister than David Willson, and his service was at all times given free. While he always maintained "The laborer was worthy of his hire," he was averse to high salaries being paid to ministers, preferring rather to give the surplus to the poor, and so this little body grew and thrived gaining for themselves a reputation for morality, upright dealing and honesty of purpose and belief, never asking for assistance outside of their own congregation. As Mr. Willson once wrote, "Our wants are few and simple," and thus they passed their lives in helping one another and the poor around them, in their unostentatious was of serving their Creator. They did their life's work and quietly passed away in the hope of their reward in the great hereafter.

Upon the completion of their numerous buildings the society con[illegible]ourish until the death of David Willson, which occurred on January 19, 1866, at the age of 87 year, 7 months, and 12 days. His remains were interred beside his life partner, in the cemetery one mile south of Sharon, and not in a vault under the Study as was reported by many at the time of his death. The reading of the service devolved upon his oldest son, John David Willson, David Willson having left a number of hymns on record.

After this the society began to fail in numbers, many moved away and others identified themselves with other churches. At this time the society has become extinct. The churches still stand as a monument to the memory of the department.

The Music Hall, and Square House were both removed some years ago.

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First Pipe Organ Ever Built In Canada

IT MAY BE SEEN AT SHARON TEMPLE

Sharon Brass Band Organized Over 100 Years Ago.

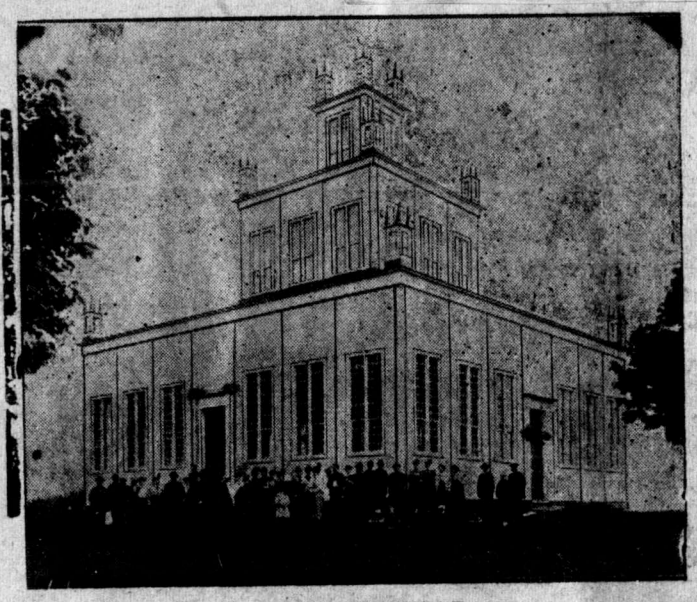
ERECTION OF TEMPLE OCCUPIED 6 YEARS IN BUILDING

BY MRS. EMILY McARTHUR.

The first pipe organ ever built in Canada and the first brass band organized in the Dominion were leading features of worship with "The Children of Peace," organized by the late David Willson, of York County, in 1814, and believed to be the oldest religious band on the American continent. Although this novel sect has become extinct, some of its quaint structures still stand as memories of a devoted leader and faithful Christian worker.

Tourists passing Sharon on the line of the Metropolitan Railway are invariably attracted by a unique and well proportioned building and make inquiries relating to the history of those who worshipped there in large numbers in other days. The Temple, which even to-day is the wonder and admiration of all who see it, and the Meeting House surrounded by its colonnade of pillars, remain as they looked over a half a century ago, although weather beaten and showing the visible marks of time. The Music Hall and Square House have been removed. The three-storey Temple, with its dome surmounted by a gilded ball on which is inscribed the word "peace," with its 2,952 panes of glass in the windows and spires, and its emblematic altar and music gallery is visited by sight-seers and travellers from far and near.

Various articles having appeared at sundry times regarding the religious society called "The Children of Peace," which have only been true in part, or unwittingly calculated to mislead the public mind in forming a true conception of the founder and his adherents, the writer will endeavor to give not an elaborate, but a true history of its inception, rise and progress, together with interesting matters connected therewith; also correct dates, and the explanation of some things attributed to them, not altogether clear to the public mind, which gained partial credence, and were not considered as reflecting very much credit upon the society.



SHARON TEMPLE

The writer is not entering upon a defence of their religious belief, but merely wishes to give their history as it is, leaving an intelligent public to draw its own inferences.

As regards their customs and manner of living, much has been said to their discredit, which was utterly untrue, and it is but doing justice to their memories to explain those actions of their lives which have been wholly misunderstood and accepted as truth by a misinformed public.

David Willson, the founder of this society, was born of Irish parentage in Duchess County, New York, June 7, 1778. His father died when the subject of this narrative was very young, so that the period of his education was limited to less than one year. While in his minority, he, with is brother, the late John J. Willson, father of Mrs. C. Doan, Aurora, were engaged on a sailing vessel that sailed between New York and the West India Is. What length of time he was engaged in this business is not known. His brother continued to follow the business for some length of time after David Willson discontinued his part or interest in it. In the meantime he married before attaining his majority, and by the earnest solicitations of his wife was induced to leave the West India route and emigrate to Canada, which they did in the year 1801. They suffered a severe loss on crossing Lake Ontario. The craft on which they took passage was wrecked, they escaped with their lives but their baggage was lost, all they possessed, on arriving at Toronto was the rim of a spinning wheel, and the clothes they had on.

On arriving in Toronto, he applied for, and obtained a Crown deed of the farm in East Gwillimbury (which is now owned, and occupied by his grand-son, Mr. Abb Willson, one of our most prominent men). He and his wife walked up what is now Yonge Street, at that time a blazed road through an almost dense forest, carried their two little sons, John D. and Israel.

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Their third son was born Aug. 22, 1802, the first white child born in the Township of East Gwillimbury and his cradle was a rough hewn sap-trough, but eventually he became one of the leading men of his time and age, but to our subject. From his earlier years, David Willson was much given to religious contemplation, and sometime after his arrival in this country, he became a member of the society of "Friends," taking quite an active part in their meetings. Entertaining however, some peculiar views on religious points, which the Friends did not consider orthodox, he was dismissed from that body, and on his withdrawl a number, six it is said, who entertained similar views, also left the society and attached themselves to Mr. Willson, who became their leader. This was nucleus to the church afterwards found by him, and the early combination of the little band known as "The Children of Peace," which began to hold its meetings for worship in 1814. They differed from the Quakers in several peculiarities, were fond of music and introduced both vocal and instrumental in their devotional exercises, were, not obliged to conform to any particular form of dress, and no religious tests were required as a standard of faith or godliness.

Their first meetings were held in Mr. Willson's private house, and later on in a log building, which stood upon the site of the present meeting house, until their first church was built in 1819, afterwards known as the Music Hall. It was 40 feet square at the base, 16 ft. high, one storey, no upper room, a door in the centre of each of the four sides and two windows each side of the four doors, each window containing twenty-four panes of glass. It was painted white, the roof being supported by a large columns painted a light green.

The first feast held in 1818, as a harvest home dinner, prepared by the wives and mothers, and was partaken of in the open air, on the site where the music Hall stood, and was afterwards instituted as the feast of the "first fruits" corresponding to "Lammas Day."

In 1820 a brass band of music was organized in connection with the society, which is the oldest brass band in Canada, and which performed a sacred piece of music during service. A pipe organ was also added to the service during the same year, the builder being Mr. Richard Coates, of Toronto, who was a bandmaster in the British Army at the battle of Waterloo and in the Peninsular Wars. This was the first pipe organ built in Canada had two barrels, ten tunes on each barrel.

Mr. Richard Coates was teacher of the band when organized, he taught each member to perform on his special instrument. This continued for some length of time. The late Jesse Doan brother of the late Charles Doan of Aurora, and father of Mrs. Col. Wayling, of Sharon, was the first recognized leader, the time of his appointment is not known, but he continued to lead until September, 1866, when through failing health he resigned, and transferred the leadership to his nephew, Mr. J. D. Graham. Jesse Doan made a specialty in the clarionet, of which he was thoroughly master. A number of the band purchased silver instruments in New York, from 1864 to 1867 inclusive, each member owning his own instrument. The two large brass horns owned by Charles Graham and George M. Doan were particularly fine, and were purchased at a cost of $125 and $141 respectively. All the members of the band thoroughly understanding the different scales, would transpose the music as they played, thereby saving the trouble of rewriting the original score in a different key, if so required. It has been said by competent judges to be the most perfect in tone, time and execution of any amateur band in Canada.

They also cultivated their talent for singing at a very early date, 1819, and had the best teachers engaged that were available at that time. This first Professor obtainable was Mr. Daniel Cory, of Boston, whom they engaged for the purpose. He commenced his duties January 11, 1846, and then a systematic training in all the rudiments of singing was engaged in with black-board and all conveniences required. This continued for over two years. The surrounding country joined with the Davidites in the school excercises which were conducted in the large room above the house Mr. Croy held to grand concerts during his engagement here, one in February, 1847, the other in the summer, both given in the meeting house, which was filled with an audience that fully appreciated the entertainment.

In the winter of 1818 a school was organized, the term at that time was "Girls' House," young ladies from about 12 years of age and upwards were placed there to be taught thorough house work, such as spinning both wool and flax, sewing, knitting, and cooking in all its branches. The first building utilized for this purpose was a log house that stood near where the residence of the late Hugh D. Willson now stands. As the number of applicants increased it was necessary to build a house for the purpose. They built a more commodious one where the residence of Mr. John Wasley now is, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. This was in full operation for a number of years until each one married, and left for homes of their own. Up to and during this period the society had greatly increased in numbers, and educational facilities were in a very crude state. They decided to erect a still larger building, which was about 30 feet square, two storeys high, and was known as the "square house" and stood on what is now Mrs. E. McArthur's garden, opposite the meeting house. This institution would now be termed a Ladies' Seminary, a large number of young ladies, not only of this but of other denominations here received a practical education.

This educational institution was what has given rise to the report that David Willson kept a harem, and the inmates were his concubines, but a baser calumny was never uttered on an honest purpose, as man who yet are living can testify.

Another matter may be explained here, and that is, why the young women were dressed in white on feast days. At that time many were in very moderate circumstances and one of Mr. Willson's mottoes being "Equality," he suggested white as the color of their dresses, it being the emblem of purity, and material inexpensive placed it within the reach of all.

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Country Club,

September 27, 1922.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel it a great privilege to have the honour of proposing the health of our distinguished guests, Sir Henry and Lady Burstall.

The numbers gathered about this table speak more eloquently than words of the esteem and affection in which they are held by those who know them most intimately, and who have enjoyed their friendship in the too few years they have resided in the capital. They are about to leave us now, and to take up their residence in the Mother Country, with which they have also very intimate and much cherished associations. The members of this Club have felt that they could not permit them to leave Canada without some slight expression of the esteem and regard in which they are held, and without the opportunity of collectively wishing them a safe voyage across the sea and with such immunity from perils and vicissitudes on the larger voyage of life as may permit them long to share its fortunes together with increasing happiness and pardonable pride to themselves and the members of their family.

