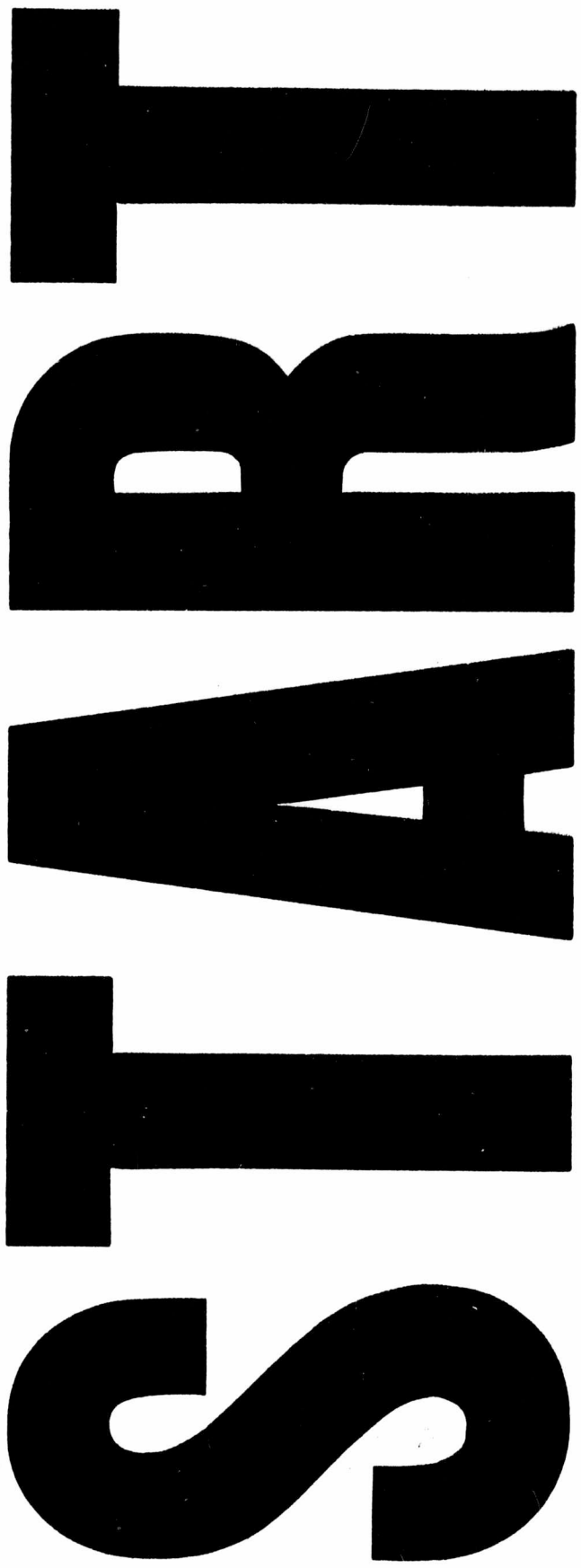

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21 Oct. 1929	Ottawa: Welcome to Iyemasa Tokugawa, first Japanese Minister to Canada. D15719
1 Nov. 1929	Winnipeg: "Canada and the tariff - the present position". D15741
2 Nov. 1929	Saskatoon: "Mr. Bennett and the tariff." D15912
4 Nov. 1929	Pleasantville, Sask.: National Unity; Can. Foreign Pol.; Canada - Economic Conditions. D16110
4 Nov. 1929	Prince Albert: Immigration Pol.; Canada - Economic Contitions; Railways - CNR D16115
5 Nov. 1929	Prince Albert Can. Club: International Rels.; Imperial Rels; D16124
7 Nov. 1929	Edmonton Liberal Exec. Representatives; King Admin. 1926-30. D16125
7 Nov. 1929	Edmonton: Nat. Resources - Alberta; Liberal Party Pol.; Peace R. Development; Canada - Economic Conditions. D16126
8 Nov. 1929	Prince George: Canada - Economic Conditions; Peace R. Development; Conservative Party Strategy. D16150
9 Nov. 1929	Prince Rupert: Peace R. Development; Canada - Economic Conditions; Liberal Party Pol.; Annexation to U.S. D16156
14 Nov. 1929	Vancouver Bd. of Trade: Can. Foreign Pol.; Imperial Relations; Governor-General; Japanese Can. Relations. D16162
15 Nov. 1929	Vancouver: Peace R. Development; Treaties - Sockeye Salmon; Canada - Economic Conditions; Liberal Party - B.C.; Conservative Party; Tariff Policy. D16168
18 Nov. 1929	Calgary: Tariff Policy; Cabinet Formation; Can-Amer. Relations; Liberal Party Policy. D16181
20 Nov. 1929	Regina: Liberal Party Policy; Tariff - U.S.; Bennett, R.B.; Canada - Status; Cabinet Formation; Canada - Economic Conditions D16189
21 Nov. 1929	Winnipeg Can. Club: Can. Foreign Policy; Can. Reps. Abroad; Liberal Party Policy; Tariff - U.S. D16215
4 Dec. 1929	Regina: W.W.I Veterans; Tariff - U.S.; Trade Policy; International Relations. D16231
2 Jan. 1930	Ottawa: Tribute to J. C. Smuts. D16275

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20 Feb. 1930	H. of C.: Eulogy for J. A. Robb. D16291
3 Mar. 1930	Toronto: Centenary of St. Andrew's Church. D16308
19 Mar. 1930	Ottawa, Twentieth Century Liberal Club: Liberalism; Progressive Party; Conservative Party; Can. Foreign Policy; Tariff Policy; Railways - CNR. D16314
3 Apr. 1930	H. of C.: Unemployment. D16413
17 May 1930	Ottawa: Marjorie Forke's Wedding. D16585
24 May 1930	Ottawa Broadcast: Opening of Montreal Harbour Bridge. D16597
16 June 1930	Brantford: Campaign Speech. D16629
17 June 1930	Peterborough: Campaign Speech. D16947
19 June 1930	Quebec: Campaign Speech. D16971
20 June 1930	Moncton: Campaign Speech. D17004
21 June 1930	Summerside, P.E.I.: Campaign Speech. D17024
21 June 1930	Charlottetown: Campaign Speech. D17026
23 June 1930	Sydney, N.S.: Campaign Speech. D17067
24 June 1930	Halifax: Campaign Speech. D17084
25 June 1930	Kentville, N. S.: Campaign Speech. D17099
26 June 1930	St. John, N.B.: Campaign Speech. D17111
27 June 1930	Sherbrooke: Campaign Speech. D17127
1 July 1930	Brandon, Man: Campaign Speech. D17132
2 July 1930	Moose Jaw, Sask.: Campaign Speech. D17148
3 July 1930	Calgary: Campaign Speech. D17167
4 July 1930	Revelstoke: Campaign Speech. D17178
5 July 1930	Chilliwack, B.C.: Campaign Speech. D17185
7 July 1930	Victoria, B.C.: Campaign Speech. D17197
8 July 1930	Vancouver: Campaign Speech. D17207
9 July 1930	Kamloops: Campaign Speech. D17234
10 July 1930	Edmonton: Campaign Speech. D17243
11 July 1930	Saskatoon: Campaign Speech. D17258
12 July 1930	Rosthern, Sask.: Campaign Speech. D17271
12 July 1930	Prince Albert: Campaign Speech. D17274
14 July 1930	Regina: Campaign Speech. D17289

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15 July 1930	Winnipeg: Campaign Speech. D17300
16 July 1930	Kenora, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17319
17 July 1930	Sault St. Marie: Campaign Speech. D17327
18 July 1930	Espanola, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17332
18 July 1930	North Bay: Campaign Speech. D17334
19 July 1930	Barrie: Campaign Speech. D17339
19 July 1930	Newmarket: Campaign Speech. D17341
21 July 1930	Ottawa: Campaign Speech. D17357
22 July 1930	Montreal: Campaign Speech. D17379
23 July 1930	Palmerston, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17397
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23 July 1930	Chesley, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17399
24 July 1930	Tilbury, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17402
24 July 1930	Stratford: Campaign Speech. D17404
25 July 1930	Alexandria: Campaign Speech D17408
25 July 1930	Cornwall: Campaign Speech. D17409
26 July 1930	Ottawa: Campaign Speech. D17410
26 July 1930	Ottawa, Radio: Campaign Speech. D17411
9 Sept. 1930	H. of C.: Speech on the Address. D17553
16 Mar. 1931	H. of C.: Speech on the Address. D17664
16 June 1931	H. of C.: Budget Speech. D18057
23 July 1931	H. of C.: Notes for Mr. King's Speech, made during time Vocational Education Act was before the house - second reading. D18452
20 Oct. 1931	London, Ont.: Political Organization; Beauharnois, etc. D18479
18 Nov. 1931	Halifax: Bennett Admin.; Tariff Policy; Imperial Conference, 1930; Unemployment Relief. D19132.
19 Nov. 1931.	St. John, N.B.: Unemployment Relief; Liberal Party Organization. D19171
21 Nov. 1931	Montreal Reform Club: Bennett Admin.; Canada - Economic Conditions; G. H. Ferguson. D19218
12 Jan. 1932	Winnipeg: Conservative Party Policy; Tariff Policy; Railways CNR; Imperial Economic Conference 1932; Canada - Economic Conditions. D19236
13 Jan. 1932	Winnipeg Bd. of Trade: Indian Relations; Social Security. D19455

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21 Jan. 1932	Three Rivers, Laurier Club: Sir Wilfrid Laurier. D19501
26 Apr. 1932	H. of C.: Budget Speech. D19511
28 Apr. 1932	Ottawa, Montreal Debating League & Jr. Bd. of Trade: Ottawa Improvement Plans. D19686
27 May 1932	Ottawa, Royal Society of Can.: Propeses Toast to the Learned Societies of the U.S. D19687
23 June 1932	Royal, N.B.: By-election Campaign. D19711
28 Sept. 1932	Exeter, Ont.: South Huron By-election. D19797
28 Sept. 1932	Seaforth, Ont.: South Huron By-election. D19790
7 Oct. 1932	H. of C.: Tribute to Late Thomas McMillan. D19896
10 Oct. 1932	H. of C.: Speech on the Address. D19906
17 Oct. 1932	H. of C.: Imperial Economic Conference, 1932. D19992
29 Oct. 1932	Montreal Reform Club: Imperial Economic Conference, 1932. D20006
8 Nov. 1932	H. of C.: Second reading of Bill No.8; Tariff Policy. D20077
18 Nov. 1932	Ottawa, Ont. Liberal Assoc.: Liberal Party Organization Ont.; Vincent Massey; M. F. Hepburn. D20086
18 Nov. 1932	Ottawa, 20th Century Liberal Clubs: Trade Policy; M. F. Hepburn; Press; Tariff Policy. D20090
10 Dec. 1932	Montreal, Nat. Fed. of Liberal Women's Clubs: States reasons why women should take an interest in politics; Industrial Relations. D20094
15 Dec. 1932	Toronto Men's Liberal Assoc.: Tariff Policy; Imperial Economic Conference, 1932; Liberal Party Policy; Conservative Party Policy. D20147
16 Dec. 1932	Toronto Commerical Traveller's Assoc.: Toast to Canada. D20181

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D 19802

If this the solution for all parts of Canada?

e.g. unemployment

why have Liberal resolutions been voted down?
see resolutions passed since House opened.

"Agreements had satisfied every member of British family of nations" -

"The eyes of the Empire are on this constituency" -

see Dunkerron

Who are members - leaders of governmments or parliaments - parliaments or people?

Till we hear from people we don't know

You are told you are satisfied.

(See what Bennett says: Where are your markets?

Yet he follows: It is up to electors of Huron to put their stamp of appproval on the great work of the Conference and you don't know what are in the agreements.

And we don't know what "the great work is" and won't know until after parliament meets.

If it is "great work" why weren't you told what it was by Mr. Manion and others.

If agreements going to do so much for farmers, why was this election held before agreements brought down.

Government not following its usual practice.

Find out re by-elections since Government came into office.

Notification re South Huron sent to Speaker -

Had all to bring on by-election.

Why brought on just three days before parliament opens?

Why not three days after, when schedules made public?

Government knows they will be a disappointment to farming communities;

No farmers like to be treated this way.

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D 19803

Was it way Liberal Government acted when in office -

Dunning budget -

then election -

everything in open.

Government said depression due to Government of day -

Now say " " " world conditions.

We said depression due to world conditions, but gave remedy -

greater freedom of trade.

Government then said protection the remedy -

" now says freer trade " "

Which are you going to trust?

The by-election the first test of public opinion in Canada since signing the agreements.

Test what - whether you prefer signing in dark
or " " open.

whether you prefer approving something you know nothing about, or something that you know all about.

Remember that is what is being tested.

Desire is to get away from record of government - test is not conference;

we don't know conference yet -
test is Government's record of what is known.

You will be endorsing a blank cheque -
You will be approving what may be the very reverse of your own interests;
No good to say later "you didn't tell us".
Manion has said "this is the test".

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By-Election a Test

By the election of Mr. Rader "South Huron Farmers would show their approval of the Empire trade agreements".

Sussex electors made clear - their desire for lower tariffs;

their attitude towards Conference & govt.

Sussex electors had an influence in inclining government in free trade direction.

No uncertain voice of farmers here may have similar effect.

Farmers of South Huron have larger task than merely approving agreements -

Have well-being of rural communities of Canada in their hands;

Not the interests of farmers in other parts of Empire -

They will watch their own interests;

They will not be worrying about you;

It is the farmers of Canada that count in this by-election.

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Introductory:

Pleasure meeting with electors of South Huron.

Occasion of by-election.

Tribute to Tom McMillan.

Opportunity afforded by by-election

to approve Conference agreements?

to pass upon record of Bennett Administration since its assumption of office.

Any reason why that record has been such that those continuing should alter its views with respect to tariff and other policies from what they were when McMillan elected?

Purpose - essentially to pass upon policies of Conservatives and Liberals respectively.

To do so must know what these policies are?

A very definite statement required.

Have we that statement? Is Tory party for low tariff? Do we know? Is there reason to believe it is; if so, what reason? Does its record since assuming office justify this belief?

The Conference may have helped to educate the party to the right idea, but are we certain its members will be true disciples.

One thing Conference has done is to cause all parties to assert that tariff and other restrictions to trade are bad, - but has Conservative party come out and said they are in favour of doing away with them. If so, where have they said so?
You know our policy. You know what it was when we were in office in 1930. Is the Tory party prepared to be equally definite?

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The Liberal Candidate - What does he stand for?

The Conservative Candidate - What does he stand for?

Do you favour what the Liberal or the Conservative stands for? That is the question?

What these parties stand for -

The Liberal record as you know it - Laurier - King.

The Tory record as you know it - Bennett.

Third Candidate - danger minority.

The Imperial Economic Conference.

Attitude of Liberal Party towards.

Made a political issue by Manion and Stevens and other Conservative leaders in campaign.

Would have prepared to wait until parliament meets -
impossible to do so now;
compelled to debate the issue.

Do not intend to do so beyond what may be necessary to answer claims of opponents.

I. Domestic Results -

What are they?

That Conference has achieved great things, especially for farmers.

(a) **What are they - Agreements don't disclose.**

Approving in the dark.

Let me ask one thing. If this Conference has done so much for farmers, why was this by-election brought on before agreements made public in their entirety?

Election did not need to be held until -

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Other by-elections were not held.

Only one answer - Government wished to get it over before schedules were disclosed - and discussion of merits of Conference had taken place in parliament.

(b) If anything achieved, it must be in direction of lowering tariff.

Who has done educating on need for lower tariffs by example and precept?

Liberal attitude in parliament -
Is it not all in direction of return to Liberal policy? - to Dunning budget?

Has achievement gone as far as Dunning budget?

To whom credit due?

(c) If done in 1932, why not done in 1930?

Two years lost - two years to return to Liberal policy- in interim great injury has been done.

Conference failure of 1930 due to Bennett and policies which he has had to throw over.

See Citizen - Sept. 21st - astto what has been lost.

All based on promises -
Can we trust Government re unemployment and markets.

(d) That Conference owes it success to peculiar genius of Mr. Bennett.

Why did that genius not assert itself in 1930?

The reverse is true - such success as there has been is due to reversal of policies Mr. Bennett advocated in London and put in force in Canada before and since.

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Mr. Bennett has had to yield - he would not yield under pressure of public opinion of his own country, but to avoid complete failure of Conference has had to do so at instance of other parts of Empire.

II. Imperial Aspects and Consequences:

Economic and Political Results -

That Conference has made for unity of Empire.

Only feature about recent Conference to distinguish it from others is that it was based on bargaining.

Concessions result either of goodwill or coercion - if of goodwill might have been obtained without bargaining;

if coercion - bad.

Equally good results might have been obtained without bargaining - by voluntary concession.

Bargaining bad - as a method of negotiation in its consequences.

Distinguishing feature of Conference of 1930 not a good one.

Conference of 1923 - note re apples.

Re Methods -

This gives rise to study of methods of dealing between process creates friction and ill-will different parts of Empire in matters of trade.

Liberal method - voluntary action vs. locked agreements result of bargaining or coercion - autonomous tariff.

Whatever said as to methods of dealing with foreign countries same does not apply within Empire.

Domestic policy - Imperial policy.

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Former method adopted at all other conferences -

begets goodwill - not illwill;
" accommodation - not restriction.

Danger - destroys freedom of parliament - suppression of parliament.

If we begin bargaining re trade and tariffs, we will soon go on to next step and bargain re immigration, defence, and other problems.
It is a step in direction of imperial policy, overriding domestic policies -
Makes conference into a Cabinet - dictating to the parliaments of the Empire.

This already done by Cabinet in domestic affairs - why permit to go a step further & substitute an imperial cabinet for our own parliament -

e.g. peace, order and good government, blank cheque.

In so far as agreements are good -
Liberals have been right, right along.
Tories in the wrong.

e.g. (lower tariffs
(stable tariffs
(Tariff Board.

Some important queries:-

If features of agreements being cited as so good

Why were they not enforced before this?

Why done for other parts of Empire rather than for our own people?

Why not made general in their application instead of being restricted?

e.g. Tariff Board needed before any changes made.
Administration - (see Liberal resolution H.of C.)

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Already protests are forthcoming in Britain of interference in freedom of British parliament in fiscal policy and taxation.

We will be in same position here.

Will have to take agreements as they are.

" " " agree to their provisions for 5 years.

Will be in even worse position if this constituency supported Government; would be told the "people had already approved".

A very great and grave danger.

If we are to determine by economic pressure, political or otherwise, what is to be done in Britain, how can we take exception to Britain telling us what we are to do.

Already we have had a little too much said on the part of members of government in other parts of Empire with respect to matters which are essentially of domestic policy and our own affairs.

This interference will work disruption.

Asserted Conference has made for unity of Empire, that it has created new tie - that legal tie went with Conference of 1926 nothing left.

The basis of unity is freedom - not restraint.

The new tie in the nature not of greater freedom but of lesser freedom - fiscal freedom restricted - taxation at instance of other parts of Empire.

Conference had led to imposition of taxes on good of people in Britain

Preferences gained only by bargain - lower tariff in Canada for higher tariff in Britain

Where is the net gain to lowering of world tariffs?

How can unity of Empire be linked up in this way:

See what is said by Consumers League in England.

People of Canada heretofore have carefully refused to make any proposal involving anything of the kind;

if that kind of pressure is to be exerted between different parts of Empire, where is it to end?

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III. World Aspects and Consequences:

Economic and Political Re-actions throughout world.

Dangerous reactions on world trade and attitude of foreign countries.

Competing economic units.

Dangers to international peace -

the Empire a menace.

Argument that preference heretofore has been of advantage to Britain only -

shows sorry mentality - that in reality there is no advantage in lowering of tariffs.

What then becomes of alleged gains of this Conference?

Trade not war, based on exchange -
all exchange of mutual value or would not take place.

British preference given in 1897 -

Liberal policy -

help to producers and consumers, to imperial unity and world trade.

Policy retained by Borden, etc.

Kept down cost of living and production costs -
" " " as artificially raised.

Helped revenues;
cannot sell and not buy;
ships must have cargoes both ways;
helped British trade.

Whether it did this or not look at figures of trade while Liberals in office under Laurier and King.

Given because we felt it to be to our advantage for domestic reasons as well as reasons of imperial policy.

Believed in lower tariffs.

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Any preferences given by Britain today, due to preferences we gave her voluntarily.

Always believed when she changed her tariff she would give us preference -

not as result of bargain or compulsom -
but of good-will.

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National Railways -

also brought into this campaign as a political issue.

Prefer to wait for parliament.

Review C.N.R. under Liberal Government.

Alternative policies - Government interference or free hand.

May have been excessive.

Compare with C.P.R. - Empress of Britain,
Empress of Japan,
Lucerne, etc.

Compare with U. S. railways.

If extravagance, Conservatives have been party to it;
parliament joint committee on Railways and Shipping.

Admission Government has been interfering -
notwithstanding Commission and absence of statement of policy.

Liberal Government would preserve integrity of road as national asset; might have had opposition to C.N.R. go much further than it has.

Effort to lessen effectiveness of road -
give dog a bad name.

Having brough the Conference and the National Railways into politics, the next thing we shall probably hear is that all parties should join in formation of National Government in order to take these and other questions out of politics. What is wanted is not some combination of individuals under the name of a national government, to keep the tariff where it is and to hold the citadel of privilege where they are entrenched today, but a closer union of all the forces that are opposed to privilege and that believe in more in the way of freedom -

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personal, fiscal and political. What is required is not some one political combination, under which the present Administration may screen its failures of the day and shelter itself and its many evident limitations against the criticism which is its just due, but a group exposure of their failures and incapacities and a wholly different line of procedure - not the neutralising of policies most need, but their own certain application.

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Conference a screen to shortcomings of Government in other respects:

(1) Fulfilment of promises in 1930 campaign:

end unemployment;

blast a way into markets - get prices.

(See Bennett's statement in Calgary "Are you satisfied"?)

end and mean to end - wages, prices, tariffs.

(2) Dealing with unemployment -

What was said in 1930 by Liberals?

What is Mr. Bennett now saying?

Meanwhile absence of any policy---save blank cheque, expenditure, monies diverted e.g. railway ties.

Provide work - now to provide dole. absence of appropriations, etc.

Liberal policy to provide work by helping trade.

2 Conferences:
(1) on financial relations with provinces - grants in aid;

(2) Commission to deal with unemployment as in time of war.

Nation wide organization linking up Dominion and provinces - and voluntary action.

Not done yet.

Washing hands off it all.

Contributory unemployment insurance.

Remains the problem - can only be met.

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(3) Monetary Reform -

What about Monetary Reform?

The Conference was to effect great things in this regard.

What has it done?

It has referred everything to a World Conference.

But what has the Government done, since it has been in office?

It has talked conference, now further conference, but nothing definite in the way of proposal either for Conference or for Parliament.

I believe the trade problem to be our greatest problem, but allied to it is the monetary problem, and something definite in the way of reform is needed.

Take in Curtis.

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(4) Electoral Reform -

What about Electoral Reform?

We hear talk every now and then of another possible general election in the near future, that Tory organizers have been told to prepare for something of the kind. That may be necessary, should there be opposition to the Conference agreements, or to give a National Government, should one be formed, a free hand to deal with the many problems still unsolved which promise to be too much for the Tory party itself. We know that there is to be a redistribution of the seats; that the time for that has come about. Have you been promised there will be no gerrymander, no effort 'to hive the Grits' as in olden Tory days, but never have you been promised the alternative vote in rural constituencies or proportional representation in the cities and towns. The reform is one which should be effected. The present Government had it in its power to grant both before a general election. It has a majority favourable to the Administration in both Houses of Parliament. This is something the Liberal Party never had while parliament was in session during all the years the late Administration was in office. It is sometimes asked why we did not legislate in such and such ways. The answer is we could not have done so where we would. In measures such as those of the alternative vote and proportional representation we were doomed before Bills could be introduced. The situation at present is

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wholly different and has been ever since the present Government came into power. Yet no measure of the kind has been so much as mentioned.

What about the publication of campaign contributions? Compulsory voting? These are all matters of policy on which the parties should definitely declare themselves meantime.

What is wanted today is not approval of facts, the terms of which we do not know or understand, but clear and definite pronouncements on matters of policy, which will leave no doubt as to where the parties stand in their advocacy of public measures.

Since the assumption of office by the present Administration, the Liberal Party has taken the attitude, which it believed was proper towards a new Administration and which we believed the conditions of the times called for. We gave to the Administration a perfectly free hand. We allowed its measures to pass without but very little in the way of criticism, our only opposition was to what we believed to be a violation of fundamental principles of responsible self-government. We opposed taking away from parliament and transferring to the executive the right to make laws for peace, order and good government, a power which it was never intended any executive at any time should be permitted to have. We opposed taking away from the people's representatives

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in parliament, as was done in the case of the blank cheque obtained by the Government in 1931 and again this year, their right to control appropriations of public monies, to confine appropriations to definite sources and undertakings, and their control over taxation. These measures we opposed to the point of bbing silenced by the closure, a weapon introduced into our parliament by a Tory Administration for coercive purposes and peculiarly congenial to all who delight in arbitrary and absolute power in matters of government, but peculiarly disastrous to a free parliament and the preservation of the liberties of the people. When used to enact arbitrary and autocratic measures of the kind, it is the duty of all true lovers of liberty constantly to oppose. They constitute a part of the taditional battle of Liberalism in the preservation of the rights of the people. Measures of the kind we are bound to oppose, and always will oppose, but with this single exception we have left the Administration pretty much a free hand, and have even gone farther - cooperated wherever that was possible, by making clear, as in the case of the Conference of 1930 and 1932, how cordially we would welcome, approve and endorse policies which we believed to be in the interests of all Canada at this time.

What our attitude was towards the Conference of 1930 and its proceedings is well known. We sought to warn against possible

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dangers and pitfalls, to indicate wherein united action of all parties might be possible. We avoided criticism in advance of or during the conference itself, and only when the conference was the failure it was did we seek to avoid a recurrence of anything of the kind, by exposing the cause of the failure, and urging against repeated action of a like kind. If we have erred at all in our attitude, it has been that at times we have been too silent, that we have not been sufficiently critical, or sufficiently vocal in our criticism.

However desirable such an attitude on the part of an Opposition may be, to give a new Ministry its chance, it is obviously not an attitude which, in justice to the public interests, can be maintained indefinitely, especially when after given ample time to make known and enact its measures, it either fails to make the necessary enactments or further policies which are obviously not for the good of the country as a whole. When it fails in administration, or deliberately exceeds or thwarts or destroys the will of parliament by the methods of administration, the time for withholding or moderating criticism is pretty much at an end. It must be remembered that we have come now to the fourth session of the present parliament. A special session and two regular sessions have run their course. Measured by sessions, four would be the average of our parliaments? 2

(90 sessions since Confederation
(17th parlt : 4 average)

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Whether we are approaching quickly rather than slowly the time of another appeal to the electorate, matters little. What matters is the existing need, and the length of time the present Administration has already had to show its ability to meet it. Where administrative policies fall short, there is more need than ever for constructive criticism, and for the advocacy with renewed force of those principles and policies which tried in the past have helped to meet situations such as those with which we are at present faced, and those newer and more progressive measures which the problems of the present age demand. That there may be no doubt as to what the policies are of which the Liberal Party believes the country is in need and for which the Liberal Party in Canada stands today, I would say that among others we regard as all important the following, and intend to press for their speedy enactment. It is for definite and clearly defined measures such as these that I ask your endorsation in the present by-election, and in so doing offer them in opposition to the unfulfilled promises of the past, the unknown agreements of the present, and the uncertain conferences of the future, which is about all that has been offered you by the Ministers of the Crown and other supporters of the Government who have come to solicit your support of the Government candidate in this campaign.

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CONFERENCE

I. Domestic Aspects.

II. Imperial Aspects and Consequences:

(a) Economic (Result of mutual bargaining)

(b) Political

III. World Aspects and Consequences:

(a) Economic

(b) Political

(Voluntary action free from all these dangers).

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Introductory:

Speech of Minister fed "dealt almost exclusively with the Imperial gathering".

Begin with my attitude, that of Liberal party, towards Conference:

To give Government free hand;
In parliament to wish well;
To refrain from criticism during Conference;
" " " " until after parliament meets.

Government has made it necessary to discuss agreements before parliament meets by bringing on by-election.

Mr. Manion makes it necessary to discuss Conference by saying this is "the first test of public opinion".

Other Points:

The candidates - Reference to Tom McMillan
cause of by-election - his death;

Any reason why there should be a change for Member of Parliament.

A word of approval of Black's withdrawal -
appreciation greater - re relations not too satisfactory in past;

A word about Independent candidate -
can only serve to confuse issue - whether approve of test or not.

Mr. Golding - Mayor of Seaforth -
knows wellbeing of Seaforth depends on wellbeing of farming community.

By-election to try out principles.

Only effect of third candidate to help Conservative party.

Will not point to total vote against Government -

Will point to another Conservative Member elected.

Get particulars of by-elections up to present:

Athabasca -

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Candidates both good men:

If Mr. Rader supporting Liberal principles
would ask you to support him.

If Mr. Golding were supporting the Government
much as I like him personally I would have to
ask you to vote against him.

As to third man -
he does not stand for anything that I can see -
it is either himself or some hidden force which
is helping him in the field.

Surely you do not want to support unknown force.

If you had no other way of expressing your
dissatisfaction with Government, it would be different -
but you have.