It is we who are honoured in thus having the privilege to convey our expressions of friendship and goodwill to Sir Henry and Lady Burstall. Their names and their lives

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have meant not a little to our Country's history, and will ever have an honored place in the history of the British Empire of which it is a part, and to which it has contributed so much. In the association of their lives they conbine much that speaks of British tradition and possession. Sir Henry began his career as a soldier in South Africa. It was, I believe, in India, in the city of Bombay, that he won his bride; how splendidly he added to the lustre of his name and fame in the Great War is a part of our Country's story. He stands to-day at the head of our military forces in Canada, since the retirement of Sir Arthur Currie, the first in Command, Inspector General and Chief of Staff of the Canadian Army.

If Sir Henry has thought well to ask for his retirement from further active service before the years begin to close in about him, it is because his brilliant record affords him just ground for believing that his day's work has been heavier by far than that of most men of his years, and has been performed with a distinction second to none. He leaves the service of Canada with a record that has won him the confidence of his Sovereign, the gratitude of his Country, and

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honours which to his name, and to those who bear it, will ever speak of what has been most gallant, most brave, and most deserving of recognition in a great and brilliant career.

That Sir Henry's achievements have been what they are is, we believe, due in no small measure to Lady Burstall who has shared his purpose with rare insight and understanding, and who herself has co-operated with zeal and great ability in activities that were closely associated or allied.

I have much pleasure, Ladies and Gentlemen, in asking you to drink to the health of Sir Henry and Lady Burstall, and in so doing to join with me in wishing them, on behalf of the members of this Club, long enjoyment together of all that is best to hold in remembrance, and increasing happiness for themselves and the members of their family through the years to come.

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Luncheon Given by Japanese Consul at Ottawa, October 31, 1922, in honour of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Appreciation of privilege of attending such a function.

Reference to pleasant associations with present and past Japanese Consuls.

Facts regarding His Imperial Majesty, Yoshihito:

122nd. Emperor of Japan (dynasty founded 660 B.C.) Born August 31st. 1879.
Ascended throne July 30th. 1912.
Imperial Rescript published Nov. 25th, 1921, proclaiming the regency of the Crown Prince, owing to the chronic illness of His Majesty.

The Legal Status of the Emperor under the Constitution, if properly interpreted, does not much differ from that of any constitutional Monarch, but his influence over the multitudes in Japan is extraordinary and without parallel.

Reference to visit of Crown Prince (Hirohito) of Japan to Britain and return visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Japan (1922).

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At welcoming Function tendered by Prince Regent in his honour the Prince of Wales said:

> "Your Imperial Highness has been pleased to refer in terms of high appreciation to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Twenty years have passed since that agreement first came into existence, years fruitful in momentous events in both East and West. I recall with gratitude the loyalty with which, through good and evil days, Japan has observed the ties and obligations created by the alliance, and I feel assured that in the changes which have recently taken place nothing of our old friendship will be lost. I have no doubt that the Quadruple Treaty into which the older agreement is about to be merged will result in a deepening not only of the traditional sympathy between your country and mine but also of the good relations between the Four Powers which are parties to it.
>
> "I am confident that in the cause of civilization and humanity Japan will always be found in close co-operation with Great Britain, and it will be a source of the deepest gratification to me if my visit contributes in any way to foster the existing friendship between our two nations.

Japan's phenomenal progress to present place among the Powers.

A Japanese Statesman (Minister of Education 1909) has said: "Education aims mainly at producing worthy men".

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Ideals

New attitude in human relations.

Reconcile differences of race, creed, class - Sectional, National, International.

Mutual Trust and respect and confidence essential to progress.

Fostering of good-will highest of human duties at this period of world affairs.

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York Club, Toronto
Friday, November 10, 1922

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Thank McCarthy -

Privilege to meet so many distinguished gentlemen.

"A few friends" - a national convention; a liberal convention.

Advantage of occasion -

To say a few words as to the position of the Liberal Party in Canada at present time. and my own attitude towards some of the situations with which the Party is confronted in carrying on the government of the country.

1. (Before election) - A return to party system of government. Sufficient time has elapsed to view in historic perspective the events which rendered inevitable a break-up of the old political parties as a consequence of war. It was a world upheaval, and institutions of every character and description were torn up by the roots. Coalition an expedient for a purpose - costly and uncertain substitute and unstable method of government; left as a legacy an element of group government also uncertain and unstable. Return to party lines essential to ensure confidence and stability and "tranquility". Great Britain going through the same experience - trying to break with

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any associations particularly those of loyal co-operation formed in a Cabinet - but fundamental differences in point of view ultimately prevail, and out of them emerge the old political parties.

(2) (After Election) - A divided Canada -

(1) Politically - a Liberal East; a Progressive West.

(2) Economically - Manufactures; Agriculture.

(3) Racially.

(4) Geographically.

This is not in interests of Party. What is more, it is not in interests of country. It is a consequence of departure from party lines.

A UNITED CANADA OUR SUPREME AIM:

Political

Sought to effect by: (1) Overtures to Progressive Leaders - at time of formation of Government.
Not for coalition - but as Liberals.
To exist as a class if negation of Liberalism.
(2) Stewart and Motherwell in Cabinet.
Province of Quebec attitude.

Good-will and co-operation -
Leaders are following, not leading.
Progressive movement on decline.
Liberals have won sympathy.
Break-up - politics and business don't MIX....

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Economic

No party can become a great party in Canada that ignores or antagonizes or fails to recognize just claims of agricultural interests - and least of all the Liberal Party, whose traditional past has been associated with the rural life and interests of the country.

A party so associated can never become extreme. Men who possess property soon come to possess property instincts.

Agriculture the basis of our wealth and greatness.

We cannot afford to put town vs. city - or East vs. West.

The worst thing for manufacturing, commercial & business interests
Differences rather than things held in common come to be emphasized.
Ill-will is substituted for good-will - not good to go too far in any direction. Pendulum swings. e.g., U.S. tariff.
Our aim to reconcile, rather than exaggerate differences.

Racial

If economic differences bad - racial differences worst.

2 races in this country - historic past.

If to-day situation has arisen that all of one province Liberal, it is not an evidence of good government, but a very distinct evidence of something lacking in the way in which Government carried on.

Note - situation paralleled by Progressive West
Not an evidence of good government - but of something wanting in government.

There are Conservatives as well as Liberals in Quebec; just as there are Libs. and Cons. in prairie provinces. Progressives made up of both. The parties have failed to meet or to serve their legitimate aspirations.

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Racial (cont'd.)

How is situation to be remedied?

Not by speaking of Quebec domination, and weakening the Party's strength in other provinces; but by raising Liberalism in Ontario and the West to the level it has reached elsewhere.

It cannot hope to retain the level it has reached in Quebec. Indeed, every now and then are evidences that it is so full it is flowing over; inevitable losses will come in ranks that are full.

"There is no flock however watched and tended
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair."

Party is fortunate to have this great support.
It is a guarantee of our power for years to come.
It is a handicap Mr. Meighen will never overtake.
Conservative party will never get in a generation.

Ontario should be the balance.

Let us be just to French-Canadians. The men who speak least lightly of them know them least - tolerant, broadminded, happy disposition, patriotic.

That division should come is a mistake.
Lord Curzon, in Great Britain, right in saying Britain must seek to restore relations with France.

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Geographical

A Canada East and West

The most serious of all our problems.

West believes we don't understand her problems

West does not forget - East long settled.

West handicapped by distance -
her markets fixed in East
her prices fixed in East.
Extra cost in transportation, both ways.

The Conservative Party can never satisfy ambitions of West.

The Liberal Party should absorb the Progressives -
By having policies which will remove their just grievances:

(1) Representation in Cabinet.

(2) Return of natural resources.

(3) Freight rate reduction - Crows Nest Pass Agreement.

(4) Wheat Board.

The Liberal Party is the logical party to govern Canada at present time, if national unity and stability is to be maintained.

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PRESENT POSITION OF PARTY IN HOUSE OF COMMONS:

A Government in office, but not in power.

Our position after the election, with Speaker in the Chair:	Liberals	116
	Farmers	65
	Conservatives	50
	Labor	3
	(Speaker)	1
		235

With 5 vacancies, we are a minority in H. of C.
In Senate, we are still more or a minority.

This is a very difficult position for a Government

Makes it dependent for support on one or other group in House of Commons.
Begets uncertainty, prevents vigorous progressive action

Worse, it gives to individual members a chance to put a price on their support, in a manner which is prejudicial to public interest. Permits cabal against Government for local ends, whether it be counties or provinces.

Limits Government in its field of action, in matters of legislation and of appointment.

Alternatives: Have general election - with uncertainties, Farmers, Labor, Tories, etc.
Or strengthen Government.

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GOVERNMENT IS ENTITLED TO CONFIDENCE OF PUBLIC - and particularly of men of Liberal sympathies and tendencies.

1. A representative Cabinet.

2. Restored responsible and representative government.

3. Been cautious and wise in legislative programme:

(1) Honest and economical in administration - Estimates, Expenditures cut down.

(2) Conciliatory as between groups - Good-will and harmony.

(3) Prudent in fiscal policy - avoided extremes.

(4) Shown good judgment in Railway policy Board of Directors - Sir Henry Thornton.

(5) Trade policy - Fielding, Robb.

(6) Immigration policy - Canada Western C olonization

(7) Equally good judgment in our External Relations
(a) in Great Britain - Appointment of P.C.Larkin
(b) in relations with Washington.
(c) in Near East situation.

(8) Common sense in our method of conducting public business

A return to the quiet, and orderly method of conducting public affairs.

Not taken up with self-advertising - extolling our virtues - or given to new ventures; but rather to bringing country back to a feeling of quiet confidence in all its important relations

(1) Absence of industrial unrest
(a) Railway situation - Shopcrafts - same as U.S. Boards of Conciliation.
(b) Coal mines - N.S. situation (Appointment of Murdock and Tom Moore)

That form of govt.best .. all parts and members of State to common good".

(2) Increased trade and prosperity.

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D 10601

A PERSONAL APPEAL TO THOSE PRESENT FOR ACTIVE SUPPORT OF LIBERAL PARTY

1. Have made it abundantly clear not a one man govt.

My desire is to make it a government by liberal opinion.

Not by P.M. - not by Cabinet - not by House of Commons or Parliament - but by leaders of thought and opinion giving expression in legislation and administration to their views through these channels.

The business, professional, industrial communities represented here.

Self-government - is not right of people to govern only at periods of election; is right of people to govern at all times - through agency of party and its representatives.

A government must take its advice from its supporters; cannot endure if it seeks to govern by those who are antagonistic or hostile.

2. Equally clear that I cherish no resentments, and have not permitted myself to be governed by prejudices. I wish others were as ready to try to discern the real man and his motives behind the jealousies and prejudices and vituperation as I am towards those who have been opposed to me.

The 1917 campaign - No man living has ever heard me utter a word against those who differed in opinion on the

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conscription issue. In Ontario, since election, 3 Senate appointments made - 2 supported conscription. My only regret, regarding these appointments, is that they are in the Senate and not in the House of Commons.

My cousin, George Lindsey, could not be accused of not being a Liberal. .....

3. I want the support and the wholehearted support of the men who have reason to be proud of their association with the Liberal Party in the past, for many reasons; I shall mention 5, and shall place them in order of their importance.

(1) <u>For the sake of the Country</u>. It has certain traditions and associations you wish to see maintained. British connection is one of them - Canada part of the British Empire. There are problems in this regard to be solved that are amongst the greatest of any age. Are you going to ~~###~~ leave their solution to others who, shall I say, in your opinion are less zealously interested? Are you going to leave it to the Tories to work out the solution of government within the British Empire. If you are, you will get an Empire to which it is unendurable to belong. Are you going to leave it to the Farmers or to Labour? If not, are you going to be

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indifferent to the attitude of the Liberal Party to it? There is the problem of a united Canada - are you going to be indifferent to this - to permit differences to become emphasized, when they might easily be made to vanish?

(2) <u>For the sake of the Party</u>. As a party, we have a history of which we may well be proud. Are you going, through indifference, to sacrifice that inheritance, not only as regards yourselves, but as a possession to which your sons and daughters have a natural right? There are men at this table whose names are as beacon lights in the history of Liberalism in Canada, who have no right to become Tories, who have still less right to be indifferent, who can only be Liberals if they are to be true to their fathers and to themselves. I want to see the Liberal Party raised to a proud position, not only in the eyes of our own people, but in the eyes of the world at large; therefore I want in the forefront of the political army the best and strongest and wisest men of our land. The party cannot do its work without your support.

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(3) For the sake of our Province and this city as its capital. Why should Canada be governed from Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces, or the Prairies? Geography has placed us in the centre of the rest. This province, as a province, has had an unsurpassed record in its contribution to Liberal principles and policies. Toronto, with all it possesses of past tradition, of power and resource, should have some real voice in the determination of government. It is the pivotal point in the Province. It is not an evidence of sound judgment, but of lack of judgment somewhere, that Toronto should be as sort of Ishmaelite among the cities of our Dominion in its relation to the Government of Canada. It was because North York was the central, the historic constituency in Liberalism in Canada, the battle-ground of my ancestors, that as Leader of the Party I chose to contest that riding in preference to any other at the last election. If that riding could be carried by over 1000 against Tory and Farmer alike, there is not another riding that cannot be carried in like fashion, if the same faith and energy and effort is exerted.

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(4) For the sake of yourselves. "Every man is born to be a citizen" and The State is the citizen writ large." You cannot be indifferent and not destroy what is best in you; you must share in the politics of the country. The apathy, the hostility, the inferiority of others is not a reason why you should keep aloof; it is the reason why you should become active. Moreover, a man lives his life but once; he carries away into the Great Beyond only what he has of the fruits of service in this. Most of you are men of influence and power and wealth. Is your influence to be exerted selfishly for the ..... of the field of possession; or is it to be exerted for a wider freedom and liberty for others? You cannot escape the responsibility of being or ceasing to be a Liberal in your attitude on public affairs.

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(5) Finally, I appeal for your support, if I may be permitted, on my own behalf, in the discharge of the great responsibolities that have been laid upon my shoulders and which I am trying to carry, not to my satisfaction, but to the best of my abilities such as they are. I need your help, Gentlemen, would need it in some measure were you out-and-out political opponents; but I need it a thousand times more when in the name of Liberalism I am seeking to uphold with honour the Liberal standard, and have ~~carried~~ Government carried on in accord with what I and those around me believe to be Liberal principles and policies. No man has reason to be more thankful for the loyalty of his colleagues and supporters than I am. No party leader - not even Sir Wilfrid in his palmiest days - ever had more in the way of fidelity from his following than I have received from those who have given me their confidence and support; but the task assigned is a large one, the largest, may I say, which can fall to the lot of any man, and the workers in the vineyard are still few in numbers. You do not know what it means to be a Prime Minister, to feel that he has the confidence of men for whose character, opinion, and friendship he has regard. I should not wish

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to retain my present position for an hour if I did not feel I could carry with it the respect even of those who opposed me politically. But whilst I value that, I need also the consciousness of the support which comes from an understanding sympathy in a great patriotic work.

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December 4, 1922.

D 10608

Legal Adviser:

E. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister, Department of Justice.

Conference Room:
Railway Committee Room,
House of Commons.

Official Reporter:
D. J. Halpin.

The Conference opened on Monday, December 4, 1922, at 10 o'clock.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME
BY
THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, P.C., M.P.,
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Honourable Dr. Work and Members of the International Postal Conference: In opening Parliament at the beginning of this present year, His Excellency the Governor General mentioned that an invitation had been extended by the United States Government to the Government of Canada to participate in an international conference on postal matters; also that the invitation had been accepted. The Conference that had assembled this morning is the fulfilment of the arrangement come to in that preliminary way.

May I take occasion immediately, on behalf of the Government and on behalf of the people of Canada, to welcome very cordially to our country and to its seat of government

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the Honourable the Postmaster General of the United States, his Assistant Mr. Glover, and the other gentlemen who have accompanied them from the country to the south. We are indeed glad to have the opportunity of welcoming in our midst the representatives of the Post Office Department of the great Republic.

As regards most departments of Government, it is true that at least some sections of the community are interested in their various activities; the Post Office Department differs somewhat from the others in that there is no citizen in the land too humble, no citizen too great, but that his interests are vitally associated with those of the Post Office Department. For that reason this Conference has a significance greater perhaps than that which could be attached to any other of the activities of government. It touches the life of the nation at every point.

This, gentlemen, I believe, is the first international postal conference that has been held between the United States and ourselves. International conventions have been previously arrived at, but this has a historic significance with we hope, as the years pass, will grow in importance.

During the summer of the present year my colleague Hon. George P. Graham, the Minister of Defence and myself had the

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pleasure of visiting Washington and of discussing there with Hon. Mr. Secretary Hughes and other members of the United States Government some of the problems which were of mutual concern and interest to our two countries. I cannot speak in too complimentary terms of the spirit in which we were received, nor of the cordiality of the welcome which was given to us, and of what I believe to have been the beneficial results of our mutual discussion on matters of common interest. To-day we have a distinguished member of the Government of the United States coming to Canada to discuss with members of our Government classes of questions similar in that they are matters of mutual interest to the two countries. I need hardly say, the spirit which greets the gentlemen from the United States on the part of the Canadian Government is in every particular equal in cordiality and purpose with that which was accorded by the American Government to my colleague, Mr. Graham and myself. It is really the finest kind of reciprocity, —— reciprocity in an endeavour to be of mutual service with respect to questions that are of great importance to the citizens of the two countries.

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May I say, gentlemen, in conclusion, that I hope this gathering will be not only exceptionally successful in bringing about the solution of the technical and other questions you will be obliged to consider, but that the example set here of conference as a means of solving international problems, will be such that other departments of our respective governments will be induced to follow it in every larger measure through the future wherever questions come up which require international solution. Not only are we doing our own countries a very great service, but I believe we are rendering a service to the world in the example we are setting other countries, of the most profitable and effective method of settling international differences, that, namely, of open and frank discussion of all phases of the question at issue and finding in this way a solution, not only helpful as respects the question itself, but beneficial as well in developing friendship and good-will between those who have been associated together in this way.

We in Canada desire nothing more than the most cordial and entire friendship with our neighbours to the south. It is something that pertains to our lives. We feel, in countless ways, the benefit of it. We know that our neighbours entertain and cherish the same feelings towards us. That this Conference

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may strengthen this bond of good-will and international friendship is, I know, your aim. It is the wish and desire of the Government, and will be in every way deeply appreciated by the Canadian people.

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Speech by The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., C.M.G.,

Prime Minister of Canada

- at -

The Country Club, Ottawa, December 7, 1922

The Country Club of Ottawa has had the privilege of entertaining many distinguished visitors. Never before, however, has it enjoyed the honour of extending its hospitality to any two guests, whose name and whose fame inseparably linked, in their personal lives, was as inseparably a part of the history and pride of our own Dominion. When His Excellency came to Canada a little over a year ago, we knew him as a great solider; to-day we think of him as a great citizen. We thought of Her Excellency mostly as one who, in all its perils and endeavours, shared the life of a great soldier; to-day we know that she and he are "yoked in all exercise of noble end." To save and to serve the State, this is the single purpose of their lives.

Since Confederation, the Mother Country, so fertile in heroes and statesmen, has been represented in Canada by many illustrious men, but never before has it been our privilege to have as the representative of the Sovereign one whose deeds and whose title were bound up so completely with the most glorious even if the saddest pages of our history.

We do not forget that it was at Vimy, under the generalship of the great leader whom it is our privilege to honour this evening that our

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were welded into a perfectly efficient organization that no power could withstand. Canada must ever be grateful to the illustrious general who in the cause of humanity led her sons to victory and yet whose modesty led him to declare that whenever he was in a hole in France it was the Canadians who pulled him out. It is this modesty, the modesty of true greatness, his courage, fidelity and love of justice which endeared him to all those who served under him, and it is this modesty and great-heartedness which have won for him in such full measure the esteem and respect of the people of Canada.

But the days of war are happily over and Lord Byng prefers to be regarded as a demobilized soldier, who has a fraternal sympathetic interest in our ideals and aspirations. As Governor General he has been taking the one course which will enable him to become acquainted with Canada. He and Her Excellency travelled extensively.

Announce this evening Allward monument

So long as geography and history continue to record the part played by Canada in the Great War, so long will the name of Vimy link in immortal fame the names of our distinguished guests and what is bravest and best in the history of our land.

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Mount Royal Hotel - Official Opening Dec. 20, 1922.

Pleasure at being present in such distinguished company at opening of "finest hotel in Br. Empire". (historical data attached).

Comment on business enterprise and public spirit of men who have made possible realization of such an ambitious undertaking.

First sod turned 1921 by Mayor of Montreal
Corner-stone laid March 1922 by Sir Lomer Gouin.

Compare luxury of modern caravansery with the Inns of other days.

Great buildings are an interesting commentary on stages of social development.

Significance of such a large investment at this time, to improve public service and enhance attractiveness of one of Canada's principal portals.

Benefit accrues to every individual in Canada by influences tending to bring visitors from U.S.A. Britain and abroad.

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2.

At a time when the Old World is deep in the slough of international, industrial and economic distress, Canada finds herself dryshod on the solid ground of a new prosperity.

Canada - tranquil within;
friendly with the great neighbour whose domain forms her 5400 miles of unguarded frontier;
and
a channel of interpretation between that neighbour and the centre of Empire in London.

General - Cattle embargo?
Irish Free State?
Trade Treaties - Aust., France, Belgium etc.
Vimy Ridge land gift from France?
Canada's status?

Conclusion - Ideals - good-will, tolerance, humankindness - reconcile race, creed and class.
Canada's great future. "A Large Family" (See Attached Card) K

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D 10617

The history of our mines told in the story of the notes

(1) era of the Indians
(2) era of Barter
(3) era of the horse
(4) era of the motor

} through it all
Mount Royal

Progress of our country's development –

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pardonable weakness of human nature, — [illegible] occasion
celebration
[illegible]
[illegible] highest development

—

can trace history of city's development from story of hotels
mount Royal 1st place — time ÷ magnitude of hospitality

—

4 centuries ago. — [illegible] here —
Jacques Cartier
Chaffe = report
mount Royal
vision could not forsee
Indian village [illegible]
Highway [illegible] — [illegible]
Epoch meeting "mount Royal"

—

Story of nations development told by hotels.
medium of archives.