You say you are not satisfied with either parties -
Grant it is a choice of evils, which is better -
Liberal or Conservative?
Liberal or unknown quantity?

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Introductory:

Pleasure meeting with electors of South Huron.

Occasion of by-election.

Tribute to Tom McMillan.

Opportunity afforded by by-election

to approve Conference agreements?

to pass upon record of Bennett Administration since its assumption of office.

Any reason why that record has been such that those continuing should alter their views with respect to tariff and other policies from what they were when McMillan elected?

Purpose - essentially to pass upon policies of Conservatives and Liberals respectively.

To do so must know what these policies are?

A very definite statement required.

Have we that statement?
Is Tory party for low tariff?
Do we know?
Is there reason to believe it is; if so, what reason?
Does its record since assuming office justify this belief?

The Conference may have helped to educate the party to the right idea, but are we certain its members will be true disciples.

One thing Conference has done is to cause all parties to assert that tariff and other restrictions to trade are bad, -
But has Conservative party come out and said they are in favour of doing away with them? If so, where have they said so?
You know our policy. You knew what it was when we were in office in 1930. Is the Tory party prepared to be equally definite?

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Point of Approach

Conference - Empire an end in itself - deepen channels of trade with;

" - a means to an end - widen channels of trade; lower barriers.

Seen in messages of leaders of parties prior to Conf.

Liberal Party Attitude - To wish Conference well;

Not to interfere with its negotiations;

To give time for emotionalism to subside and a clear view.

What would position be if only a Conference and no bargain?

Full discussion (a) in Br. Parliament;
(b) in Can. Parliament.

What is done would be volition of country itself - not result of economic pressure.

Much more might be done.

No restrictions on our parliament.

What would position have been had Liberal Administration remined in Office after 1930?

Tariffs would be lower, etc.

But they say Britain would not have done what she has -

Our answer is yes, she would.

cf. Conf. 1923 - No bargain
Simply statement position.

Br. Parlt. enacted preferences - these kept.

We still had power to change our tariff, if economic pressure thought necessary.

Mistake to assume our tariff not to our own interests, apart from Britain.

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Why have terms of Agreements not been made public in entirety?

If in interests of Canada as whole, they should and would be made known at once.

Was our transportation problem taken into consideration?

e.g. Welland Canal, St. Lawrence Waterway;

Where is trade to come from and to go?

World trade, not narrow national conception only sound position.

)

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Points to Develop

Method of approach - Conference vs. bargaining;
understanding vs. agreement.

demand vs. representation;
ultimatum vs. consideration.

Prior Economic Conferences - Imperial Conferences - Economic features or programme

1923
1930
1932.

Reciprocal agreements - Based on free trade;
" " protection;
" " recognition of Dominion fiscal autonomy & control.

Conference of 1932 to be tested by -

Conference 1923.

Dunning Budget 1930 and position resultant therefrom.

Bennett demands of 1930 (total workers engaged in primary industries
in relation to (" " " " mfrg.
(" " " " trade & transptn.

(a) Position of producer in world markets, British markets.

(b) Position of manufacturer with capital, labour.

(c) Position of primary producer at home.

(d) Position of manufacturer at home - (i) capital
(ii) labour.

(e) Position of those engaged in trade, transportation Importers, wholesalers, retailers, etc.

(f) Position of consumer at large.

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Effort to have it appear Bennett responsible for British Tariff Change

Change of tariff due to action of National Govt. once in office;

Without mandate - but with overwhelming Tory majority;

Made possible by agreement to disagree -

A mistake, but matter for Britain alone;

Other questions in Britain more important.

Effort to have Conference 1930 appear a strategic move

Was recognized as a failure at time;

Is " " " " today. (See Bruce, etc.)

Policy of 1930 declared to be "humbug".

" " " abandoned.

Conference of 1932.

So far as it was a success, approach to Liberal policy.

See statement re abandoning protectionist policy of 1930, essence of which was creation of preference by raising tariff.

Fact - Approach to Dunning Budget.

Re administrative valuations, regulations, exchange, dumping, etc.,

Why not apply to other countries as well;

Why not apply immediately.

If Conference a success why were these advantages not gained in 1930?

Two years lost.

What remains to be done to clear channels of trade?

Get rid of 3% excise; apply to all countries.

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What was purpose of Conference? Clear channels of trade.

Lower tariffs. - Baldwin.

How far was purpose achieved?

Did it go as far as Dunning Budget?

Did it go as far as 1923 Conference.

At what price have results been obtained?

e.g. interference of one part of Empire with another.

binding subsequent parliaments.

machinery for keeping up high tariff walls.

allowing industries to for themselves, e.g. iron and steel

What are actual gains?

What are actual losses?

What are probable gains and losses?

What done for the farmer - the manufacturer - the consumer?

Re parting with natural resources?

Were methods of a kind which can be repeated indefinitely?

e.g. bargaining vs. no bargaining.

Liberal vs. Conservative method.

"Our place" must be accepted - Conference vs. Dictatorship.

Liberal policy justified - lowering of tariffs;
certainty re administration.

If advantageous, why not secured in 1930?

Would have been secured by Dunning Budget;

Parliament free to enact what it pleases.

Danger of Competing groups.

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Liberal line of Approach -

"Refuse either to belittle or exaggerate what has been accomplished, approach in a realistic spirit". (Bruce)

By way of Comparison -

West Indies Trade Agreement;

Several colonies and Dominion
Lowering of tariffs and no raising
See re term of years.

The Real Problem:

Trade in its relation to unemployment;

A mere diversion from one part of world to another does not help to solve;

What is needed is wider opportunity to trade;

Was any thought given to tariff for revenue?

Was the 3% excise tariff taken off?

Problem a world problem, not an Empire problem -

Trade with world necessary;

cf. Newfoundland - most important trade outside Empire.

What is true of Canada equally true of Britain and other Dominions.

If units strong, whole will be strong.

Re Balance of Trade -

Exports with world - purchases within Empire;

Balance of trade by each unit a fallacy.

Re natural products -

Newfoundland, Rhodesia, S. Africa, etc., do not hesitate say they have great natural resources and find markets for them in Europe, S. America, etc. If they do, why not ourselves?
Bennett policy - not sell resources.

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What are new bonds of co-operation by which Dominions and Britain bound as result of the Conference?

Compare Bennett's offer 1930 with what has been achieved -

He has departed from it - no 10% increase;

He has come over to Liberal programme;

Congratulate on abandoning position taken in 1930 and adopting Liberal attitude.

Different proposals before Conference -

A quota policy for wheat, etc.

Policy of complementary production in industry;

Rationalizing of industry on an European basis.

Government's attitude - a -like policy of hoping something will turn up.

If results good, Why not achieved in 1930?

Ans. - "I offer to you. . . based on 10% increase". our "place".

Cons. will say, Britain had not protection.

Once protection came, Br. would have given voluntarily; If not voluntarily, we had remedy in our own hands by parliament.

Efforts formation of Empire based on bond of tariff.

See Hailshams speech at Calgary.

Everyone says Conference of 1926 a success -

Settled the constitutional issue;

Laid basis of Empire;

Hailsham says - Empire may have discontinued.

Two points of view - Liberal and Tory.

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Has anything been done to prevent any British Government from responding to any tendency of foreign powers towards lowering tariffs.

This is test of Lord Grey.

Free trade ministers in Cabinet could help in presenting this point of view.

Re Interference with Autonomy -

Fears - effect on food o people, poor.

Effect of trade with foreign countries. See Webb re economic pressure.

"Lest they might cause to poor of country, e.g. a too easy going attitude towards our friends in the Dominions, and the rest of our trade with friendly foreign coutries."
- Crewe.

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Results of Conference

Limiting Fiscal Freedom -

A limiting of fiscal freedom of nations of Empire in relation to outside world by tying them up to some kind of a continuing arrangment.

This policy serves national selfishness and imperial exclusiveness.

Path before the Conference - Re Empire and World Affairs -

The Two Roads - National Selfishness and Imperial Exclusivenss;

- Greater freedom of trade within Empire and maintenance of existing freedom of trade with rest of world.

Conference took former and rejected latter -

As such its results are in wrong direction.

(See Dafoe "Interimperial trade policies," May 2, 1932.)

Latter was point of view of British government -

See Baldwin's speech.

Former Bennett's plan from outset.

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Should return to making of tariffs by Parliament -

Agreements contemplate more by way of change by administrative act.

Only security is parliamentary institutions - more necessary than before.

Could not better bargain have been made?

Would not Britain have done more for Canadian live-stock, beef, mutton, bacon, dairy products and poultry, if Canada had reduced more than duties on manufactured goods?

Thereby helping purchasing power of West & Agriculture.

Improved home market.

Some of the things in way of Liberal policy Conference has effected -

Reform of Customs administration -

See Liberal resolution H. of C. 1932 and article 16 of Agreement.

What becomes of "Canada First"?

Shown impossibility of economic unit - Have avoided;

Held to Liberal point of view;

Bennett advocated on return from England;

Tariff Advisory Board to be established.

Not of kind required - no voice for Commons.

Avoided "Zollverein".

Still retain 3% excise, but avoided Zollverein;

Held to Liberal point of view.

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Shown folly of Bargaining - vs. each country regulating its own tariff.

This done by Britain under Import Duties;

What is there in entire agreements that could not and would not have been effected without it, and leave nations free from sense of restraint and friction?

Did not go in for Quota -

Note Bennett's statements on return from England.

Note warning in H. of C. by self.

Shows wisdom of Canadian method of voluntary preference to which all might yet return.

5 Year Agreements -

Shorter rather longer agreements;

Again thank other members of Conference but not our govt.

e.g. Bennett's speech at opening.

Imperial Super-Tariff Idea running like wall around Empire -

Has been hit on head - due no doubt to Liberals in Nat. Government in Great Britain.

Zollverein idea defeated - due again to other govts. not our own

The Conference was to further trade - Imperial and World -

In these particulars has failed.

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Secure:

Copies of correspondence Canadian Prime Minister with Chamberlain, Chancellor of Exchequer, and with Lloyd Graeme, President of Board of Trade. (laid on table, (H.of C. (March 11, 1929, (printed for (Members.

White paper - Conference of 1932.

Resolution passed by Imperial War Conference of 1917 re preferences - see page 59

Work out:

British tariff - when imposed.

British tariff as it was in 1923 - extent of preference.

British tariff as it was proposed to be amended as result of Conference of 1923.
general election - govt. defeated.

Changes in British tariff since 1923.

The tariff as it was in 1930.

The tariff as it was at Conference of 1932.

The Canadian tariff as it was:
after Dunning budget of 1930;
" special sessions;
" session of 1931;
" session of 1932 plus 3% excise
plus administrative interpretation, regulations, &c.
" Imperial Conference 1932.

Comparison with tariff in 1930 before special session on articles now affected or likely to be affected.

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Points for South Huron

Results of Imperial Economic Conference

If the Imperial Economic Conference will mean much to the Canadian farmer, why was this not the case in 1930? What has the Conference done that will be of benefit to the farmer?

I will give a concrete statement of what the Liberal party will do for the farmer; and I will allow the farmers of South Huron to choose between the Bennett policy as we know it from the past two years and the Liberal policy as we knew it when the Liberal government was in office, one the one hand, and between the Bennett policy as resulting from the Imperial Conference and the concrete statement of what the Liberal party will do for the farmers, on the other.

Mr. Bennett alone Competent

Spotton says: "The Lord in all ages has had a man in the making ready for times of great crisis".

We have had the crisis for two years or more. Why has the Lord taken so long in bringing forward his man? Moreover, what has been done?

Manion's statement: "perhaps . . the greatest statesman of the Empire and an outstanding world figure". This is a little

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hard on Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Chamberlain and others who were present. It might have been left to visitors to say this if it were true, rather than have our own people thus ignore the standing of others who were present.

Representation by Farmer

Tories claim that a farmer should represent an agricultural riding. More important to have farmers in the cabinet. In late Liberal government there were the following farmers - Mr. Dunning, Mr. Forke, Mr. Motherwell, Mr. Stewart. (Take in number of farmers in Liberal parliamentary party.)

It is policy rather than individual that counts.

Interdependence of town and country recognized to-day. Liberal party has been telling country all along that upon the prosperity of agriculture rest the prosperity of the towns, Exeter, Seaforth, etc. What is needed is a man who will support right principles.

Eyes of Empire on South Huron By-Election

South Huron had better have its eyes on Empire, and on its own interests.

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Benefits for Agriculture

Dr. Manion says "at least three-quarters, and more likely five-sixths of the advantages which come to Canada from the Conference are of direct benefit to Canadian agriculture". Little direct benefit for others, e. g. business men, etc. Still less when we attempt to see what farmers actually get.

Canada last to feel Depression

Dr. Manion says that Canada was the last country to feel the depression. This due to achievements of previous Liberal government.

South Huron not Political Fight

Dr. Manion says that South Huron not political fight in ordinary sense of term. We were told Conference should not be regarded as partisan, yet Manion himself seeks to make it political.

Re Preferences

Dr. Manion says: "In 1898, Canada had given the first preference to Great Britain, but had received nothing in return". This statement shows the reasoning of the Conservative party. Reduction in the cost of living and in the cost of production, by securing goods at lower prices - this, according to Conservative doctrine, is of no advantage. What, then, is to be said of the

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arguments now being used that we are getting the benefits of tariff reductions made by the government.

Farmers, however, know that trade cannot be all one way. To sell we must buy. Farmers know, too, the advantage of keeping down transportation costs by providing for shipments both ways.

Canada's advantages during years Britain had not a protective tariff were substantial. One of the results of Canada's preference has been that Britain has not put up the tariff against Canada when that tariff came into being.

"Canada . . until the time of the Conference was forced to meet world competition in British markets", Dr. Manion continues. The same remains true today of what and other commodities which can only be sold at world prices.

Russian Competition

If Russian competition is going to be controlled in Britain at instance of government of Canada, instead of government of Britain, I can see endless trouble ahead. What would we say if our action in fiscal matters was to be taken at the dictation of Britain, and in virtueof a threat of raising greater impediments to trade if the action dictated were not taken.

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Re Articles entering Britain Free

Wheat, cheese, copper, apples, zinc, lead - Britain needs all these articles either as necessities of life or raw materials. In her own interests, Britain would have admitted them free, even had there been no Conference at all. Moreover, this would have been done without resentment on the part of the British people on the score that their own freedom of action has been curtailed on the insistence of Canada.

Removal Restrictions on Canadian Cattle

When the Liberal government came into office, it found an embargo against Canadian cattle entering Britain. This was removed at a Conference, not as the result of bargaining, but as the result of a friendly attitude both ways.

Preference on 220 Articles

To know what this preference amounts to, we must see at what rate the tariff remains. We must also ascertain whether the preference is the result of putting the tariff up still higher against other countries, or lowering it below the level of the Dunning Budget.

This list of 220 articles was 2000 at one stage.