Era of barter — 1

Era of horse — 2 galloping horses — [illegible] Fairest
"accommodation for man ÷ horse the best that can be had
"guaranteed to make the hardest — [illegible] horse
(light of hand)

Pragmatism of 'mount Royal'

"Hospitality"

— [illegible] family
[illegible] [illegible]

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MONTREAL, CANADA

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In a rare and old book entitled "Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada during the Years 1795 and 97", ISAAC WELD wrote under date "Montreal, July 1797":

"The people of Montreal are remarkably hospitable and attentive to strangers. They are sociable also amongst themselves, and fond in the extreme of convivial amusements. In the winter they keep up such a constant and friendly intercourse with each other that is seems then as if the town were inhabited but by one large family".

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markets, is the Place d'Armes, and which, under the French government, was the place where the garrison troops paraded. The French Catholic church occupies the whole of the east side of the square; and on the south side, adjoining some private houses, is a very good tavern, called the Montreal Hotel, kept by Mr. Dillon. During my stay in this city I lodged at his house, and found it superior to any in Canada: every thing in it is neat, cleanly, and well conducted, and perfectly agreeable to an Englishman's taste. The old gentleman came out in the retinue of Lord Dorchester; he is a very ingenious character, and fond of expressing his attachment to his king and country, by illuminations, and firing his pedereroes off in the square, upon His Majesty's birth-day and on other extraordinary occasions. (While I remained at his house, I found the bells of the French church extremely unpleasant; they have a fine loud tone, but are rung in such a discordant manner, and so frequently, that they become quite a nuisance to those who are obliged to live near them.)

The town walls and fortifications, which were erected to protect the inhabitants against the irruptions of the Iroquois and other hostile Indians, are now falling to decay. A great part have been levelled with the ground, and an act has lately passed the Provincial Parliament to remove the remainder.

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It is one of the pardonable weaknesses of human nature that we all delight to be participators in what generations to come may regard as an historic occasion. It is natural therefore, that we should seek to give to such moments the character of celebrations the record of which may be sure to place our names in the annals of history. Consciously or unconsciously, we are gathered together this evening in some such memorable circumstance. Just how significant it may prove in the eyes of the future, none of us can tell. A glance, however, into the past may be sufficient to reveal that in celebrating the opening of the Mount Royal Hotel tonight, we are the participators of a function which serves to unite the beginnings of our country's history with all that represents the highest development of our present day commercial, industrial and social life.

From one point of view it is possible to trace the history of our country's social, commercial and industrial development from the story of its leading hotels. In the history of Canada, the name Mount Royal, in its identification with the well-being of travellers, and great social gatherings, holds a first place, not only in time, but in magnitude of hospitality.

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D 10623

Nearly four centuries ago, there was a great demonstration near the place where we are assembled tonight. It was the advent of the first European traveller - the Pilot of St. Malo. Over one thousand people gathered around the person of Jacques Cartier on the second of October, 1535, bidding him welcome and offering him hospitality, within what is now the shadow of this building. The chefs of those days, on this continent at least, were more accustomed to make a repast of the traveller than to furnish the traveller with a repast. They had not learned the value of salt, not of many of the other engredients which go to make a present day dinner in the Province of Quebec, long to be remembered. There is no record that Jacques Cartier accepted the dinner invitation extended to him on his arrival at this port, but the invitation to visit the Mountain which dominates the city, was accepted, and to this Mountain Jacques Cartier gave the name Mount Royal which name has been given to this vast edifice,- now described as the largest hotel in the British Empire.

However great his vision, it is safe to assume that Jacques Cartier did not realize that the little Indian village below would fade away, and that in its place would arise a mighty city, midway on the Highway of Empire between Vancouver and London, and the growing needs of which would call into

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existence this magnificent structure. Epoch-marking as the name "Mount Royal" was four centuries ago, scarce less epoch-marking, in another way, has it become tonight.

So strongly have I been impressed with the story of the Nation's growth and prosperity as told by its hotels, and their forerunners, the Inns and Taverns of earlier days, that I have ventured, through the medium of our Archives at Ottawa, to get a glimpse into the social and industrial life of Montreal as it presented itself in bygone days. I have not been able to carry my researches further than 200 years into the past. It will, I am sure, be of interest to the gathering this evening, to know that even so short a time ago as that, the hotel proprietors were struggling to free themselves from the most primitive of all systems of exchange, - that of barter. The municipal regulations of the day appear to have required the owners of Inns and Taverns to take out a license, keep a register of their guests, and hang out a sign over their door. To ensure payment in cash for the accomodation they were able to grant the traveller, they were expressly forbidden to accept payment in "clothing, glass bottles, silverware, dishes, plates, forks or cattle". This would seem to indicate that those of our ancestors who frequented hotels two centuries ago were not always of the most trustworthy members of society.

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So much for the era of barter as told in the hotel regulations of Montreal.

Another era of the country's development with which many of us are familiar, but of the actual knowledge of which it would almost appear the next generation would be deprived, is to be found in the advertisement of a hotel of this city known as "The Two Galloping Horses", conducted by a Mr. and Mrs. Fairest. The advertisement of this hotel mentions that it afforded "accomodation for man and horse, the best that can be had". Mrs. Fairest was advertised as a well-known cook, and the proprietor guaranteed to "make the hardest-mouthed horse light of hand". Evidently the breaking in of horses was quite as important in those days as a good dinner; but while the dinners alike for man and horse, were good, the accomodation in other particulars was slightly different from what it is today.

Here is the record of a traveller who put up at "The Two Galloping Horses" in 1776. He Says: "The dinners are excellent, but this accommodation is abominable. Fifteen or twenty sleep in a room, a yard apart and let me assure you I have not enjoyed a good night's repose since I have been here, from the generous music I am surrounded with arising from that most universal of wind-instruments, the nose".

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But a picture of the past, of even greater interest of those assembled on this occasion is to be gleaned from a description of another hotel, - one, if it may be said that hotels have ancestors, which may, I think, legitimately be described as the progenitor of the Mount Royal. It was a Coffee House, opened in 1792 by Mr. Dillon, a servant of Lord Dorchester, and was known as the "Montreal House". It was referred to in its day as the "best hotel in Canada", just as tonight we are referring to the Mount Royal as the "finest hotel in the British Empire". Here is a description of the hotel as it appears in a little volume of travels by Lambert, published in 1814. After making mention of the Place d'Armes the narrator says:

"The French Catholic Church.....

A sidelight upon the transformation of the City itself appears in a concluding paragraph which reads as follows:

"The town walls...

If the stage of social development in this city is to be divided into three significant periods it would seem that we could not do better than associate them with the name Mount Royal as it appears in connection with the place of welcome of

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travellers, tourists and citizens alike. The Mount Royal in the days of Cartier with its primitive civilization, the Mount Royal of the days of Dorchester with its transformation from the past into the present and our own day of world associations embodied so splendidly in what we are celebrating tonight.

It would appear from the records of travel that the people of Montreal have ever been among the most hospitable and attentive to strangers. I have referred to the reception given to Jacques Cartier by the Indians of four centuries ago. In a rare little book entitled "Travels, etc".

TAKE IN MATERIAL ON CARD

It is of the bearing of this feature upon the social life of our nation that I should like to conclude with just a further word. Not only is this hotel a record of pure commercial and industrial greatness, but it is and above all else should continue to be a symbol of national unity and international goodwill. Here, as nowhere else in Canada, will assemble men and women of different races, different origins, different creeds and different tongues, the citizens of our own country and the strangers within our gates. What greater tribute could be paid to our country than that the student of many centuries hence looking back upon the records of our day should find that

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the traveller in the language of Isaac Weld, was able to say that having travelled through out vast Dominion he found its people "Like one large family". We are one large family in our celebration on this occasion. We, who come from many parts. To be at all times and in all places as citizens of our great Dominion, as members of one large family, is to serve at once the ends alike of the highest enjoyment and the truest patriotism.

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Nearly four centuries ago there was a great demonstration near the place where we are assembled tonight. It was the advent of the first European traveller, the Pilot of Saint Malo. Over a thousand people gathered around the person of Jacques Cartier on the Second of October, 1535 bidding him welcome and offering him hospitality within the shadow of this building. But the chefs in those days had not learned the value of salt and the European palate was not tickled by the tasteless repast, and so it was declined. But the invitation to visit the Mountain which dominates your City was accepted, and to this mountain Jacques Cartier gave the name Mont-Real.

However great his vision, it is safe to assume that he did not realize that the little Indian village below would fade away, and in its place would rise a mighty City, the growing needs of which would call into existence this magnificent Hotel.

Two centuries after the coming of Jacques Cartier, the keeping of the forerunners of hotels, the Inns and Taverns, was subject to license, and within certain hours refreshments and meals might be served. A register of guests had to be

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D 10630

kept and a sign must be hung over the door. How the Innkeepers in those days were paid is not quite clear, they were expressly forbidden by regulation to accept payment either in "clothing, glass bottles, silver ware, dishes, plates, forkes or Cattle."

In 1767 The Two Galloping Horses in Montreal offered "accommodation for man and horse the best that can be had" by Mr. Fairest, while Mrs. Fairest "is a well known cook" and the proprietor further guaranteed "to make the hardest mouthed Canadian Horse light of hand."

In 1776 the specialty of an Hotel does not appear to have been the breaking in of horses, but a good dinner. One visitor has recorded his experiences in these words. "The dinners are excellent but the accommodation is abominable. Fifteen or twenty sleep in a room a yard apart, and let me assure you I have not enjoyed a good night's repose since I have been here from the generous music I am surrounded with, arising from that universal wind instrument, the Nose."

But twenty years later Montreal could boast of the best Hotel in Canada. In 1792 Mr. Dillon a servant of Lord Dorchester opened a coffee House also known as the Montreal House, where the guests of the time seem to have

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found all they desired.

By 1836 the Hotels of Montreal were declared by visitors to be equal to any in America.

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D 10632

Nearly four centuries ago there was a great demonstration near the place where we are assembled tonight. It was the advent of the first European traveller, the Pilot of Saint Malo. Over a thousand people gathered around the person of Jacques Cartier on the Second of October, 1535 bidding him welcome and offering him hospitality within the shadow of this building. But the chefs in those days had not learned the value of salt and the European palate was not tickled by the tasteless repast, and so it was declined. But the invitation to visit the Mountain which dominates your City was accepted, and to this mountain Jacques Cartier gave the name Mont-Real.

However great his vision, it is safe to assume that he did not realize that the little Indian village below would fade away, and in its place would rise a mighty City, the growing needs of which would call into existence this magnificent Hotel.

Two centuries after the coming of Jacques Cartier, the keeping of the forerunners of hotels, the Inns and Taverns, was subject to license, and within certain hours refreshments and meals might be served. A register of guests had to be

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D 10633

kept and a sign must be hung over the door. How the Innkeepers in those days were paid is not quite clear, they were expressly forbidden by regulation to accept payment either in "clothing, glass bottles, silver ware, dishes, plates, forkes or Cattle."

In 1767 The Two Galloping Horses in Montreal offered "accommodation for man and horse the best that can be had" by Mr. Fairest, while Mrs. Fairest "is a well known cook" and the proprietor further guaranteed "to make the hardest mouthed Canadian Horse light of hand."

In 1776 the specialty of an Hotel does not appear to have been the breaking in of horses, but a good dinner. One visitor has recorded his experiences in these words. "The dinners are excellent but the accommodation is abominable. Fifteen or twenty sleep in a room a yard apart, and let me assure you I have not enjoyed a good night's repose since I have been here from the generous music I am surrounded with, arising from that universal wind instrument, the Nose."