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Tariff Board

"Canada had agreed to set up a tariff board", Dr. Manion says. Why was it agreed to set up a tariff board at the insistence of the British rather than of our own people? Why was the tariff board of 1930 abolished? Why has no tariff board been appointed even yet? Why was one not set up at the request of the farmers of Canada? I suppose one reason is because the farmers were not even allowed a hearing. The time for the setting up of a tariff board is not now, after tariffs have been made without rhyme or reason, but two years ago when our tariffs were in the process of making.

Manion says further, "But it never has been and is not now the Conservative policy to put duties so hight that the consumer can be exploited in the home market". I will leave it to you to say whether it has been possible for the consumer to be exploited in the home market, as they are today and have been in the past two years.

Farmers now told they must see to adequate Supply of Goods Properly Packed

Since when has there not been a supply, and since when has the packing been poor. The real explanation is that there has been no market, due to mistaken fiscal policies

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Significance of By-Election

Dr. Manion stated: "This by-election is virtually a plebiscite to say whether you approve what the Conference did. The Government will stay in power irrespective of the results of this by-election."

The real purpose of this by-election is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas McMillan, and to ask the electors if anything has happened since Mr. McMillan was elected in 1930 which should cause them to have his place filled by a Tory rather than a Liberal.

We all know that the government will stay in power. Was this utterance intended as a threat or a bribe?

The Canadian National Railways

Heavy capital commitments were true of all railroads during the period referred to by Dr. Manion. It was true of the Canadian Pacific in Canada, as well as the Canadian National, and true of railroads in the United States.

Much of the capital outlay was for the construction of terminals, and the like, which would have supplied work during hard times. The present government curtailed these expenditures, but embarked on the expenditure of huge sums of money in a most reckless fashion, building roads in sparsely settled areas which are not likely to be used for years to come.

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All estimates for capital expenditure on the C. N. were submitted to the railway committee of the House of Commons. All the reports of these committees were unanimous. If Liberal members are to blame, so are the Tory. (Check up).

Mr. Stevens admits, "We are straightening out the Canadian National". It is the government which is responsible for some of the things being done, not the officials.

Preference on Apples in Huron

We obtained this at Conference of 1923 when there were no tariffs in Britain.

"Vote Approval of the Empire"

Manion says, "For this election, at least, it is your duty to forget political affiliations and to vote your approval of the empire and the empire agreements".

Since when are we voting approval of the Empire. Surely this is making politics out of the Empire, if ever such were the case.

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Liberal Government did not seek Preferences.

Mr. Stevens asserts that the Liberal government did not even seek reciprocal preferences. State record of Conference of 1923. The previous government did refuse to seek to compel other governments of the Empire to alter their fiscal systems, and was supported in this by other governments. It did, however, obtain the promise of concessions which would be made if the fiscal system of Britain were ever changed. Britain was not on a protectionist basis when the previous government was in office. Stevens and others also seem to forget Conference of 1930.

Government Loans.

Stevens claims that the successful issue of internal loans is an evidence of the faith of the people in the integrity of the government. People bought the bonds for business and patriotic reasons, just as they did during the period of the war, and in spite of the government, not because of it.

Economic Ties Binding Empire

Liberal effort has been to remove any restrictions or ties which may lead to friction.

Unemployment

Stevens now admits depression common to world and beyond the control of any one country. It struck Canada when Liberal government was in office. Different story from elections of 1930.

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Re Tariffs

"The result of these tariffs", Mr. Stevens says, "had been the establishment of new industries in Canada and 'the commercial salvation of the country'".

This will be good news to the industrialists and business men of Canada. If Canada has been commercially saved as a result of the last two years of Conservative policy, heaven help us from other forms of salvation under the present government.

(Get particulars of new industries as against plants closed, etc.)

Value of Free Market In U. K.
Before Conference

Stevens asks what use was the free market in the United Kingdom for years, when it was being flooded by commodities from without the Empire. The answer is the amount of goods we sold in that market. (Get figures.)

Is Canadian Policy that of imposing
Food Taxes on the British People

A British Minister says: "If the Ottawa proposals become law, they would derogate from the powers of parliament and deprive us of our budgetary independence. On the eve of the world economic conference, we deprive ourselves of freedom of negotiation."

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The Consumers League of Britain describes the different agreements as "calculated to interfere with our necessary supplies of imported commodities, particularly foodstuffs, whether by protective taxation or by the pernicious quota system". The committee deprecates the provisions "whereby in effect the dominion governments are granted the right to interfere with the hitherto unquestioned responsibility of the chancellor of the exchequer to the parliament of the United Kingdom alone in matters of domestic taxation."

Government's Attempt to Secure Endorsation of Conference before Details made public.

1. Like buying a pig in a poke.
2. Like endorsing a second note after not being paid the first.
3. Like giving a testimonial before machine used.

The real purpose is to divert the eyes of the electorate from the government's record of the past two years.

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2.

Government's Attempt to Secure Endorsation of Conference before Details made public.

D 19849

1. Like buying a pig in a poke.

2. Like endorsing a second note after not being paid the first.

3. Like giving a testimonial before machine used.

The real purpose is to divert the eyes of the electorate from the government's record of the past two years.

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Value of Free Market In U. K.
Before Conference

D 19850

Stevens asks what use was the free market in the United Kingdom for years, when it was being flooded by commodities from without the Empire. The answer is the amount of goods we sold in that market. (Get figures.)

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D 19851

The Consumers League of Britain describes the different agreements as "calculated to interfere with our necessary supplies of imported commodities, particularly foodstuffs, whether by protective taxation or by the pernicious quota system". The committee deprecates the provisions "whereby in effect the dominion governments are granted the right to interfere with the hitherto unquestioned responsibility of the chancellor of the exchequer to the parliament of the United Kingdom alone in matters of domestic taxation."

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D 19852

Is Canadian Policy that of imposing
Food Taxes on the British People

A British Minister says: "If the Ottawa proposals become law, they would derogate from the powers of parliament and deprive us of our budgetary independence. On the eve of the world economic conference, we deprive ourselves of freedom of negotiation."

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Preference on Apples in Huron

D 19853

We obtained this at Conference of 1923 when there were no tariffs in Britain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Economic Ties Binding Empire

D 19854

Liberal effort has been to remove any restrictions

or ties which may lead to friction.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

D 19855

Re Articles entering Britain Free

Wheat, cheese, copper, apples, zinc, lead - Britain needs all these articles either as necessities of life or raw materials. In her own interests, Britain would have admitted them free, even had there been no Conference at all. Moreover, this would have been done without resentment on the part of the British people on the score that their own freedom of action has been curtailed on the insistence of Canada.

Removal Restrictions on Canadian Cattle

When the Liberal government came into office, it found an embargo against Canadian cattle entering Britain. This was removed at a Conference, not as the result of bargaining, but as the result of a friendly attitude both ways.

Preference on 220 Articles

To know what this preference amounts to, we must see at what rate the tariff remains. We must also ascertain whether the preference is the result of putting the tariff up still higher against other countries, or lowering it below the level of the Dunning Budget.

This list of 220 articles was 2000 at one stage.

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D 19855

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"Vote Approval of the Empire"

D 19856

Manion says, "For this election, at least, it is your duty to forget political affiliations and to vote your approval of the empire and the empire agreements".

Since when are we voting approval of the Empire. Surely this is making politics out of the Empire, if ever such were the case.

for WLM.

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South Huron not Political Fight

D 19857

Dr. Manion says that South Huron not political fight in ordinary sense of term. We were told Conference should not be regarded as partisan, yet Manion himself seeks to make it political.

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Eyes of Empire on South Huron By-Election

D 19858

South Huron had better have its eyes on Empire, and on its own interests.

Barrie!

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 19859

Benefits for Agriculture

Dr. Manion says "at least three-quarters, and more likely five-sixths of the advantages which come to Canada from the Conference are of direct benefit to Canadian agriculture". Little direct benefit for others, e. g. business men, etc. Still less when we attempt to see what farmers actually get.

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D 19860

Significance of By-Election

Dr. Manion stated: "This by-election is virtually a plebiscite to say whether you approve what the Conference did. The Government will stay in power irrespective of the results of this by-election."

The real purpose of this by-election is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas McMillan, and to ask the electors if anything has happened since Mr. McMillan was elected in 1930 which should cause them to have his place filled by a Tory rather than a Liberal.

We all know that the government will stay in power. Was this utterance intended as a threat or a bribe?

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Representation by Farmer

D 19861

Tories claim that a farmer should represent an agricultural riding. More important to have farmers in the cabinet. In late Liberal government there were the following farmers - Mr. Dunning, Mr. Forke, Mr. Motherwell, Mr. Stewart. (Take in number of farmers in Liberal parliamentary party.)

It is policy rather than individual that counts.

Interdependence of town and country recognized to-day. Liberal party has been telling country all along that upon the prosperity of agriculture rest the prosperity of the towns, Exeter, Seaforth, etc. What is needed is a man who will support right principles.

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D 19862

The Liberal Candidate - What does he stand for?

The Conservative Candidate - What does he stand for?

Do you favour what the Liberal or the Conservative stands for? That is the question?

What these parties stand for -

The Liberal record as you know it - Laurier - King.

The Tory record as you know it - Bennett.

Third Candidate - danger minority.

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South Heron
by-election
Oct. 3/32
Speech Sept 28/32

Can-Railway-CNR

D 19863

CANADIAN NATIONAL 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 is not deliberate on his part, or that it was not done for political reasons. No one in this by-election campaign has 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 tight 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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D 19864

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 in the enterprise, nor greater loyalty on the part of employees to the institution itself and to those who were charged with the management, than there was abounding faith on the part of all in the future of the enterprise and an eagerness ~~xxx xxxxxx~~ on the part of all to serve and advance its interests. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that when the Liberal Government came into office there was no problem of comparable magnitude with which it was confronted. It found on the statutes an act for the consolidation of the National Railways, but very little had been done under its provisions. It found four separate and distinct railway entities, for

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D19865

each of which the Government of Canada had become responsible: the old Grand Trunk Railway Company, which had been declared bankrupt and had been taken over by the State during the period of the war; the Grand Trunk Pacific, which was also bankrupt and was at the time in the hands of a receiver; the Canadian Northern Railway system, also in a bad way and to the common stock of which a preceding administration had given, at the time of its purchase by the State, a value of $10,000,000, when upon report of its own commission the stock was not worth a dollar of value. And there was the old Intercolonial Railway system and Prince Edward Island Railways, which were under the immediate direction and control of a department of the Federal Government, the Minister of Railways of the day. 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 many at the time were urging might well be given away, if any group of financiers could be found 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 task we had achieved long ere we went out of office in 1930.

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Let me ask a question? Was that task achieved by the Minister of Railways and 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 the way of its highest development and efficiency? Was it accomplished, metaphorically speaking, by damming 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 it 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 of supporters and critics alike. So great was the achievement that the Tory party, itself, no longer ago than the session of 1929 sought to take the credit for it, to itself.

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D19867

The Honourable Hugh Guthrie, at the time acting Leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons, spoke as follows:- (March 7, 1929, Revised Hansard pp.743-745):

> "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.....Let me say in concluding my remarks on this phase of the subject, that the national railway system in this country constitutes a lasting monument to the ability and statesmanship and determination of a single man, a member of a former Conservative government, and subsequently Prime Minister of that government. It is to his ability and foresight, to this statesmanship and determination that the people of Canada are indebted for this wonderful system of national railways."

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? No end of detraction of the railways and of many of those charged with its direction and management, nothing too small for criticism. No error of judgment, or questionable act, whether but the size of a mole hill, but the energies of an entire

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D 19868

political party have been bent to making into a mountain of wrong. Pessimism, gloom, despair, prevail immediately, once the Canadian National Railways are mentioned in Tory circles. 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 ~~thm~~ it had in hand. And I ask you to contrast theproblem 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 everything was lying in a bed of bankruptcy and demoralization. Chaos reigned. The properties for the most part were down at the heels. Road beds, engines, cars, stations, hardly any of these that were not out of date, or out of repair. No co-ofdination, no co-operation between the several systems, unification nowhere, duplication evaywhere, 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 two years ago.

The fact that for some time past it has been running behind is not a reason why it should be singled out for special condemnation. That has been the unfortunate fate of its 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.

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While the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific have alike shared in the common fateof 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. They are the one single force within our own control for which the country can blame itself only. Had trade been permitted to follow its natural channels and flow - both import and export trade, 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 seeing, indeed, it must be apparent to all, that from theppoint of view of revenue to a railway, it matters not whether what it moves is in the nature of imports or of exports. It is tonnage that counts, a ship load 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 spending 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

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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 is in a bad way at the moment is no more reason why it should be kept up to public gaze and criticism than that this course should be adopted with any other road. 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 foreseen the present depression. Will any one say that the same is not equally true of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.? 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 moreofficials and employees were necessary in the past than are required today and that salaries of 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 basis? We cannot say, but the only reason we cannot say, is

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D19871

because the government has thought well to blazon abroad every retirement and what has been paid to officials of the C. N. R., whereas in the case of the C. P. R. 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, on political platforms for political purpose, 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 them had better be avoided.

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 road and its efficiency. I refer to such matters as the changes that have been made in the running schedules of certain C. N. R. passenger trains, the numbers of officials let out, the number of employees dismissed. 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

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D 19872

it been paralleled by the privately owned railway - the C.P.R.? 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, their services would again be required 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. The company acted in the light of that assurance with distinct advantage to the state in the dealing with the problem of the unemployed, and of special advantage to the railway as respects morale. Today it is current rumour that the morale of the railway is being undermined; that no one feels secure, and that employees are thoroughly disheartened. They see very 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

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source. I refer to the change in the schedule of East and West bound Canadian National trains at the city of Winnipeg.

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D 19874

Significance of South Huron By-Election

Mr. Weir

(~~Taken from Editorial of London Advertiser~~ / October 4, 1932):

Quoted on /

This was the first election contest that had been held since the close of that Conference, and the defeat of the Government candidate would be construed in Great Britain as Canadian repudiation of the trade pacts. It would so be construed, also, in the Canadian Parliament, when it met shortly to deal with the details of the measures, and to say whether or not ratification should be forthcoming.

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The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

D19875

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1932.

MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.

The Canadian Parliament can set a notable example for the world, and should do so, by declining to throw political obstacles in the way of accepting the trade agreements signed at the Ottawa Conference and by endorsing them forthwith. It would exemplify the spirit of unity in a cause to which Canada, as a whole, is virtually committed, although there may be differences of opinion as to degree and methods. Certainly opposition would serve no good purpose, and would tend to intensify opinion existing elsewhere opposed to the principle of Empire preferences.