But twenty years later Montreal could boast of the best Hotel in Canada. In 1792 Mr. Dillon a servant of Lord Dorchester opened a coffee House also known as the Montreal House, where the guests of the time seem to have

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D 10634

found all they desired.

By 1836 the Hotels of Montreal were declared by visitors to be equal to any in America.

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D 10635 6

Nearly four centuries ago there was a great demonstration near the place where we are assembled tonight. It was the advent of the first European traveller, the Pilot of Saint Malo. Over a thousand people gathered around the person of Jacques Cartier on the Second of October, 1535 bidding him welcome and offering him hospitality within the shadow of this building. But the chefs in those days had not learned the value of salt and the European palate was not tickled by the tasteless repast, and so it was declined. But the invitation to visit the Mountain which dominates your City was accepted, and to this mountain Jacques Cartier gave the name Mont-Real.

However great his vision, it is safe to assume that he did not realize that the little Indian village below would fade away, and in its place would rise a mighty City, the growing needs of which would call into existence this magnificent Hotel.

Two centuries after the coming of Jacques Cartier, the keeping of the forerunners of hotels, the Inns and Taverns, was subject to license, and within certain hours refreshments and meals might be served. A register of guests had to be

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D10636

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In 1767 The Two Galloping Horses in Montreal offered "accommodation for man and horse the best that can be had" by Mr. Fairest, while Mrs. Fairest "is a well known cook" and the proprietor further guaranteed "to make the hardest mouthed Canadian Horse light of hand."

In 1776 the specialty of an Hotel does not appear to have been the breaking in of horses, but a good dinner. One visitor has recorded his experiences in these words. "The dinners are excellent but the accommodation is abominable. Fifteen or twenty sleep in a room a yard apart, and let me assure you I have not enjoyed a good night's repose since I have been here from the generous music I am surrounded with, arising from that universal wind instrument, the Nose."

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D-10637

found all they desired.

By 1836 the Hotels of Montreal were declared by visitors to be equal to any in America.

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D 10638

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

Claimed to be the most modern and most beautiful Hotel in the British Empire.

Location: Bounded on North by Burnside Place
" " East by Metcalfe street
" " South by Mount Royal Place
" " West by Peel Street (Main entrance)

History: Site was originally a residential block but was purchased in 1874 by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, who in 1892 erected thereon a High School, for girls and boys. This school was conducted on the site until 1914 when it was turned into a military barracks for overseas forces.

Excavation & Construction: Excavation began Sept. 15, 1921, Mayor Martin officiated.
Over 90,000 square feet were excavated for the foundation which rests on solid rock.
Building is ten stories above ground and two stories below, is in three wings, and covers 8200 square yards. Construction is brick and stone and fireproof throughout.
Corner Stone was laid by Sir Lomer Gouin, March 11, 1922.

Contractors: Thompson-Starrett Company Ltd.,

Architects: Ross and MacDonald Inc. of Montreal.

Operators: The Mount Royal is operated by the United Hotels Company of America, the largest chain of Operators in the world, directing in the present time twelve of the most successful hotels in the United States, and five in Canada.
Over 12,000 employees are on the monthly pay-rolls of these institutions which house more people than any other organization in the world.

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D 10639

~~Attached~~ hereunder is a list of the present holdings of the United Hotels Company of America:-

In the British Empire:

The Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, P.Q.
The King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.
The Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ont.
The Royal Connaught, Hamilton, Ont.
The Clifton, Niagara Falls, Ont.

In the States

The Ten Eyck, Albany, N.Y.
The Onandaga, Syracuse, N.Y.
The Seneca, Rochester, N.Y.
The Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.
The Utica, Utica, N.Y.
The Bancroft, Worcester, Mass.
The Penn-Harris, Harrisburg, Pa.
The Erie, Lawrence, Pa.
The Portage, Akron, Ohio.
The Durant, Flint, Mich.
The Robert Treat, Newark, N.J.

Under course of construction

The Roosevelt Hotel, New York City.
The Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
The Alexander Hamilton Hotel, Patterson, N.J.

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D 10640

It is one of the pardonable weaknesses of human nature that we all delight to be participators in what the generations to come may regard as an historic occasion. It is natural therefore, that we should seek to give to such moments the character of celebrations the record of which may be sure to place our names in the annals of history. Consciously or unconsciously, we are gathered together this evening in some such memorable circumstance. Just how significant it may prove in the eyes of future generations, none of us can tell. A glance, however, into the past may be sufficient to reveal that in celebrating the opening of the Mount Royal Hotel tonight, we are the participators of a function which serves to unite the beginnings of our country's history with all that represents the highest development of our present day commercial, industrial and social life.

From one point of view it is possible to trace the history of our country's social, commercial and industrial development from the story of its leading hotels. In the history of Canada, the name Mount Royal, in its identification with the well-being of travellers, and great social gatherings, holds a first place, not only in time, but in magnitude of hospitality.

4 centuries ago Cartier

Nearly four centuries ago, there was a great demonstration near the place where we are assembled tonight. It was the advent of the first European traveller - the Pilot of St. Malo. Over one thousand people gathered around the person of Jacques Cartier on the second of October, 1535, bidding him welcome and offering him hospitality, within what is now the shadow of this building. The chefs in those

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D 10641

days, on this continent at least, were more accustomed to make a repast of the traveller than to furnish the traveller with a repast. They had not learned the value of salt, nor of many of the ingredients which go to make a present-day dinner in the Province of Quebec, a long to be remembered, event. There is no record that Jacques Cartier accepted the dinner invitation extended to him on his arrival at this port, but the invitation to visit the Mountain which dominates the city, was accepted, and to this Mountain Jacques Cartier gave the name Mount Royal which has been given to this vast edifice, now described as the largest hotel in the British Empire.

However great his vision, it is safe to assume that Jacques Cartier did not realize that the little Indian village below would fade away, and that in its place would arise a mighty city, midway on the Highway of Empire between Vancouver and London, and the growing needs of which would call into existence this magnificent structure..

Epoch-making as the name "Mount Royal" was four centuries ago, scarce less epoch-making, in another way, has it become tonight.

So strongly have I been impressed with the story of the Nation's growth and prosperity as told by its hotels, and their forerunners, the Inns and Taverns of earlier days, that I have ventured, through the medium of our Archives at Ottawa, to get a glimpse into the social and industrial life of Montreal as it presented itself in bygone days. I have not been able to carry my researches into the past further than 200 years.

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D 10642

It will, I am sure, be of interest to the gathering this evening, to know that even so short a time ago as that, the hotel proprietors were struggling to free themselves from the most primitive of all systems of exchange, - that of barter. The municipal regulations of the day appear to have required the owners of Inns and Taverns to take out a license, keep a register of their guests, and hang out a sign over their door. To ensure payment in cash for the accommodation they were able to grant the traveller, they were expressly forbidden to accept payment in "clothing, glass bottles, silverware, dishes, plates, forks or cattle". This would seem to indicate that those of our ancestors who frequented hotels two centuries ago were not always of the most trustworthy members of society.

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(1)

So muchc for the era of barter as told in the hotel regulations of Montreal.

10643

Another era of the country's development with which many of us are familiar, but of ~~which~~ the actual knowledge of which it would almost appear the next generation would be deprived, is to be found in the advertisement of a hotel of this city known as "The Two Galloping Horses", conducted by a Mr. and Mrs. Fairest. The advertisement of this hotel mentions that it afforded "accommodation for man and horse, the best that can be had", ~~while~~ Mrs. Fairest was advertised as a well-known cook, and the proprietor guaranteed to "make the hardest-mouthed horse light of hand". Evidently the breaking in of horses was quite as important in those days as a good dinner; but while the dinners, alike for man and horse, were good, the accommodation in other particulars was slightly different from what

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it is today.

Here is the record of a traveller who put up at "The Two Galloping Horses" in 1776. He Says: "The dinners are excellent, but the accommodation is abominable. Fifteen or twenty sleep in a room, a yard apart and let me assure you I have not enjoyed a good night's repose since I have been here, from the generous music I am surrounded with arising from that wind-instruments, the nose".

The progenitor of Mount Royal - Mr Dillon -

But a picture of the past, of even greater interest to those assembled on this occasion is to be gleaned from a description of another hotel, - one, if it may be said that hotels have ancestors, which may, I think, be legitimately described as the progenitor of the Mount Royal. It was a Coffee House, opened in 1792 by Mr. Dillon, a servant of Lord Dorchester, and was known as the "Montreal House". It was referred to in its day as the "best hotel in Canada", just as tonight we are referring to the Mount Royal as the "finest hotel in the British Empire". Here is a description of the hotel as it appears in a little volume of travels by Lambert, published in 1814. After making mention of the Place d'Armes the narrator says:

"The French Catholic Church.....

A sidelight upon the transformation of the City itself appears in a concluding paragraph which reads as follows:

"The town walls...

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If the stage of social development in this city is to be divided into three significant periods it would seem that we could not do better than associate them with the name Mount Royal as it appears in connection with the place of welcome of travellers, tourists and citizens alike. The Mount Royal in the days of Cartier with its primitive civilization, the Mount Royal of the days of Dorchester with its transformation from the past into the present and our own day of world associations embodied so splendidly in what we are celebrating tonight.

It would appear from the records ~~from~~ of travel that the people of Montreal have ever been among the most hospitable and attentive to strangers. I have referred to the reception given to Jacques Cartier by the Indians of four centuries ago. In a rare little book entitled "Travels, etc"

TAKE IN MATERIAL ON CARD

It is of the bearing of this feature upon the social life of our nation that I should like to conclude with just a further word. Not only is this hotel ~~a symbol~~ a record of ~~the~~ our commercial and industrial greatness, but it is and above all else should continue to be a symbol of national unity and international goodwill. Here, as nowhere else in Canada, will assemble men and women of different races, different origins, different creeds and different tongues, the citizens of our own country and the strangers within our gates. What greater trubute could be paid to our country than that the student of many centuries hence looking back upon the records of our day should find that the travellers ~~be able~~ in the language of Isaac Weld, of the nineteenth century, to say that having travelled through our vast Dominion he found its people "Like one large family". We are one large family in our celebration on this occasion. We, who come from many

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many

parts. To be at all times and in all places as citizens of our great Dominion, as members of one large family, is to serve at once the ends alike of the highest enjoyment and the truest patriotism.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE 10647

MEMORANDUM

Interesting to recall associations with name — Mount Royal.

This occasion leads the ~~beginning~~ beginning of all that relates itself to Montreal with the present ~~in all that~~ ~~relates itself~~

The earliest beginnings of the city with its latest achievements.

The name Montreal associated with Hotel.

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D 10648

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

Claimed to be the most modern and most beautiful Hotel in the British Empire.

Location: Bounded on North by Burnside Place
" " East by Metcalfe street
" " South by Mount Royal Place
" " West by Peel Street (Main entrance)

History: Site was originally a residential block but was purchased in 1874 by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, who in 1892 erected thereon a High School, for girls and boys. This school was conducted on the site until 1914 when it was turned into a military barracks for overseas forces.

Excavation & Construction: Excavation began Sept. 15, 1921, Mayor Martin officiated.
Over 90,000 square feet were excavated for the foundation which rests on solid rock.
Building is ten stories above ground and two stories below, is in three wings, and covers 8200 square yards. Construction is brick and stone and fireproof throughout.
Corner Stone was laid by Sir Lomer Gouin, March 11, 1922.

Contractors: Thompson-Starrett Company Ltd.,

Architects: Ross and MacDonald Inc. of Montreal.

Operators: The Mount Royal is operated by the United Hotels Company of America, the largest chain of Operators in the world, directing in the present time twelve of the most successful hotels in the United States, and five in Canada.

Over 12,000 employees are on the monthly pay-rolls of these institutions which house more people than any other organization in the world.

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D 10649

~~Attached~~ hereunder is a list of the present holdings of the United Hotels Company of America:-

In the British Empire:

The Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, P.Q.
The King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.
The Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ont.
The Royal Connaught, Hamilton, Ont.
The Clifton, Niagara Falls, Ont.

In the States

The Ten Eyck, Albany, N.Y.
The Onandaga, Syracuse, N.Y.
The Seneca, Rochester, N.Y.
The Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.
The Utica, Utica, N.Y.
The Bancroft, Worcester, Mass.
The Penn-Harris, Harrisburg, Pa.
The Erie, Lawrence, Pa.
The Portage, Akron, Ohio.
The Durant, Flint, Mich.
The Robert Treat, Newark, N.J.

Under course of construction

The Roosevelt Hotel, New York City.
The Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
The Alexander Hamilton Hotel, Patterson, N.J.

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In a rare old book entitled "Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of upper and lower Canada during the years 1795 and 1797" ISAAC WELD says under date Montreal July 1797:
"The people of Montreal are remarkably hospitable and attentive to strangers. They are sociable also among themselves and fond in the extreme of conviviable amusements. In winter they keep such a constant and friendly intercourse with each other that it seems then as if the town were inhabited by one large family."

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D 10651

DINNER PROGRAMME

(Commencing 7.30 P.M. - Dec. 20, 1922)

Mr. W. M. Birks

CHAIRMAN

THE KING

R E S P O N S E S

Right Honourable W. L. MacKenzie King

Premier of Canada

The Honourable L. A. Taschereau

Premier of Quebec

Honourable Frank A. Dudley

President, United Hotels Company of America.

Mr. W. A. MacKenzie

Mr. Louis J. Horowitz

President, Thompson-Starrett Company.

Mr. Walter Stabler

Comptroller, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

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D 10652

Ottawa, December 14, 1922

W. M. Birks, Esq.,
Vice-President,
The Mount Royal Hotel Company, Limited,
Drummond Building,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Birks:

I have brought to Mr. King's attention your letter of the 12th instant, in which you refer to his acceptance of the invitation to dinner next Wednesday, on the occasion of the opening of the Mount Royal Hotel.

Mr. King wishes me to let you know that he proposes to go down to Montreal on the Grand Trunk train, leaving Ottawa at 3.30 and arriving at Montreal at 6.30. It will be necessary for Mr. King to return on the 10.15, in order to meet appointments in Ottawa the morning of the 21st. This, of course, is in accordance with the arrangement made with Mr. John Bassett some weeks ago, when the proposal to attend the dinner was first made to

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C 10653

Mr. King. Mr. King appreciates very much your kind thought in planning to have a car meet him at the station.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

FAM/C

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D10654

THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED

FRANK A. DUDLEY, PRESIDENT
W. M BIRKS, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
THE HON. W. J. SHAUGHNESSY, K. C. 2ND. VICE-PRESIDENT
D. H. McDOUGALL, SECRETARY-TREASURER

DRUMMOND BUILDING.
MONTREAL, QUE.

December 12th, 1922.

Mr. MacGregor,
Secretary to the Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. MacGregor :-

An invitation was issued in the regular way to the Prime Minister requesting him to attend our opening Dinner on the 20th instant, and I regret that at the time of sending it, it was not made clear to him how grateful we were for his acceptance of the invitation of our Hotel Directors to address those present at this Dinner.

This note is to say that we are anxious to find out the Prime Minister's plans for the evening.

On what train and at what time does he arrive ? I will arrange to have a car meet him.

We have reserved a suite of rooms for his use while here and are anxious to have no hitch occur in looking after him.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Birks.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

P.S. I was sorry that the Prime Minister missed the dinner to Sir Henry Thornton which was such a success - and I know he would have enjoyed

W. M. B.

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D 10655

DINNER PROGRAMME

(Commencing 7.30 P.M. - Dec. 20, 1922)

Mr. W. M. Birks

CHAIRMAN

THE KING

R E S P O N S E S

Right Honourable W. L. MacKenzie King

Premier of Canada

The Honourable L. A. Taschereau

Premier of Quebec

Honourable Frank A. Dudley

President, United Hotels Company of America.

Mr. W. A. MacKenzie

Mr. Louis J. Horowitz

President, Thompson-Starrett Company.

Mr. Walter Stabler

Comptroller, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 10656

Subject Opening of Mount Royal Hotel

Date Dec. 21, 1922 Publication Montreal Star

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL OPENING GREAT AFFAIR

Premier of Canada and Sir Lomer Gouin Deliver Speeches at Banquet

GOLDEN KEY

Doors Opened Never to Be Closed, Says Official in Making Presentation

Pomp and splendour, mirth and merriment together with joyous scenes were the outstanding characteristics of the official opening of the Mount Royal hotel last night with a banquet and ball, at which the guest of honor was Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada.

In addition to the Premier, those present included Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, Lord Shaughnessy, K.C., V.O., Sir Lomer Gouin, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, president Bankers' Association of Canada, W. M. Birks, president Montreal Board of Trade, toastmaster, the Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, Senators Dandurand and Smeaton White, and Sir Arthur Currie.

The official opening was an event which marked the turning over of another page in the social and commercial history of the city. Twelve hundred guests, representing practically all phases of enterprise were present, and for eight hours the interior of the new structure presented a kaleidoscopic picture which dazzled the eye and impressed upon the mind the optimism in the future of Montreal of the company responsible for the erection of the hotel.

No pains had been spared by the management to make the evening a huge success and on leaving, departing guests paid unstinted tribute to the enjoyment they had experienced.

STARTED AT 7:30.

Promptly at 7:30 .p.m. streams of taxicabs halted before the Peel street entrance. Immaculately dressed men and gorgeously gowned women in hundreds poured into the rotunda, there to see the first evidence of the opening in the shape of artistically arranged baskets of flowers sent by leading hotels in Canada and the United States to the management in honor of the occasion.

For half an hour before dinner was announced, the rotunda held a mass of guests, which, however, quietly disappeared within a few minutes, and without the slightest semblance of disorder, when an uniformed trumpeter sounded the signal for entrance into the dining rooms.

Within a few minutes, the staff of 200 waiters moving with the celerity of a well-trained staff, saw that the guests were well served. The dinner menu was arranged in a booklet which proved the souvenir of the evening while the dinner itself bore proof of epicurean taste and most excellent cooking.

During the progress of the meal, a photographic expert performed a task that has never been equalled in Canada before. A flashlight photograph of the main dining-room was taken and within a few minutes, the proofs of the photograph were exhibited to the astonishment of the guests.

PREMIER KING.

With dinner finished, Mr. Birks introduced Premier King who, in a short speech dealt with the evolution of hotels in Montreal compiled, as he said from the archives at Ottawa.

Describing the opening of the hotel as an historic occasion, he said the guests were "participators in a function which serves to unite the beginnings of our country's history with all that represents the highest development of our present day commercial, industrial and social life."

Nearly four centuries ago, more than 1,000 persons welcomed Jacques Cartier but, however great his vision, "it is safe to assume that Cartier did not realize that the little Indian village below the mountain would fade away, and in its place would arise a mighty city, midway on the highway of Empire between Vancouver and London, and the growing needs of which would call into existence this magnificent structure."

Enlarging on his search into archives at Ottawa, the Premier explained that 200 years ago hotel proprietors struggled to escape the "most primitive forms of exchange—barter." Later, around 1776, there was a record of an hotel known as the "Two Galloping Horses" in which, according to the records, the dinners were excellent but the accommodation abominable.

What might be described as the progenitor of the Mount Royal Hotel, however, was a coffee house opened in 1792 by a Mr. Dillon, and called.

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"The Montreal House" which was referred to as the best hotel in Canada "just as tonight, we are referring to the Mount Royal Hotel as the finest hotel in the British Empire."

After further insights into the hotel life of the city, the Premier said, in conclusion:

"It is of the bearing of this feature upon the social life of our nation that I should like to conclude with just a further word. Not only is this hotel a record of our commerical and industrial greatness, but it is and above all else should continue to be a symbol of national unity and international good will. Here, as nowhere else in Canada, will assemble men and women of different races, different origins, different creeds and different tongues. The citizens of our own country and the stranger within our gates. What greater tribute could be paid to our country than that the student of many centuries hence looking back upon the records of our day should find that the traveller of the 20th century was able to say that having travelled through our vast Dominion he found its people "like one large family." We are one large family in our celebration on this occasion. We who come from many parts. To be at all times and in all places as citizens of our great Dominion as members of one large family, is to serve at once the ends alike of the highest enjoyment and the truest patriotism."

Sir Lomer Gouin, followed the premier, and referred to the continuous movement of progress which had resulted in Montreal becoming the metropolis of the Dominion with a population of almost one million.

Congratulating the president and directors of the company, he declared their enterprise reflected confidence in Montreal and in Canada, which was all the more gratifying when it was exhibited by men from south of the line.

DOOR NEVER SHUT.

Frank Dudley, president of the United Hotels company, expressed his appreciation of all those who had taken their part in the construction of the hotel, after which he called on Vernon G. Cardy, resident manager to step to the front. With Mr. Cardy in view of the guests, he presented him with a golden key with the remark: "The door of the hotel is now unlocked. This key is a symbol of your authority and I admonish you that the door must never be locked."

W. A. Mackenzie, Walter Stabler, comptroller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, F. M. Tierney, president of the American hotel association, John H. Dodgson, president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers association, and Frank Sumner, president of the Montreal branch added their mead of praise to the company which built the hotel and then there were calls for Sir Henry Thornton, who however, after a few jocular remarks, resumed his seat.

The whole company then adjourned to the ball room on the ninth floor, where merriment reigned supreme for several hours.

Bewitching music; an excellent floor, and admirable arrangements for resting combined to make the ball a thing of delight for the hundreds on the floor, and there were repeated and insistent demands for encores which the orchestra gave ungrudgingly.

AMONG THE GUESTS.