The recent speech of Right Hon. Mackenzie King at Seaforth leaves little doubt as to the views of the Liberal Party. "While," he said, "we shall gladly welcome whatever may again give any hope of increasing intra-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 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." From this it may be inferred that the Liberals are ready to accept what is, although they would prefer to go further. Their policy on the British preference, of course, was shown in the Robb Budget and the Dunning Budget. To what extent the agreements follow this will be shown, probably, when the tariff changes are announced. The Globe welcomed the Dunning Budget as a great gesture to the United Kingdom and urged the Conservative Party to endorse it, even urged Mr. Bennett to make it his guide at the 1930 Conference. However, it was rejected by the electors and is now replaced by a series of agreements. Both aim in the same direction. Therefore, it would not be reasonable, under the circumstances, to oppose the one because the other was not available.

There is, obviously, the vital difference between the Dunning Budget and the agreements that in the former case reciprocal treatment was hoped for and in the latter it is accorded. That anything could have been obtained from a Socialist Government in Great Britain, with either policy, is improbable. At any rate, another Government carried on the negotiations, signed trade agreements acceptable to both sides, and opposition in one Parliament would be opposition to two Governments, one at home and the other abroad.

From a political point of view, even, the fair and reasonable attitude should be that expressed by Mr. King—a glad welcome for whatever may give any hope of increasing intra-Empire trade. Opposition at this time would gain nothing and might be mischievous, and if, as reported, it is proposed to bring down the agreements without delay, it but emphasizes the need of getting them into operation at once. Academic debate would only postpone the vote, while the entire country, regardless of party, is waiting for whatever benefits are to accrue from the trade arrangements.

Unanimous acceptance of the agreements at the earliest possible moment would show common desire in Parliament to give the country's business a chance, and would, without doubt, speed up action in the United Kingdom and in the other Dominions.

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CENTRAL BANK URGED BY KING AT SEAFORTH

D 19876

Liberal Leader Declares For Nation-Wide Scheme of Unemployment Insurance

WELCOMED TO EXETER AT AFTERNOON RALLY

Favors Alternative Voting and Proportional Representation To Prevent Gerrymandering

BY J. J. DINGMAN

Free Press Staff Reporter

SEAFORTH, Sept. 28.—Entering the South Huron by-election campaign for the first time today, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the federal Liberal party, tonight enunciated a platform of social legislation which he has laid down for his followers throughout the Dominion. In his initial speech in Exeter this afternoon he touched on this platform in brief sentences. Tonight he went into detail. He spoke in the rink here in support of the candidature of William H. Golding, Liberal candidate in the by-election necessitated by the sudden death of Thomas McMillan. Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., West Middlesex, and Mr. Golding also spoke tonight.

Tonight another former member of the King Government entered the campaign for the first time when Hon. James Malcolm, former minister of trade and commerce, spoke from the same platform with Mr. King and Mr. Golding. He expressed pleasure in the conditions of trade when he was minister just as he deplored business conditions today.

Fred G. Sanderson, M.P., North Perth, chief organizer for Ontario of the Liberal party and general manager of the present campaign, was another speaker.

LARGELY ATTENDED

About 3,300 persons turned out to hear the speakers at tonight's meeting, hundreds of them coming in tribute to their mayor, Mr. Golding, manager of the Bell Manufacturing Company here. His company manufactures farm implements.

Mr. King declared that his party favored and would support in Parliament with regard to unemployment:

1. A nation-wide scheme for unemployment insurance.

2. Administration of all federal moneys for unemployment relief by a special national committee.

3. A conference of the Dominion and provinces to revise financial arrangements and to readjust social services to assure wider supervision and control by the Federal Government.

With regard to the electoral laws of the Dominion he suggested far-reaching changes. Te laid down his policy as being in favor of:

1. Change in the system to the alternative vote for single-member ridings and proportionate representation for double-member ridings. This, he maintained, would give divided Liberal, Progressive and Independent thought a chance of making their first, second and third choices.

3. A permanent voters' list, with the state bearing the cost of annual revision.

These changes would prevent, he claimed, gerrymandering of constituencies in redistribution, pointing out

(Continued on Page Eight)

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D 19877

CENTRAL BANK URGED BY KING

Liberal Leader Speaks To Large Crowds At Exeter and Seaforth

(Continued from Page One)

that a redistribution was due at the next session of Parliament.

MONETARY REFORM

With respect also to monetary reform, Mr. King had a suggestion to make which is new to the platform of his party. He said that the present system of banking in Canada was inadequate and urged the establishment of a central bank of rediscount. There are now 30 central banks, he said. The central bank of rediscount he proposed could also take over the monetary functions and responsibilities now exercised by the federal department of finance.

Mr. King dealt at some length with the Canadian National Railways, taking credit for its establishment and for some time its operating profits, and then blaming on the Conservative Government its present unfortunate position. He strongly urged maintenance of the C.N.R. as a unified system, saying it was the country's best asset. He declared that the C. N. R. should be given a "fair chance" to compete with the C.P.R. His railway references constituted one of the chief parts of his speech, and he went thoroughly into the history of the institution of the system.

Dealing with unemployment, Mr. King said: "I notice that, while members of the Government are anxious that you should think only of the representations concerning the conference agreements which they have been asking of you, they have carefully avoided saying anything on the problem of unemployment, which was the problem for which the present administration, when appealing 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 everyone, work, not doles. He enumerated a number of schemes which would contribute towards that end.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY

"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 abandoned railroad siding.

"It was the former 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.

"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.

"While advocating the administration of relief moneys by a national commission, the Liberal party also advocated an immediate 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 civil 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.

UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE

"Of such a character were old age pensions, 75 per cent. of the burden of which at the present time is borne by the federal administration and 25 per cent. by the provinces, though not all of the provinces participate in the scheme. In the same class, I would be prepared to place a national scheme of insurance against unemployment, to be worked out between the Dominion and provinces on a dontributory basis, in whirh the industries, employees and the state would all share

"The administration of all federal moneys appropriated for unemployed relief by a national committee appointed especially for the purpose, a conference of the Domision and the provinces to revise their financial arrangements and to readjust social services in a manner which will insure wider supervision and control by the Federal Government, the establishment of a national system of unemployment relief, 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," said Mr. King.

"The events of the last few years indicate the Finance Act was a sound measure, but Canada has now come t on financial status where it is unreasonabe to place this responsibility on profit-making institutions or even on an untrained civil service which has no experience in central banking practice," the Liberal leader continued. "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 inadequate 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 monetary administration. Such an institution in Canada would, 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 deal with 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.

MONETARY QUESTION

"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."

With reference to the Canadian National the Liberal chieftain said: "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 whole-hearted 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 than there was abounding faith on the part of all in the future of the enterprise and an eagerness on the part of al to serve and advance its interests.

"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 in 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 conditions.

"The suggestion that I 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 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 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. These four parties may be said to represent the financial, the commercial, the technical and the personal elements, the effective of contribution on the part of all of which is essential to the success of any great industrial enterprise. To win that 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 a foremost sign of Liberal policy," said Mr. King.

HON. J. C. ELLIOTT

Mr. Silliott in his speech said, in part:

"When we picked Mr. Golding out as candidate at the convention, he was looked upon as a hard-working man. Since that time he has become, judging from the speeches of his opponent and those who have been speaking on his behalf a member of that class called manufacturers, and I assume that before the polls close on Monday next he will have become, not only a manufacturer, but a wealthy capitalist. Now, who are finding all this fault with Mr. Golding because he works for a manufacturer and is not a farmer? First of all, his opponent, who talks as if he would never thing of voting for anyone but a farmer, do you think he means it? Did he vote for the late Tom McMillan, one of the best farmers who ever lived in the good County of Huron, when he was opposed by men who were not farmers. Who has Mr. Rader representing him in this campaign? Are they all farmers?

"I see that he has selected as his spokesman in this campaign Hon. Mr. Manion, a doctor; Hon. Mr. Stevens, a broker; Mr. George Spotton, proprietor of a chain of business colleges, and Hon. Mr. Sutherland, another doctor. I am afraid that if Mr. Rader put up that kind of an argument to Hon. aJmes Thomas he would apply to it exactly the terms he applied to Mr. Rader's leader's arguments at the imperial conference in 1930.

"When Hon. Dr. Manion spoke at Exeter a week ago one would have expected that he would have told the electors of this riding something of the record of the Government of which he was a member. Government members sometimes do that. No doubt many of his hearers would have liked to hear him tell how his Government had kept that tremendous flock of promises which they made during the last election campaign. I have here extracts from the report of his speech contained in The London Free Press. I see that 'Hon. R. J. Manion, speaking at Exeter says the eyes of the whole commonwealth are trained on this Western Ontario riding, where voters have the first opportunity to make pronouncement on agreements of world importance signed at recent imperial conference at Ottawa.'

"I have also an extract from the report in the same organ of the meeting held in Seaforth two nights later by Hon. Mr. Stevens, a colleague of Hon. Dr. Manion. He also stated that 'the people of South Huron were soon to choose a man to represent them in Parliament. In doing so he believed they should elect Mr. Rader and indorse the Bennett Government and its trade agreements made at the imperial conference.'

"The report also says: 'Mr. Stevens said he could not reveal terms of the imperial conference treaties.' Did you ever hear such an argument? Responsible ministers of the crown pointing it out as the duty of the South Huron electors to vote to indorse agreements the terms of which the minister of trade and commerce could not reveal?" Mr. Elliott exclaimed.

MAKES PREDICTION

EXETER, Sept. 28.—A national government in Canada to deal with such matters as the C. N. R. and the agreements reached at the imperial economic conference might be demanded by the Conservative Government at the next session of Parliament, in the opinion of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada. To a crowd of something over 1,500 persons gathered in the Exeter rink, Mr. King expressed the opinion that the cries to "take the C. N. R. and imperial conference out of politics" would lead to a demand for the formation of a national government to deal with these matters.

"You keep four eyes open and see if I'm not right," he exclaimed. This brief reference concluded his remarks on this question.

Mr. King dealt extensively mith the tariff policies of both Conservative and Liberal parties, and enunciated the policy of the latter as: First, downward revision of tariffs to the 1930 level; second, sweeping 50 per cent. British preference; third, a tariff and taxation advisory board to be immediately reconstituted, proceedings to be public; fourth, control of Parliament of all customs tariffs.

Touching on other matters of public interest in his first public utterance since the conclusion of the imperial conference, Mr. King said the Conservative use of the incompleted conference agreements as political material was "an insult to the intelligence." Nobody would know until Parliament had the full facts before it what would really happen. This by-election, he claimed, was brought on so early because the Conservatives were afraid to wait for the tabling of the agreements. Nothing could be lost, he said, by voting for the Liberal candidate, because the conference agreements would be voted through Parliament by a Conservative majority, regardless of what happened in South Huron on Monday.

OMINOUS SIGN

He referred to the resignations from the British Government as an ominous sign.

Mr. King arrived here early and had lunch at the home of Albert Traquair. The Zurich Band from Zurich had been engaged to parade the streets and draw the crowds. The main streets had a festive appearance, with flags flying. The stores declared a half holiday. Mr. King arrived at the hall on time, but other speakers occupied more than two hours in preliminaries. The platform also was bunting-bedecked, with pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. King on each side.

B. F. Beavers, of Exeter, former warden of Huron, acted as chairman.

B. M. Francis, reeve of Exeter, a political opponent, presented Mr. King with an illuminated address of welcome on behalf of the town, remarking it was his third visit. Mr. King, in thanking him, said he was very grateful to the spirit shown, and offered to make Mr. Francis comfortable in the Liberal party.

On the platform were Mrs. J. C. Gardiner, mother of ex-Premier J. G. Gardiner, of Saskatchewan, and John Essery, Owen Geiger, Nelson Parliament, M. W. Rossie, F. G. Sanderson, M.P., North Perth, Elgin, and W. G. Medd, Progressive M.L.A. for South Huron. The crowd did not number more than 1,500, and the Liberal leader was greeted with scattered hand-clapping as he entered the hall.

Mr. Golding made his speech, followed by Thomas Donnelly, M.P., of Willow Bunch, Sask.

TAKING CREDIT

Touching on the imperial conference, Mr. King claimed it was of Liberal origin, going back into Canadian political history. He claimed that the only issue in this by-election was the record of the former Liberal Government which had reduced debt and taxation, and the record of the Bennet Government since 1930, when taxes, debt and unemployment had increased.

Conservative ministers speaking in this constituency had tried to evade the real issue, said the Liberal chieftain. He said that they had overlooked the broken promises of the Government since it had assumed office in 1930. They overlooked the impasse into which the Government had flung the empire by ruining the Imperial Conference of 1930.

"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.

CHARGES ISSUE CREATED

"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.

"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.

"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 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 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?

DIFFERENT APPEAL

"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 are on 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.

"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 seek to 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 to have some opportunity afforded them in which to give expression to their respective point of view. I might add that co-operation is possible only where it is permitted and where essential policies are not wholly at variance with each other. The most alarming features 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 imposition and restriction and to the fears engendered by legislative and administrative acts for which the present administration is wholly and solely responsible.

HITS TARIFF INCREASES

"Col. Sutherland, 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 anyone 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 which it raised to such amazing heights in the tariff walls they erected. Col. Sutherland says they will lower them as soon as economic considerations permit. I say that economic conditions demanded that they should never have been raised in 1930 or since."

TRADE AND TARIFFS

Dealing with trade and tariffs Mr. King said:

"While we shall gladly welcome whatever may again give any hope of increasing interempire 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. Raden 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.

RAPS EXCISE DUTY

"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 three per cent. excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada. It is claimed by the present administration that this excise, which was fixed at one per cent. in the first instance and instituted for the first time in 1931, and which was increased to three per cent. 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 less 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 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.

"Finally may I say that while the Liberal party is desirous of promoting interimperial 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 preferential trade agreements based on our intermediate tariff schedules with any country which may be prepared to trade with us on such a basis.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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The Gazette.

Temperature Yesterday
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Same Date Last Year
Max., 58; Min., 43

EARLY MAIL EDITION MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1932.—EIGHTEEN PAGES EARLY MAIL EDITION PRICE FIVE CENTS

HEARING TO RESUME

Cost of Transporting Alberta Coal to Be Probed

Ottawa, September 28.—The hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners in connection with the costs to the railways of transporting Alberta coal to points in Ontario will be resumed here tomorrow. The case began yesterday but was suspended temporarily in order to allow the experts of the railways and the other interested parties to get together in an effort to establish a common ground of agreement in the system of assessing costs.

The Government in 1928 fixed a rate of $6.75-ton, by order-in-council, the difference between this figure and actual costs, plus a reasonable profit, being reimbursed annually to the railways out of the Dominion Treasury.

Arthur L. Smith, K.C., of Calgary, is appearing for the Alberta Government and the western coal operators. E. P. Flintoff, K.C., is presenting the Canadian Pacific case and Alistair Fraser that of the Canadian National Railways.

VETERANS ARE GIVEN HEARING

First Public Session of Pension Probe Held

Dissatisfaction With Personnel and Procedure Is Expressed

(By The Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, September 28.—Submissions by the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada and the Canadian Pensioners' Association featured the session this afternoon of the Rinfret committee which is investigating the administration of the Pension Act. The session was held in public, and will be continued tomorrow when the Canadian Legion's representations will be considered.

Captain C. P. Gilman for the A. and N. Association, and W. G. Dobbs, of Toronto, for the Pensioners, were examined by the committee members on their briefs. J. R. Bowler, general secretary of the Canadian Legion, will be similarly examined tomorrow.

This afternoon, W. J. Young, of Ottawa, for the non-affiliated veterans of Canada, was invited to speak to his memorandum but preferred to wait until later. Mr Young will come before the committee again in a day or so.

Dissatisfaction with the personnel of the committee constituted Mr. Young's plaint. He also criticized the holding of the committee's meetings "in camera." On this, however, the chairman, Mr. Justice Rinfret, interpolated that there was no disposition on the part of the committee to sit "in camera," but that until the preliminary work had been cleared away this had been found necessary. The chairman informed Mr. Young that the reference to the committee was restricted to the one thing—administration of the Pension Act.

The non-affiliated veterans representative, however, repeated his protest against the secret character of the preliminary meetings. He was unacquainted with the committee's procedure, he said. It was like trying to sing the chorus of a song after the verse had been already rendered.

On this point Mr. Rinfret assured Mr. Young that the committee was endeavoring to ascertain what the difficulties were in connection with administering the act. When that was completed, the committee would recommend remedies to the Government.

"Some members of the committee are employees of the Government, so they can't investigate themselves very well," insisted Mr. Young. "It should be an open investigation. Our branches weren't fussy whether they were represented on it or not on account of the committee's personnel."

Every man on the committee, he said, should be "challenged" to see if he was eligible to sit on it or not. Pressed to speak in explanation of the brief he had already submitted, Mr. Young asked that such be deferred for two days. To this the committee agreed.

MAINLY MEDICAL MATTERS.

Pension matters were in the main medical matters, Captain Gilman told the committee and as such should be the care of medical men. The matter of the calibre of the doctors on the departmental staff was discussed and Captain Gilman declared that it was not suggested they possessed a state of mind which made them "hesitate" in dealing with pension cases. Nor did he have enough evidence to warrant the charge that the departmental doctors were incompetent or careless. However, he felt that the "specialists" which were called in to examine pension applications were not, in some cases, as sympathetic as their duties should require them to be.

Captain Gilman had no fault to find with the personnel of the Board of Pension Commissioners who, he said, were a group of "sympathetic men who wanted to be shown." He thought that the tribunals should have more medical men among their numbers.

The A. and N. spokesman suggested that in reviewing a claim for pension and in invoking the "benefit of the doubt" clause, the reviewing body should take into consideration the nature of the applicant's war service. Front line infantrymen and submarine crews were subjected to exceptional strains, he suggested. He felt that the "benefit of the doubt" should be mandatory in all cases of deserving veterans whose war record was satisfactory.

Machinery which would eliminate "undeserving veterans"—that was, men whose claims had from the outset no chance of success—ought to be devised as a means of mitigating the congestion of pension applications. He thought the establishment of some preliminary court with authority to reject immediately all "hopeless or fraudulent" cases should be set up.

A number of suggestions were received from Mr. Dobbs, who also advocated the establishment of a preliminary "sortation committee" to weed out the cases about whose rejection there could be no doubt. To alleviate the alleged congestion, he suggested that each pension commissioner be regarded individually as a court instead of two such commissioners as at present.

Temporary enlargement of tribunals in congested districts and reboarding of pensioners only of their own volition were other suggestions advanced.

CHINESE SEIZE SEVERAL TOWNS IN MANCHUKUO

Insurgents Hold Key City of Manchuli

ON SOVIET BORDER

Newly-Created State Powerless to Deal With Uprising

(Associated Press Cable.)

Mukden, Manchuria, September 29.—(Thursday.)—The newly created state of Manchukuo apparently was helpless today against an uprising in far northwestern Manchuria, after the insurgent Chinese General, Su Ping-Wen, had seized the key town of Manchuli on the Manchurian-Russian border.

An undetermined number of Manchukuo troops, described here as many, were killed on Tuesday when General Su's artillery destroyed four barracks, and apparently seized the town together with other nearby villages.

The uprising created a delicate situation on the border involving four elements, the Japanese, the Soviets, Manchukuo and the insurgents.

The Manchukuo authorities apparently were unable to take any definite steps, while the nearest Japanese troops were at Tsitsihar, 250 miles southeastward.

Japanese military action would be handicapped at any rate owing to the possible danger of a frontier incident involving Soviet forces.

Soviet troops previously had been reported as crossing the old Russian - Manchurian boundary. They advanced half way to Manchuli.

Soviet neutrality was indicated, however, by an offer of refuge for Jaanese in Manchuli if they would come to the Soviet side of the border.

The only possible relief in sight in the area of the rebellion appeared to be the Mongol cavalry, stationed at Dalainor.

(The reference to Dalainor apparently was intended to denote the village at Lake Dalainor, 50 miles due south of Manchuli, in Manchuria. Despite the fact that Dalainor is within the technical boundary of Manchuria, the Mongols roam that area without paying much attention to boundary lines).

Loyalty of the Mongols to Manchukuo was believed assured by the presence in Changchun of more than 12 young Mongol princes from the Dalainor district.

National Flag Raised

Tokio, September 28.—A serious revolt against the state of Manchukuo has broken out in western Heilungkiang Province northwest of Tsitsihar, scene of one of the strongest stands made by the Chinese during Japan's military campaign about a year ago.

The Rengo (Japanese) News Agency at Harbin received dispatches confirming reports that insurgents had occupied the city of Manchuli on the Manchurian-Siberian frontier as well as the towns of Hailar, Puhatu and Lalainor. These insurgents, the despatches said, hauled down the flag of the new state of Manchukuo and raised in its place the national banner of China.

Heavy fighting preceded the occupation of Manchuli. The insurgents destroyed the barracks of the Manchukuo troops there with their artillery fire.

Communication with the western part of the province appeared to have broken down after the Japanese Consul had telegraphed Tsitsihar for help. Bands of Chinese railway guards arose in revolt. The Consul reported, and a Japanese airplane dispatched on a scouting expedition west of Tsitsihar failed to return.

Officials said they were fearful that a small group of Japanese "on special military duty" in the territory might have been killed, the Foreign Office expressed the hope that Japanese had taken refuge on the other side of the Soviet border, as the Moscow Government had agreed to protect them in the event of trouble. The nearest Japanese military force is at Tsitsihar.

PAYROLLS INCREASED

Steel Mills in Chicago Area Again Working

Chicago, September 28.—Steel mill officials in the Chicago area estimate payrolls have increased approximately $30,000 a week as a result of the advance to 17 per cent from 13 per cent of capacity in steel ingot production.

Silver Plant Workers Back

Derby, Conn., September 28.—The International Silver Plant here has increased its force 100 per cent. and added a night shift to take care of an increase in business.

HEADS LABOR CONGRESS

Former British M. P. Elected Chairman Designate

London, September 28. — Alexander George Walkden, former Labor member in the House of Commons for South Bristol, was today elected Chairman-Designate of the Trades Union Congress. Mr. Walkden has been a member of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress since 1921, and attended the Congress in Canada in 1925.

General secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association of Great Britain and Ireland since 1906, Mr. Walkden's especial interest is railway work and he has written several articles on railway nationalization and kindred subjects.

MUCH BEING DONE TO AID LUMBERING

Chief Forester Piche Speaks of Efforts of Quebec Commission

(By The Canadian Press.)

Quebec, September 28.—"I am pleased to see that the federal Government is helping the British Columbia lumber industry with subsidies, in connection with the export trade to the Orient, and I hope that the eastern Canada merchants will also receive favorable treatment to offset the obstacles which they face through high tariffs and Soviet competition," said G. Piche, chief forester of the Department of Lands and Forests, who is also secretary of the Quebec Forest Products Commission. The statement was made in an interview here today during which he added that the commission is paying considerable attention to the seasoning and marketing of hardwoods produced in Quebec forests.

"I believe that birch, maple and other woods must be well seasoned if our lumbermen are to dispose of them profitably," said Mr. Piche. If this is done, it will cost them less in freight charges and the woods will give better service to the purchasers. "The question of hardwood flooring has been given much attention by the commission, and we have several companies operating in this province who can produce it to match any from any other part of the Dominion or the United States. We believe there is a good market for our hardwoods in Europe.

"The question of the small wood industries has been more or less neglected in the past, but J. J. Guay, former Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brussels, is promoting the export of many small wooden articles, with every indication of success. The main question in regard to our lumber export trade is transportation. If it is to be prosperous we must enjoy lower rates than we do at present."

Mr. Piche spoke favorably of the suggestion made in Montreal whereby, indigent families are to be supplied with firewood instead of coal this winter, if present plans are carried out.

TAKE OWN LIVES AS ATTACK FAILS

Two Who Attempted to Kill Calcutta Editor Suicide, Third Man Escapes

(Associated Press Cable.)

Calcutta, India, September 28.—Two men committed suicide by poison tonight after failing in an attempt to assassinate Sir Alfred Watson, editor of the Statesman, a daily newspaper.

Sir Alfred was shot in both shoulders as he was motoring in the Maidan, a large park-like area in the heart of Calcutta. A third member of the group that tried to kill him escaped. Police found the automobile they used abandoned outside the city.

One of the bullets struck his chauffeur, who was seriously wounded, and another grazed the hand of Mrs. Rose Grose, his secretary.

Frequent threats against the life of Sir Alfred have been made by extremists who objected to the policies of his newspaper. Last August an attempt was made to kill him but he escaped uninjured.

The assailants who fired on him today were in an automobile which drew alongside Sir Alfred's car. After the shots had been fired they sped away. Hospital physicians said the editor was in no danger.

Actively associated with the Statesman, prominent Calcutta newspaper since 1909, Sir Alfred has played an important part in Indian life for many years. He is chairman India of the Empire Press Union and has achieved recognition by his papers as an authority on tariff questions and meat trusts.

Educated at Rutherford College in London he entered journalism in 1890. He was a special correspondent for the Newcastle Leader until 1902 when he joined the Westminster Gazette staff in London. From that paper he went to [illegible] where he joined the Statesman and subsequently rose to the post of editor.

Pensioners on Hunger Strike

Bucharest, Rumania, September 28.—A small "army" of pensioned non-commissioned officers arrived here today and pitched camp in the old Roman arena, announcing they would abstain from food until the Government "fulfils its obligations" toward them.

Brussels in Darkness

Brussels, Belgium, September 28.—Fire in the main electric power station left the city without light and power this evening, paralyzing half the factories and bringing trolley service to a halt.

LOYALTY IS PLEDGED

Chilian Garrison Counter Move for Civilian Rule

Santiago, Chile, September 28.—Reports from the north of a movement to compel a return to civilian rule in Chile were countered tonight by a Government announcement that all Chilean garrisons had sent telegrams pledging their loyalty.

The order for military rule until the presidential elections next month was protested by General Pedro Vignola and resulted in an order that he be relieved as army commander in the northern state of Antofagasta. The Government regarded his action as open revolt. It claimed tonight the movement of his followers had been halted.

18 SUSPECTS JAILED IN CUBAN SHOOTING

Martial Law Prevails—Police Making Systematic Search for Participants

(Associated Press Cable)

Havana, Cuba, September 28. — Eighteen persons were jailed today as suspects in the assassination of five prominent political leaders of Cuba. Martial law prevailed and the newspaper Heraldo was forced to completely make over its noon edition, eliminating much assassination news.

Police officials believed a number of participants in the gangster-like slayings yesterday were hidden in houses in the Miramar suburb. Police squads were making a systematic search of the district.

The body of Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello, friend of President Machado and prospective presidential candidate for next year, left aboard a special train for Santa Clara where it will be interred tomorrow.

Dr. Vazquez Bello's chauffeur, wounded in the back of the head in the fusillade of shots from a passing automobile that mortally wounded his employer, was reported improving and expected to recover.

The funeral of the three brothers, Gonzalo, Guillermo and Leopoldo Freyre de Andrade, political opponents of Dr. Vazquez Bello, who were slain in their home, was held at 4 p.m. Last rites for Miguel Angel Aguiar, a leader in the unsuccessful revolt last August, who was fatally wounded in a third shooting episode yesterday, will be held tomorrow. He died today.

Thousands of persons filed past the body of Dr. Vazquez Bello, which lay in state under guard throughout the night and today in the national capitol. Cabana fortress guns boomed every half hour while all public assemblies were suspended.

A seven-coach military train, with a light artillery battery and a cavalry squadron aboard, left with the body for the family home at Santa Clara.

MONTREAL MAY GET MORE GRAIN SPACE

Government Said to Favor Leasing of Prescott Elevator

(By The Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, September 28. — The Government grain elevator below Prescott may possibly be leased to the Montreal Harbor Commission. With the large wheat crop this year there is a possibility of congestion at Montreal and the suggestion came from there that the Prescott elevator be turned over to the commission to store grain.

Since the Prescott elevator was built it has not been used to any great extent. It was intended that the big lake boats would bring the grain from the Head of the Lakes to this point for trans-shipment to canal sized boats and rail for Montreal. The removal of certain shoals in the Thousand Islands, now practically completed, may encourage the big boats to come as far as Prescott.

The proposal to lease the elevator to the Montreal commission is being studied by the Department of Railways and Canals. It is reported that the proposal is being favorably considered, but no decision will be reached for a few days. J. H. Rainville, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, has taken up the matter with the Government and will be in Ottawa before long to discuss it with Hon. Maurice Dupre, acting Minister of Marine, which department has control of harbor commissions. He is studying statistics placed before him by Mr. Rainville.

MAJORITY LACKING

Venizelos Fails to Secure Control in Greece

(Associated Press Cable.)

Athens, Greece, September 28.—Final election returns today showed Premier Eleutherios Venizelos' supporters to be victorious but lacking a majority in the Assembly. President Alexander Zaimis immediately called upon Opposition parties to facilitate an "allied Government."

The President invited P. E. Tsaldaris, Royalist party leader, and former Premier George Kafandaris, who led the Democratic Progressive party, to meet with him and express their views on the situation. Premier Venizelos had told the President he would leave the question of any change in Government for him to decide.

After the final count in Sunday's balloting, backers of Venizelos had won 105 seats in the Assembly, the Royalists 96, the Democratic parties, 40, and the Communists, nine.

BRITISH OPINION HAS ENDORSED OTTAWA ACCORD

Conservatives Place Agreement in Forefront of Agenda

GLASGOW OPTIMISTIC

Associated Chambers of Commerce Also See New Era for Intra-Empire Trade

By GEORGE HAMBLETON
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)
(Canadian Press Cable)

London, September 28. — Ottawa agreements will lead the way at the annual Conservative conference which opens in Blackpool on October 6.