Among the guests were: Walter Mitchell, M.P.; Herbert M. Marler, M.P.; Ald. H. B. Seybold, representing the Mayor of Montreal; Lt.-Col. The Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, K.C.; Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, W. W. Butler, F. W. Molson, Geo. Caverhill, Gordon C. Cushing, A. D. McTier, Hugh Allan, Gen. J. B. White, F. H. Clegue, G. A. Ross, Dr. Wm. Birkett, H. E. Shorey, Col. McBain, W. A. Fensom, Geo. A. Cantlie, E. A. Sweet, Mortimer Davis, jr., E. M. Boomer, Gen. Leslie Kincaid (New York), E. R. Decary, Grant Hall, Col. Starke, Dr. W. G. Reilly, W. A. Jellett, Wm. Walbank, Guy Tombs, A. Gaboury, W. A. Tuttle, H. P. Buell, Dr. Shires, Major Bell, G. H. Duggan, Wm. Rutherford, A. McA. Murphy, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Colin Campbell, Lt.-Col. McTaggart, George H. Montgomery, K.C., M. P. Fennell, Charles Gurd, Walter Gurd, Dr. E. M. Desaulniers, George McNamee, Joseph Stanford, Adelard Raymond, Douglas Bremner, W. G. Ross, Hon. Frank Carrel, James Carruthers, Dr. R. Craig, E. E. Cummings, Gregor Barclay, K.C., W. P. Kearney and W. S. Weldon.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 10658

Subject Opening of Mount Royal Hotel

Date Dec. 21, 1922 *Publication* Le Canada, Montreal

BRILLANTE INAUGURATION DE L'HOTEL MONT-ROYAL, HIER

Elle groupe les plus hautes personnalités de la société montréalaise. — Discours des honorables Mackenzie King, sir Lomer Gouin et autres. — Le développement de Montréal et son système d'hôtelleries. — Les destinées de Montréal.

Le très honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, premier ministre du Canada, a rehaussé de sa présence la cérémonie d'ouverture du nouvel hôtel Mont-Royal, hier soir. Cette inauguration groupait plusieurs milliers de personnes qui ont pris place autour des tables dispersées dans la grande salle des banquets ainsi que dans la salle dorée, cependant qu'après le repas, un grand nombre de couples sont montés à la superbe salle du neuvième étage où la danse commença.

La grande salle d'entrée présentait un coup d'oeil superbe, cependant que l'atmosphère était toute parfumée par les nombreux tributs de fleurs adressés à l'hôtel comme gages de succès pour la nouvelle entreprise qu'on inaugurait avec tant de pompes. La cérémonie d'inauguration restera mémorable dans les annales de Montréal par le groupement de hautes personnalités qui la signalait et par la splendeur de la fête.

Le banquet était sous la présidence de M. Birks, président du Board of Trade. On remarquait à la table d'honneur le très honorable M. Mackenzie King, sir Lomer Gouin, ministre de la Justice; l'hon. Frank A. Dudley, président de la United Hotels Co. of America, propriétaire du nouvel hôtel Mont-Royal; W. A. Mackenzie, de Toronto; Walter Stabler, contrôleur de la compagnie d'assurance Metropolitaine; E. M. Tierineyt de la American Hotel Association; John H. Dudgson, président de l'Association des Voyageurs de Commerce; L'honorable Walter Mitchell, M.P.; sir Henry Thornton, président des chemins de fer nationaux; le très révérend J. C. Farthing, sir Arthur Currie, le sénateur Dandurand, sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, président de l'Association Canadienne des Banquiers; M. Herbert Marler, M.P.; l'échevin Seybold, représentant le maire de Montréal; le brigadier-général F. S. Meighen, W. W. Butler, le sénateur Smeaton White, Geo. Caverhill, Gordon C. Cushing, A. D. McTier, M. Hugh Allan, le général J. B. White, F. H. Clague, G. A. Ross, le sénateur J. P. B. Casgrain, Dr Wm. Birkett, M. I. E. Shorey, Col. McBain, Dr McTaggart, W. A. Fensom, Geo. A. Cantlie, E. A. Sweet, Mortimer Davis Jr., E.

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D 10669

Subject.....

Date.....*Publication*.....

M. Boomer, Gén. Leslie Kincaid, de New-York; E. R. Décary, Grant Hall, Col. Starke, Dr W. G. Reilly, W. A. Jellett, Wm. Walbank, Guy Tombs, A. Gaboury, W. A. Tuttle, H. P. Buell, Dr Shires, Major Bell, J. H. Duggan, et autres.

Le discours principal de la soirée a été prononcé par le premier ministre du Canada qui a été suivi de sir Lomer Gouin, qu'on avait prié de parler en français. Tous deux ont été l'objet de chaleureuses ovations.

Le premier ministre a fait l'historique de nos hôteleries à Montréal, leurs débuts des plus modestes pour atteindre la grandeur que l'on remarque aujourd'hui à l'hôtel Mont-Royal. Son discours a été prononcé avec l'éloquence prenante qui caractérise le premier ministre. Sir Lomer Gouin a surtout insisté sur le développement de Montréal qui a permis une telle entreprise et il a remercié les capitalistes américains qui venaient placer ici un montant de dix à douze millions de dollars dans l'hôtel Mont-Royal. C'est là un beau témoignage de confiance pour la population de la métropole canadienne.

M. Dudley a présenté au gérant de l'hôtel, M. Vernon Cardy, qui a été vivement applaudi de tout l'auditoire, la clef en or de la grande porte d'entrée de l'hôtel.

L'HON. M. KING

L'orateur déclare que c'est une faiblesse bien humaine que tous partagent, de participer à ce qui sera considéré, par les générations à venir, comme une cérémonie historique. Il est donc naturel que l'on donne à ces événements le caractère nécessaire. La cérémonie d'inauguration de cet hôtel restera une circonstance mémorable. Que signifiera-t-elle dans l'avenir? il est difficile de le dire. Mais un regard rétrospectif sur le passé, au moment où nous inaugurons cet hôtel, nous fera comprendre que nous ne faisons que poursuivre l'oeuvre du passé pour le développement commercial, industriel et social de notre pays. Il est facile d'établir les différentes étapes de ce développement par les progrès de nos principaux hôtels. Dans l'histoire du Canada, le nom Mont-Royal tient une place prépondérante sous le rapport de l'hospitalité. C'est en effet ici que vint le premier voyageur européen, le marin de Saint-Malo. On ne raconte pas que Jacques Cartier fut invité à un banquet à son arrivée à Montréal, mais on l'invita à gravir le Mont-Royal,—nom dont il baptisa la montagne, tout comme on a baptisé cet hôtel, le plus grand de tout l'empire britannique.

Quelque grande qu'ait pu être sa vision, il est certain que Jacques-Cartier ne rêva pas que le petit village indien deviendrait ce qu'est aujourd'hui la métropole canadienne, sise à mi-chemin entre Vancouver et Londres, et dont les progrès ont nécessité la construction de ce si magnifique hôtel. Grâce aux archives canadiennes, le premier ministre veut parler un peu du progrès du pays par ce qu'en racontent les hôtels, ainsi que les tavernes et les auberges qui les précédèrent. Il a pu remonter à 200 ans, alors qu'on voit les hôteliers et les aubergistes soumis à des règlements municipaux sévères qui leur défendaient d'accepter le paiement en "vêtements, bouteilles, argenterie, plats, assiettes, fourchettes ou bétail. "On peut aussi se représenter le développement de Montréal, à cette époque, par l'établissement de l'hôtelerie qu'on appelait "The Two Galloping Horses", dirigée par M. et Mme Fairest. On raconte que les dîners étaient excellents, mais il n'en allait pas de même de l'accommodation dont l'un des grands défauts était la musique nasale d'une vingtaine de personnes couchées dans la même salle... Vint

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ensuite la vieille taverne de M. Dillon, en 1792, sise sur la Place d'Armes et qu'on appelait le "Montreal House". Un voyageur de l'époque disait que c'était la meilleure hôtellerie en Canada.

Si l'on doit diviser en trois époques le développement commercial, industriel et social de Montréal, on ne peut mieux y arriver qu'en se servant du nom Mont-Royal ; le Mont-Royal de Jacques-Cartier avec sa civilisation primitive, le Mont-Royal des jours de Dorchester et le Mont-Royal d'aujourd'hui qui personnifie l'association de tant d'industries, maisons de commerce. etc. Il semble aussi que les citoyens de Montréal se soient toujours préoccupés de bien recevoir les visiteurs, comme le fait remarquer Isaac Weld dans un petit volume publié après un voyage à travers le Canada, en 1795 et 97. Il disait tout simplement que la population de Montréal paraissait une grande famille. L'hôtel Mont-Royal qu'on inaugure ne représente pas seulement les progrès de l'industrie et du commerce, mais il est aussi le symbole de l'unité qui existait au temps de Weld et qui devra continuer toujours. Nous sommes une grande famille qui doit rester unie envers son foyer, le Canada.

SIR LOMER GOUIN

Une longue ovation accueille le ministre de la Justice ou moment où il se lève pour répondre à l'invitation du président. Sir Lomer fait allusion au discours du premier ministre qui a été si intéressant, de son éloquence qui ne se trahit jamais. Puis l'orateur déclare qu'il se sent à l'aise pour parler à cette cérémonie, car il est chez lui, à Montréal. De plus, c'est un peu comme l'artisan qu'il vient, car sir Lomer rappelle que c'est lui qui, il y a un an, présidait la cérémonie de la pose de la pierre angulaire de cet hôtel.

En écoutant le discours de M. King, dit sir Lomer, je me suis dit: Quel chemin nous avons parcouru depuis 300 ans, depuis le jour où cette poignée de Français courageux et clairvoyants, fondaient cette ville qui est devenue la métropole canadienne dont nous sommes si fiers aujourd'hui. Montréal s'est développée sans interruption. Pendant qu'ailleurs on souffrait de paralysie, sous ce rapport, Montréal poursuivait sans cesse sa marche vers le progrès. La métropole compte aujourd'hui une population d'environ un million d'âmes. Les forces vives qui ont assuré ce développement ont aussi assuré l'organisation du superbe port qu'est le nôtre, le second port en importance sur le continent américain, le premier port d'intérieur du monde. Montréal est également un centre important de l'industrie, du commerce et de la finance en Amérique. Et en regardant ce passé dont nous sommes fiers, nous y trouvons des raisons de confiance pour l'avenir.

Se tournant vers ceux qui sont venus établir cet hôtel à Montréal, sir Lomer leur dit que nous sommes fiers l'accueillir ce capital de 10 à 12 millions de dollars qu'ils nous apportent: c'est un témoignage de confiance que la population de Montréal doit se féliciter de recevoir. Il les remercie au nom de la population de Montréal. de toute la province de Québec. Puis sir Lomer termine en exprimant sa confiance illimitée dans les destinées de notre pays, de notre province, de Montréal. Nous avons confiance que nos enfants réaliseront le programme tracé par nos ancêtres et que les hommes de la génération actuelle ont continué. La cérémonie de ce soir en est un gage sûr.

Les autres orateurs ont été MM. Dudley, Mackenzie, Walter Stabler, E.-M. Tierney, J.-H. Dodgson, Geo.-A. Ross, puis sir Henry Thornton qui donna la note gaie avec l'esprit qu'on lui sait.

On se sépara ensuite pour se retrouver dans la salle de bal où un puissant orchestre attendait les amateurs de l'art chorégraphique.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE 10661

Subject Opening of Mount Royal Hotel

Date Dec. 21, 1922 *Publication* Ottawa Journal

PREMIER KING MAKES AN APPEAL FOR UNITY

Says it is Biggest Factor in Building Up of Country.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—A plea for National unity and International amity was made by Right Hon. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, at the opening of a new hotel here last night at which visitors from many parts of Canada and the United States were present.