On the opening morning Sir Henry Croft, M.P., will present two motions. One congratulates the Government on the Ottawa agreements which "have materially advanced the cause of Imperial economic unity and will result in substantial and increasing advantage to British industry and agriculture." The other invites the Government to place on record its warm approval of the measures taken by the Government "for giving security to British manufacturers and agriculturists in the home market and in establishing the principle of Imperial preference."

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to speak on the resolutions.

The great problem of India immediately follows the Ottawa agreements. Here, again, resolutions of congratulation to the Government are to be submitted.

H. Gordon Parker, Southwest Norfolk Conservative Association, will move "that this conference views with the gravest apprehension the future of agriculture, and urges on the Government the immediate necessity of remedial measures including the imposition of a tax on foreign imported meat and the lowering of the existing taxation on beer."

The conference will be concluded by a mass meeting at which Stanley Baldwin will make his first public speech since Ottawa. Lord Howe, chairman of the central council, will preside at the conference. About 1,750 delegates, representing Conservative and Unionist organizations in England and Wales, are expected to attend.

GLASGOW APPROVES.

A note of optimism is struck in the current issue of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce Journal in an article dealing with the Ottawa Conference.

The writer says that, so far from the Ottawa agreements compromising this country in its arrangements with foreign countries they should add greatly to the United Kingdom's strength in that the United Kingdom is going into the world conference as an Empire with a definite and co-ordinated plan. An abatement in the "tariff war" that is disabling many countries is held to be rendered more feasible now that the British Empire has a united front. On the model approved by the British Empire, states the article, there will be an approach to a really "scientific" system of world tariffs.

What Scotland and Glasgow and Clydeside may hope to gain from the Ottawa agreements and from a progressive international policy, the article concludes, will depend precisely upon the measure in which the United Kingdom can achieve public economy, industrial efficiency, agricultural development, social-economic "symmetry," and sound progress in all the arts of life. Patriotism, once a sporadic emotion associated with fighting, has in these times taken on a deeper and more practical significance as the inspirative and controlling nucleus of a sound economic system.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, now in convention at Nottingham, has before it a resolution submitted by the executive council "cordially endorsing" the idea of mutual support which brought the British Empire together at Ottawa and congratulating the Government on the progress made in clothing the idea in reality.

The resolution also expressed the belief that when the declarations of policy are enforced a great step will have been taken to restore the power to trade to all Dominions of the Empire, and the hope that in due course the same policy will be allowed to apply the same cure to the restrictions which prevent the exchange of goods and money throughout the world.

APPROVED BY CHAMBER

Argentina Likely to Re-enter League of Nations

Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 28.—Prompt approval by the Senate of Argentina's adherence to the League of Nations was expected to follow passage of the measure today by the Chamber of Deputies.

It would restore the largest and most populous Spanish-American state of South America to full participation in the League after a lapse of 10 years. The Chamber approved the League covenant and authorized Argentina to pay dues from the year it re-enters.

Churchill Ordered to Rest

(Special Cable to The New York Times and Montreal Gazette)

London, September 28.—Winston Churchill is suffering from the effects of a severe hemorrhage from a paratyphoid ulcer, according to a bulletin issued today. It adds that the hemorrhage has ceased and that his condition is satisfactory but absolute rest and quiet are essential for some time.

TO BEGIN NOVEMBER 1

Boston-St. John Winter Service to Be Re-established

Saint John, September 28. — Winter service by steamer between Boston and Saint John will be re-established this year after a lapse of 16 years, it was announced today simultaneously in Boston and Saint John by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.

The S.S. Evangeline which has been on the Boston-Yarmouth route all summer and which last winter cruised in the West Indies out of New York will go on the Saint John-Boston roue on November 1, replacing the S.S. Saint John which will go into service between Boston and New York.

Next spring the steamers will go back on their usual routes. Upwards of 200 stevedores, seamen and office employees will by this re-established service have employment all winter. The Evangeline will make two trips a week between Boston and Saint John with sailings from the New England port every Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. and from Saint John every Wednesday and Saturday at 7.30 p.m.

REICH DELAYS PAYMENT TO U.S.

Cannot Meet $7,800,000 Instalment Under Pact

Inability to Obtain Necessary Foreign Exchange Given as Reason

(By The Associated Press).

Washington, September 28.—Germany today formally notified the United States that she would have to postpone the $7,800,000 payment due under her debt funding agreement next Friday, September 30.

In announcing the postponement, Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden Mills disclosed that on application by the German Ambassador three months ago, he had waived the 90-day notice of intention required for such action. Provision for waiver on the part of the United States was written into the funding treaty.

Mills said inability to obtain the necessary foreign exchange was the reason given by Germany for the postponement.

The payment due under the mixed claims section of the funding agreement amounts to $4,800,000 and is postponed for two years at five per cent. The American army of occupation costs, accounting for the balance, are postponed two and one half years and carry interest at 3½ per cent.

The secretary said no similar situation has arisen with any of the other debtor nations which altogether must meet payments of $123,500,000 on December 15 unless action is taken to postpone them.

The action of Germany makes a total of $9,052,000 in debt payments postponed this year.

Estonia, Latvia and Poland served notice on September 15 that they would be unable to make payments of $1,252,000 due on December 15.

The army of occupation costs were postponed last year under the year's moratorium of international war debts and the mixed claim payments for last year were postponed under the treaty for 2½ years.

Soviets Deny Riot Report

Moscow, September 28. — The Soviet Government denied today reports that 100 Soviet workers were killed in food riots at Sverdlovsk. No riots took place at all, it said, and the reports were characterized as "more Riga fabrications."

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LIBERAL HEAD STATES POLICY OF PARTY FIRST

King Urges Deaf Ear for Non-Partisanship Talk

SPEAKS IN SEAFORTH

Lower Tariffs Demanded—Canadian National Record Is Defended

(By The Canadian Press.)

Seaforth, Ont., September 28.—Appealing for preservation of and adherence to the traditional policies of the Liberal party, "with a deaf ear for talk of non-partisanship," Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, laid down his platform before a large gathering here tonight. The meeting, in a local rink, was held in support of William H. Golding, ex-mayor of Seaforth, Liberal candidate in the South Huron by-election which will be decided at the polls next Monday. The vacancy was created by the death of Thomas MacMillan, who held the seat for the Liberal party.

It was Mr. King's second speech today, having addressed a rally in Exeter this afternoon. It was estimated that the two audiences Wednesday of more than 6,000 nearly half the electorate of South Huron.

Just before the meeting opened, the Liberal leader was the recipient of a bouquet of flowers presented by 10 year old Helen Chamberlain, who received a kiss with the thanks of the distinguished visitor.

Condemnation of alleged attempts of the Conservative party to fight the election solely on the issue of the Imperial Conference agreements, Mr. King declared it was "an insult to the intelligence of the people," to ask them for endorsation of a document of whose contents they were ignorant.

The Liberal chieftain defended the record of his Government when in office, reiterated his faith and belief in the Canadian National Railways as a great national asset, and decried the "programme of destruction and belittling of this nationally owned utility."

He declared that all the evidence indicated the Canadian National had been in a chaotic condition when the Liberal Government came into power in 1921, and that it had been handed over to the succeeding Government in 1930 "a highly efficient national asset." "It had been kept absolutely free from political control during that period but the same could not be said since 1930, he declared.

URGES TARIFF CUTS.

The Liberal leader declared that if the Government had any disposition to lower tariffs, "when economic conditions permit," as had been stated by supporters of the Conservative candidate, the time was now, and that they should never have been raised. It would be the Liberal policy to reduce tariffs to the level demanded by the Dunning budget which was submitted to the people in 1930, he said.

The Liberal Party stood for reduction of interest rates, establishment of a central rediscount bank in Canada, 50 per cent. minimum preference on British goods entering through Canadian ports.

Abolition of the three per cent. excise tax, a national commission on unemployment, revision of the Electoral Act to provide the alternate vote in single member constituencies and proportional representation in two member ridings, declared Mr. King.

The time for these tariff and other reforms, declared Mr. King, was "right now." Conditions in Canada had been "crying aloud for these reforms ever since the present Government took office," he declared. He expressed the belief that the present by-election had been brought on months before it was necessary, because the Government did not want the people to know the true facts about the Imperial Conference before voting.

F. G. Sanderson, M.P. for South Perth, Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works, and the candidate, also spoke. The leader was welcomed by Major J. J. Daley.

"While we shall gladly welcome whatever may again give any hope of increasing intra-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," said Mr. King.

"We may all have perished, to use Mr. Bennett's pet expression, before the change comes," he continues. "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.

REDUCTION DEMANDED.

"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

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LIBERAL HEAD STATES POLICY OF PARTY FIRST

(Continued from Page One)

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 per cent. British preference as a minimum where goods are brought into Canada through Canadian ports; 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 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 regulation by arbitrary exchange valuations and artificial and unwarranted valuations for dumping purposes.

"These are measures which should not wait upon the approval of any agreement. They are needed and should be effected at once. If not effected immediately, the Liberal Party will continue, in season and out of season, in Parliament and out of Parliament, to urge their adoption and will, if returned to power, see that they are given immediate and no uncertain effect.

"Another barrier to trade that should be immediately removed and which, if not withdrawn before a Liberal administration comes into office, will be among the first of recent enactments to disappear, is the so called three per cent. excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada. It is claimed by the present Administration, that this excise, which was fixed at one per cent. in the first instance and imposed for the first time in 1931, and which in 1932 was increased to three per cent. was imposed for purposes of revenue.

"How absurd an argument of this kind is must be apparent when it is realized that this tax on imports is over and above the duties imposed by the tariff schedules, and the valuations for duty purposes, which makes it more nearly an additional tax of 4½ per cent.

"May I say that while the Liberal party is desirous of promoting intra-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 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 kept within bounds for the masses of the people, producer and consumer. Moreover, we believe that increased trade alone will serve satisfactorily to solve the most pressing of our national problems today, the problems of unemployment and of our railways. Increased trade is lifeblood of our languishing transportation systems. It is equally the lifeline which alone can save those who are suffering today through 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 of 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 in the fallacies of protectionist doctrines and that Canada wants and expects something very different in the years ahead from what she has experienced in the last two.

REFERS TO RAILWAYS.

"There is another matter which, it seems to me strange, should have been brought into discussion in the present by-election by the of the ministers of the Crown, and that is the Canadian Nation Railways. It can scarcely be argued by the Honorable Dr. Manion that this was not done deliberately or that it was not done for political reasons.

"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.

"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.

"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 Railways, under Government ownership, operation and control, but the several 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. It was this castoff 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 1931.

"As everyone 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.

"The Honorable Hugh Guthrie, at the time financial critic of the Opposition and active 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.'

"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 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, but the energies of an entire political party have been bent to making it into a mountain of wrong.

"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 roadbeds, 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 cost mounting. Today, the Canadian National System is as fine a railway system as is to be found anywhere in the world— or, a least, was such two years ago.

"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.

"While the Canadian National and 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 this present fiscal policy is changed.

"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 the extent of the present depression. Will anyone say that the same is not equally true of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company?

"It is true that more officials and employees were necessary in the past than are required today, and that the salaries of some individuals 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.

"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 westbound, which obliges a stop-over of 12 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.

"It may be that in this and in like matters there has been nothing done by anyone immediately or remotely connected with the Government to influence the action or judgment of these who are administering the railways. But in the absence of any satisfactory explanation of the Canadian National losing pssengers 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.

LIBERALS PROUD OF C.N.R.

"I just wish to make clear that the Liberal party takes pride in the Canadian National Railways 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.

"I have just one further word to say with respect to any re-organization 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 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, as the others may be of the financial and commercial interests."

"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 think 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 the subject. True, he was careful to say that he was speaking not so much the mind of the Government as his own mind in what he had to say.

"I notice that in talking of the great achievements of the Imperial Conference, and asking you to approve its work, Mr. Stevens was careful to say very little or nothing on the subject of monetary reform, or what had been achieved in that direction 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 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 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. Canada is one of the very few countries of any importance in the world which has not a central national bank of rediscount. That no doubt is due to the fact that our branch banking system, as it has grown and developed in Canada, possess many advantages superior to that of the system 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 maybe of the greatest service to the community of the nation, it continues to have distinct limitations. These, as are inevitable, become the more self-evident in times of depression, such as the present.

LOWER INTEREST RATE.

"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 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 in the part of the peoples' representatives in Canada.

"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 one of the few 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 fairly 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

"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 Canada 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.

"I notice that, while members of the Government are anxious that you should think only of the representations concerning the conference agreements which they have been making to you, they have carefully avoided saying anytning on the problem of unemployment, which was the problem for which the present Administration, when appealing 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.

"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 abandoned railroad siding.

"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 means 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 Government 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.

"What there has been of waste and extravagant expenditure in connection with unemployment relief money is something that, probably, will never be known, though it may be readily surmized. 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.

"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.

"Before concluding my remarks, I should like to express my appreciation to Br. 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 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 view 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 sheep's clothing.

"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 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.

"I believe 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 costs 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 adpotion of a permanent voters' list which would be prepared, revised and kept up-to-date by the state."

TRADE IS HAMPERED

Liberal Leader Claims Tariffs Injuring Dominion

(By The Canadian Press.)

Exeter, Ont., September 28.—Declaring the development of Canadian industry and commerce had been "thwarted, and to a large measure, paralysed" by the "excessively high tariffs enacted by the present administration," Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, today pledged his party to continue to seek the promotion of trade by the lowering of tariff barriers.

Speaking on behalf of W. H. Golding, Liberal candidate in the South Huron by-election which winds up with polling on October 3, Mr. King strongly criticised what he termed attempts of Government spokesmen to make the Imperial Economic Conference the issue in the contest.

"They ask you," he said, "to give the Government your support on something that you know nothing whatever about; something that is still to be made known and which when it is made known in its entirety may occasion more in the way of bitter disappointment and chagrin." The voting, he pointed out, had been set for three days before the opening of the special session of Parliament at which the details of the agreements reached at the Imperial Conference were to be made known.

"The disastrous effects of the policies adopted by the present Government have been felt in all parts of Canada and by all classes," Mr. King declared. "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 unemployment and transportation; combined with the inevitable shrinkage in the volume of trade occasioned by world conditions they have been positively disastrous."

Increase in unemployment and decrease in railway earnings were of course partly the result of world forces, Mr. King went on. "But they are, I believe, even more the inevitable consequence of a reduced volume of trade directly traceable to the known imposition and restriction and to the fears engendered by legislative and administrative acts for which the present administration is wholly and solely responsible."

Mr. King referred to statements made during the campaign by Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of Defence, as an admission that "tariffs are still unduly high." "Col. Sutherland says they will lower them as soon as economic conditions permit." Mr. King continued. "I say that economic conditions demanded they should never have been raised in 1930 or since, and that economic conditions ever since have not only permitted but have demanded their immediate lowering, and do so demand at the present time."

DUNNING BUDGET RECALLED.