After dealing with the hotel life of Montreal for 100 years back, and the fact that in the old days when the traveller came here he felt that he had come among those who were as one great family, the Premier said:

"We are glad to find ourselves, both as regards those who are of our own number and the strangers within our gates, as one large family. Can we carry into the larger thought of our social life as citizens of this dominion that vast thought; can we make this gathering a symbol of what we would have Canada in her national relations be, according to the desire of the traveller who, passing through may leave this record for future generations to read? No thought surely can be better worth striving for, no aim higher or better, than that we should seek in every relationship of life to develop that spirit of national unity and International good will which has been the record of the past, which is the record of the moment, and which under the guidance of God will make of our country and for the empire to which we belong, a great forward-moving agent for the good of humanity, provided we can keep to this one purpose of unity among ourselves, whatever race, whatever creed, unity as Canadians with good will to one and all, come from whatever part of the world they may."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 10662

Subject Opening of Mount Royal Hotel

Date Dec. 21, 1922 *Publication* Montreal Herald

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL OPENED LAST NIGHT WITH BIG GATHERING

Banquet And Dance Drew About 1,300 To Palatial New Hostelry—Prime Minister Spoke On Early Days Here When Twenty Slept In One Room—Sir Lomer Gives His Best Wishes—

One of the most brilliant and historic occasions of a social kind ever to be staged in this city was the dinner and dance last evening which formally opened the new Mount Royal Hotel and gathered about 1,300 people in the dining rooms, lobby and the ball room on the ninth floor. The hotel interior which a few hours before was still in an unfinished, chaotic state, was suddenly transformed into a palace of the most sumptuous order with the most luxurious appointments and a wealth of gorgeous blooms rarely approached in this city.

The dinner was presided over by William M. Birks, with whom at the head of the table were a number of distinguished Montrealers and others. Order was maintained in the movements of the big throng by a trumpeter resplendent in uniform, whose calls to attention could be heard at the uttermost ends of the hotel.

After Mr. Birks expressed his congratulations to the citizens for this latest acquisition and to the management of the hotel's company for their success in planting so fine a hostelry in one of the choicest sites in Montreal, he called upon the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, to the toast of "Our Guest."

In the course of his address, in which he had spoken of the early beginnings of the hotel business in this city, the Premier said: "A glance, however, into the past may be sufficient to reveal that in celebrating the opening of the Mount Royal Hotel tonight, we are the participators of a function which serves to unite the beginnings of our country's history with all that represents the highest development of our present day commercial, industrial and social life.

"From one point of view it is possible to trace the history of our country's social, commercial and industrial development from the story of its leading hotels. In the history of Canada the name Mount Royal, in its identification with the well-being of travellers and great social gatherings, holds the first place, not only in time, but in magnitude of hospitality."

A Backward Glance

The Premier then said that he had been looking into the archives at Ottawa in order to ascertain the conditions of hotel life in our early past in Montreal, and in doing so he came upon a number of evidences of the crudity of our past hostelries, as, for example, the hotel known as "The Two Galloping Horses," situated (in 1776) at the eastern side of Place D'Armes, of which a traveller in that year wrote: "The dinners are excellent, but the accommoadtion is abominable. Fifteen or twenty sleep in one room, a yard apart. Let me assure you, I have not enjoyed a good night's repose since I have been here, from the generous music I am surrounded with arising from that most universal of wind instruments, the nose."

The Premier then, referring to the number of visitors from the United States coming to this city, many of whom were present at the function in question, spoke with pleasure of the amity which exists between the two races and pleaded earnestly for a continuation of "national unity and international good will."

Sir Lomer Gouin, who followed, said that he had been keenly interested in the Premier's account of the growth of this metropolis as seen in its hotels.

"There has been a continuous movement of progress," he said, "with the help of God, the bounty of Nature, backed up by the initiative of the men and women of this province, the result being that it had come to be the metropolis of the Dominion, reaching almost to a population of a million. Through that initiative and hard work the port of Montreal had attained the second place on this North American continent in maritime affairs."

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Extends Best Wishes

Then, in offering his best wishes to the hotel management, he said: "In the name of Montreal and of the Province of Quebec, I thank you for this token of your confidence, and feel sure that you will find it amply justified. We believe we have a great destiny; in fact, like our forefathers, we have great hopes and ambitions and we have entire confidence that our children will see the accomplishment of that which their parents commenced."

Frank Dudley, president of the Mount Royal Hotel Company and of the United Hotels Company, after acknowledging the courtesy of the Premier in attending the opening ceremony at the hotel and expressing his pleasure in his latest venture, handed the key of the hotel to Vernon G. Cardy, the manager, who was loudly applauded to the strains of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Other speakers were W. A. Mackenzie, of W. A. Mackenzie and Company, and Walter Stabler, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, both of whom had an important part in the financing of the venture; John H. Dodgson, president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, Toronto, and Frank Sumner, of Montreal.

Distinguished Guests

Those present included: Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice; Wm. M. Birks, toastmaster, president Montreal Board of Trade; Hon Frank A. Dudley, president United Hotels Company of America; W. A. Mackenzie, of W. A. Mackenzie and Company, bankers, Toronto; Walter Stabler, comptroller of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York; E. M. Tierney, president American Hotel Association; John H. Dodgson, president Commercial Travellers' Association, Toronto; Walter Mitchell, M.P.; Sir Henry Thornton, president Canadian National Railways; The Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal; Sir Arthur Currie, principal McGill University; Senator Dandurand; Sir F. Williams-Taylor, president Bankers' Association of Canada; Herbert M. Marler, M.P., Ald. H. B. Seybold, representing the Mayor of Montreal; Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. The Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, K.C.; Brig.-Gen. F S. Meighen, W. W. Butler, Senator Smeaton White, F. W. Molson, Geo. Caverhill, Gordon C. Cushing, A. D. McTier, Hugh Allan, Gen. J. B. White, F. H. Clegue, G. A. Ross, Dr. Wm. Birkett, H. E. Shorey, Colonel McBain, W. A. Fensom, Geo. A. Cantlie, E. A. Sweet, Mortimer Davis Jr., E. M. Boomer, Gen. Leslie Kincaid (New York), E. R. Decary, Grant Hall (vice-president C. P. R.), Colonel Starke, Dr. W. G. Reilly, W. A. Jellett, Wm. Walbank, Guy Tombs, A. Gaboury, W. A. Tuttle, H. P. Buell, Dr. Shires, Major Bell, G. H. Duggan, Wm. Rutherford, A. McA. Murphy, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Colin Campbell, Lt.-Col. McTaggart, George H. Montgomery, K.C., M. P. Fennell, Charles Gurd, Walter Gurd, Dr. E. M. Desaulniers, George McNamee, Joseph Stanford, Adelard Raymond, Douglas Bremner, W. G. Ross, Hon. Frank Carrel, James Carruthers, Dr. R. Craig, E. E. Cummings, Gregor Barclay, K.C., W. P. Kearney, W. S. Weldon.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D10664

Subject Opening of Mount Royal Hotel

Date Dec. 21, 1922 *Publication* Montreal Herald

THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

THE opening last evening in Montreal of what is said to be the largest hotel in the British Empire is an event in the development of the city of no small importance. With the tremendous increase of late years in the number of visitors, including the rush of tourists in the warm weather, the hotel accommodation became woefully inadequate to the constantly growing demands made upon it. The addition of the Mount Royal Hotel, with its thousand bedrooms, convention hall, spacious public rooms, such as the large banquet hall and the sumptious ball room, will be a distinct and valuable advertisement for the Canadian metropolis.

Everything connected with this great enterprise reflects much credit on the promoters and managers, from the financing of such a costly undertaking to the smallest detail of modern hotel equipment. The enterprise is highly creditable to those citizens of Montreal who have shown in a material way their faith in the growth and future of the city.

It is gratifying to observe that the personnel of the management is largely Canadian, the chief figures being entirely so, and that the material used in construction, finishing and decoration is also largely, if not exclusively, Canadian. To crown all, the guest of the evening at the brilliant function which marked the official opening was a Canadian whom we all delight to honor, the young and progressive Prime Minister of Canada.

Barring Politics

Those present at the formal opening of the new Mount Royal Hotel last evening, who were aware that the Prime Minister was to be among the speakers and who had expected some political utterance from him were rightly doomed to disappointment. Those who know the Premier are generally conscious of his many-sidedness and that politics is not by any means the only harness that fits him. His plea for national unity and international goodwill was sane and timely and his little pen picture of hotel conditions in Montreal a century and a half ago was both illuminating and highly interesting

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Lanark 31/1/1923

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

The late Hon. J. A. Stewart:

It is a great pleasure for me to have this opportunity tp address the electors of Lanark in the present by-election campaign, That pleasure would be unqualified were it not for the regrettable circumstance to which the by-election owes its origin. In the death of the late Hon. J. A. Stewart, our Parliament has lost one of its ablest and most highly respected members, and our country one of its foremost citizens. Mr. Stewart was not for long a member of the House of Commons, but in this short period of his public career his fine public spirit and exceptional talents won for him a first place in the councils of the nation. I fear it is only too true that it is to the fidelity and zeal with which he sought to discharge his public duties we must attribute the shortness of his days. There are few who realize the physical and nervous strain which public life imposes upon those who seek to discharge its high responsabilities aright. In the heat of our political battles, we may well pause to ask ourselves if public men are not entitled to every consideration at the hands of those whose interests they seek to serve, and whether holding in memory the life record of the late member of this constituency, we do not dishonour the name he bore and the traditions he cherished, when we permit our controversies to descend in thought or word or deed to levels of discussion and

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action which he would have been the last to countenance or permit.

I should like to take this earliest opportunity on behalf of the party which I have the honour to represent and on my own behalf to express to the electors of Lanark, irrespective of party, my sympathy for the loss the constituency has sustained in the death of one who has brought honour to his own name and to those whom he represented in Parliament. I need scarcely say that for Mrs. Stewart in particular the strongest measure of sympathy is felt.

The issue - Not Mr. Stewart, but the government.

May I now come to the by-election itself and the issues before the citizens of Lanark in this campaign. I assume, it is scarcely ncessary for me to say that the by-election in no way relates itself to the name or the memory of the late member, and that you all understand quite clearly that the outcome, whatever it may be, can be considered neither as a reflection upon nor an endorsement of his public career. Were such at all the case, I should have been the first to have counselled against any candidate being placed in the field by the Liberal party, for our parliament cannot have too many men of the character and ability of your late member. The issue is not whether the late Mr. Stewart served his country well, that is admitted, but whether the present government, everything considered, has not so conducted the public business of this country as to be entitled to ask from you

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the opportunity to complete the programme on which it has started, but which thus far it has had less than a year to get under way.

Difference between General and By-Elections - Results thus far.

Before I attempt to answer that question let me distinguish between the significance of a general and a by-election. In a general election everything is uncertain, or very largely so, no one can say what effect upon the relative standing and strength of the different parties a general election may have. In a general election, an entire party suffers defeat or victory. Governments are sustained and overthrown. That is why at a time of general elections the party spirit is quickly aroused and is ncessarily strong. It is not so in the case of by-elections. By-elections, only in quite exceptional circumstances, determine the fate of governments. In the main they furnish opportunity to a limited number of electors to say whether a government in office is deserving of censure or support for the manner in which it is carrying on the business of the country.

As reflecting upon the conduct of the present administration since its assumption of office, let us look at the record so far as by-elections are concerned. Not counting the by-elections of Ministers of the Crown held immediately after their assumption of office and all of which were carried by acclamation, there have been in all 10 by-elections during the present year. The first three of these were in the province of British Columbia,

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