Outlining the last budget of the Liberal administration in 1930, the "Dunning Budget," as removing obstacles to freer trade between Canada and the countries of the Empire and paving the way for the economic conference the Liberals had been arranging later that year, Mr. King spoke of the Conservative campaign cry of "Canada First," in the elections of 1930. Mr. Bennett had asserted the Government in office was responsible for unemployment.

"More than two years have gone by," Mr. King said. "Mr. Bennett and the members of his Government cannot say that they have not had ample opportunity to fulfil the promises they made at that time." But they had not done so. "Which party," he demanded, "was in the right in 1930 in the policies it then advocated? Which party then —having regard to all that we have since experienced—is in the right in the policies it is advocating today? That is the only issue in the present by-election."

So far as the conference was concerned, Mr. King asked, "Why did the Government not wait (to hold the by-election) 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?"

There would appear, he said, 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 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."

He was largely in sympathy with the view that political parties should seek to be united as much as possible on Empire matters, Mr. King said. "But 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 to have some opportunity afforded them in which to give expression to their respective views."

Col. Sutherland was reported to have told the electors the Liberal Government had failed to lower tariffs from 1921 to 1930, Mr. King concluded. "Does not Col. Sutherland remember that by the leader of his Government we were taunted in Parliament with having been the one administration which since the war had lowered its tariffs? Let me say we regard that as our glory. If it 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 tariffs?"

COLLECTION BOXES TO GO TO CHARITY

All French Churches of Roman Catholic Diocese of City to Contribute

On Sunday next in all the French churches of the Roman Catholic diocese of Montreal the collection will be taken in aid of La Societe Catholique de Protection et de Renseignements, of which Rene LeMyre, is the general secretary.

The society, like all other charitable organizations is hard put this year to carry on its work and the appeal, though an annual one, is being particularly recommended this year by all the clergy in the diocese.

Records for the month of August show that 1121 cases had been handled. Of these there were 278 cases of non-support, domestic relations, drunkenness, laziness, misconduct, desertion, jealousy, injurious utterances, bad treatment, and assault. The officers placed 133 orphans during the month and brought about the adoption of three children. Twenty-four persons were placed in hospital and seven aged persons were placed in homes. Eleven persons were sent out to work on farms and 44 unjustly accused, were defended in court.

Material aid was given to 324 families and 346 times the society caused children to look after their aged parents. Twenty-eight persons from out-of-town were sent back to their homes and 47 girls were given positions. There were 43 cases in which the society reported to the Juvenile Court that children were being badly treated. Twelve times the officers of the society brought peace to quarrelsome neighbors. Work was provided for 50 unemployed and twenty-four persons were provided with articles to sell as a means of earning their living.

FLOODS TAKE TOLL

Thirteen Drown as Mexican Rains Continue

Mexico City, September 28.—Dispatches from Northern Mexico tonight said continued rainfall during the first part of the week has caused the drowning of seven persons, and that many communication lines were out of commission. From Huejutla, Hidalgo, cam

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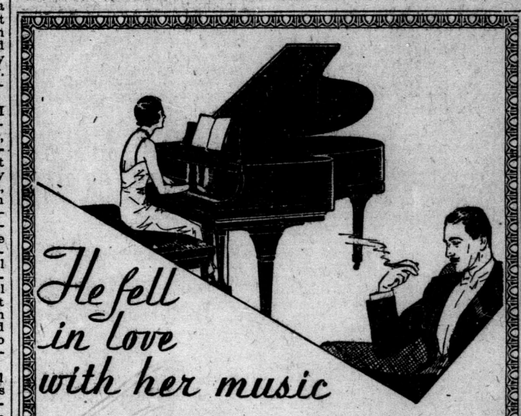

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Sunday, O

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Last Sunday the motorcoach A fleet of motorcoaches proc passengers a marvelous view The magnificent colorings o pronounced this Sunday than

If it is not convenient for once, leave your name at the will be held for you until 6.00

McGILL-
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BER 29, 1932.—EIGHTEEN PAGES EARLY EDITION PRICE FIVE CENTS

TO CONSULT ROYALISTS

President of Greece Seeking Government Solution

Athens, September 28.—Final returns from Sunday's elections in Greece showed today Premier Venizelos' supporters had won 105 seats against 96 for the Royalists, 40 for the Democratic parties and nine for the Communists.

The premier communicated the results to the president, leaving the solution up to him. He insisted, however, that the Royalists must solemnly recognize the republic in the Assembly, otherwise the army would prohibit their participation in the Government. The president indicated he would invite the Royalist leaders to consult with him.

18 SUSPECTS JAILED IN CUBAN SHOOTING

Martial Law Prevails—Police Making Systematic Search for Participants

(Associated Press Cable)

Havana, Cuba, September 28. — Eighteen persons were jailed today as suspects in the assassination of five prominent political leaders of Cuba. Martial law prevailed and the newspaper Heraldo was forced to completely make over its noon edition, eliminating much assassination news.

Police officials believed a number of participants in the gangster-like slayings yesterday were hidden in houses in the Miramar suburb. Police squads were making a systematic search of the district.

The body of Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello, friend of President Machado and prospective presidential candidate for next year, left aboard a special train for Santa Clara where it will be interred tomorrow.

Dr. Vazquez Bello's chauffeur, wounded in the back of the head in the fusillade of shots from a passing automobile that mortally wounded his employer, was reported improving and expected to recover.

The funeral of the three brothers, Gonzalo, Guillermo and Leopoldo Freyre de Andrade, political opponents of Dr. Vazquez Bello, who were slain in their home, was held at 4 p.m. Last rites for Miguel Angel Aguiar, a leader in the unsuccessful revolt last August, who was fatally wounded in a third shooting episode yesterday, will be held tomorrow. He died today.

Thousands of persons filed past the body of Dr. Vazquez Bello, which lay in state under guard throughout the night and today in the national capitol. Cabana fortress guns boomed every half hour while all public assemblies were suspended.

A seven-coach military train, with a light artillery battery and a cavalry squadron aboard, left with the body for the family home at Santa Clara.

MONTREAL MAY GET MORE GRAIN SPACE

Government Said to Favor Leasing of Prescott Elevator

(By The Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, September 28. — The Government grain elevator below Prescott may possibly be leased to the Montreal Harbor Commission. With the large wheat crop this year there is a possibility of congestion at Montreal and the suggestion came from there that the Prescott elevator be turned over to the commission to store grain.

Since the Prescott elevator was built it has not been used to any great extent. It was intended that the big lake boats would bring the grain from the Head of the Lakes to this point for trans-shipment to canal sized boats and rail for Montreal. The removal of certain shoals in the Thousand Islands, now practically completed, may encourage the big boats to come as far as Prescott.

The proposal to lease the elevator to the Montreal commission is being studied by the Department of Railways and Canals. It is reported that the proposal is being favorably considered, but no decision will be reached for a few days. J. H. Rainville, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, has taken up the matter with the Government and will be in Ottawa before long to discuss it with Hon. Maurice Dupre, acting Minister of Marine, which department has control of harbor commissions. He is studying statistics placed before him by Mr. Rainville.

23 VILLAGES DESTROYED

Death Toll of Monday's 'Quake Has Reached 127

Athens, September 28. — Twenty-three villages, most of them in the Mount Athos region, were reported today to have been destroyed in Monday night's earthquake, which rocked southern Jugoslavia and Greece. The death toll stood at 127 persons but was expected to exceed that figure.

Many historic monuments of Byzantine civilization were reported demolished.

British Warships to Aid

London, September 28.—All available British warships in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea were reported by the admiralty today to be headed toward the Greek earthquake area for relief work.

The Mediterranean fleet flagship, Queen Elizabeth, three other large warships and a destroyer flotilla were only 70 miles from Mount Athos ,where heaviest damage from the 'quake was reported.

REICH DELAYS PAYMENT DUE UNITED STATES

Cannot Meet $7,800,000 Instalment Under Pact

90-DAY WAIVER GIVEN

Inability to Obtain Necessary Foreign Exchange Given as Reason

(By The Associated Press).

Washington, September 28.—Germany today formally notified the United States that she would have to postpone the $7,800,000 payment due under its debt funding agreement next Friday, September 30.

In announcing the postponement, Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden Mills disclosed that on application by the German Ambassador three months ago, he had waived the 90-day notice of intention required for such action. Provision for waiver on the part of the United States was written into the funding treaty.

Mills said inability to obtain the necessary foreign exchange was the reason given by Germany for the postponement.

The payment due under the mixed claims section of the funding agreement amounts to $4,800,000 and is postponed for two years at five per cent. The American army of occupation costs, accounting for the balance, are postponed two and one half years and carry interest at 3½ per cent.

The secretary said no similar situation has arisen with any of the other debtor nations which altogether must meet payments of $123,500,000 on December 15 unless action is taken to postpone them.

The action of Germany makes a total of $9,052,000 in debt payments postponed this year.

Estonia, Latvia and Poland served notice on September 15 that they would be unable to make payments of $1,252,000 due on December 15.

The army of occupation costs were postponed last year under the year's moratorium of international war debts and the mixed claim payments for last year were postponed under the treaty for 2½ years.

MAJORITY LACKING

Venizelos Fails to Secure Control in Greece

(Associated Press Cable.)

Athens, Greece, September 28.—Final election returns today showed Premier Eleutherios Venizelos' supporters to be victorious but lacking a majority in the Assembly. President Alexander Zaimis immediately called upon Opposition parties to facilitate an "allied Government."

The President invited P. E. Tsaldaris, Royalist party leader, and former Premier George Kafandaris, who led the Democratic Progressive parties to meet with him and express their views on the situation. Premier Venizelos had told the President he would leave the question of any change in Government for him to decide.

After the final count in Sunday's balloting, backers of Venizelos had won 105 seats in the Assembly, the Royalists 96, the Democratic parties, 40, and the Communists, nine.

HIGHWAYS TO BE OPEN

Quebec Minister Says Winter Roads Will Be Maintained

Quebec, September 28.—Quebec highways will be open for traffic this winter under the same conditions as last year. Hon. J. E. Perrault, Quebec Minister of Roads, announced today. His statement was in reply to the statement of George A. McNamee, secretary of the Royal Automobile Club, who said yesterday very few roads would be maintained this winter unless the Government agreed to pay the total cost of the upkeep.

The regulation which requires municipalities through which pass winter-maintained roads to pay the sum of $100 per mile will be in effect again this year, the Minister said, and it was his opinion more road mileage than last year would be open to traffic.

APPROVED BY CHAMBER

Argentina Likely to Re-enter League of Nations

Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 28.—Prompt approval by the Senate of Argentina's adherence to the League of Nations was expected to follow passage of the measure today by the Chamber of Deputies.

It would restore the largest and most populous Spanish-American state of South America to full participation in the League after a lapse of 10 years. The Chamber approved the League covenant and authorized Argentina to pay dues from the year it re-enters.

Would Marry for Science

New Rochelle, N.Y., September 28—William Harrison Everett, 41, of Pelham, today offered to marry any "respectable white woman between the ages of 20 and 50" who could give him $2,000 with which to continue his scientific experiments.

Churchill Much Better

London, September 28.—Winston Churchill, British statesman, who was taken to a hospital yesterday when he became seriously ill, was reported by physicians today to be very much better. He had suffered a relapse from an attack of paratyphoid.

TO BEGIN NOVEMBER 1

Boston-St. John Winter Service to Be Re-established

Saint John, September 28. — Winter service by steamer between Boston and Saint John will be re-established this year after a lapse of 16 years, it was announced today simultaneously in Boston and Saint John by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.

The S.S. Evangeline which has been on the Boston-Yarmouth route all summer and which last winter cruised in the West Indies out of New York will go on the Saint John-Boston route on November 1, replacing the S.S. Saint John which will go into service between Boston and New York.

Next spring the steamers will go back on their usual routes. Upwards of 200 stevedores, seamen and office employees will by this re-established service have employment all winter. The Evangeline will make two trips a week between Boston and Saint John with sailings from the New England port every Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. and from Saint John every Wednesday and Saturday at 7.30 p.m.

TAKE OWN LIVES AS ATTACK FAILS

Two Who Attempted to Kill Calcutta Editor Suicide, Third Man Escapes

(Associated Press Cable.)

Calcutta, India, September 28.—Two men committed suicide by poison tonight after failing in an attempt to assassinate Sir Alfred Watson, editor of the Statesman, a daily newspaper.

Sir Alfred was shot in both shoulders as he was motoring in the Maidan, a large park-like area in the heart of Calcutta. A third member of the group that tried to kill him escaped. Police found the automobile they used abandoned outside the city.

One of the bullets struck his chauffeur, who was seriously wounded, and another grazed the hand of Mrs. Rose Grose, his secretary.

Frequent threats against the life of Sir Alfred have been made by extremists who objected to the policies of his newspaper. Last August an attempt was made to kill him but he escaped uninjured.

The assailants who fired on him today were in an automobile which drew alongside Sir Alfred's car. After the shots had been fired they sped away. Hospital physicians said the editor was in no danger.

Actively associated with the Statesman, prominent Calcutta newspaper since 1909, Sir Alfred has played an important part in Indian life for many years. He is chairman India of the Empire Press Union and has achieved recognition by his papers as an authority on tariff questions and meat trusts.

Educated at Rutherford College in London he entered journalism in 1890. He was a special correspondent for the Newcastle Leader until 1902 when he joined the Westminster Gazette staff in London. From that paper he went to I[illegible] where he joined the Statesman and subsequently rose to the post of editor.

Churchill Ordered to Rest

(Special Cable to The New York Times and Montreal Gazette)

London, September 28.—Winston Churchill is suffering from the effects of a severe hemorrhage from a paratyphoid ulcer, according to a bulletin issued today. It adds that the hemorrhage has ceased and that his condition is satisfactory but absolute rest and quiet are essential for some time.

Soviets Deny Riot Report

Moscow, September 28. — The Soviet Government denied today reports that 100 Soviet workers were killed in food riots at Sverdlovsk. No riots took place at all, it said, and the reports were characterized as "more Riga fabrications."

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KING DECLARES DOMINION MUST LOWER TARIFFS

Immediate Revision to Dunning Budget Level Demanded

INCREASED PREFERENCE

Appointment of Tariff Board With Sessions Public Also Liberal Policy

(By The Canadian Press.)

Seaforth, Ont., September 28. — Immediate revision of the tariffs to the level called for in the Dunning Budget 50 per cent. British preference as a minimum where goods enter through Canadian ports, appointment of a tariff advisory board, and restoration to Parliament of complete control over customs tariffs, were among the policies of the Liberal party, as enunciated by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King here tonight.

Mr. King was speaking in the interests of the Liberal candidate in the South Huron by-election, William H. Golding, ex-Mayor of Seaforth.

There was no reason to delay, said Mr. King, if the present Government had any disposition to lower tariffs, nor was it necessary to wait for the ratification of Imperial Conference agreements before taking further steps to relieve conditions in Canada.

"While we shall gladly welcome whatever may again give any hope of increasing intra-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," said Mr. King.

"We may all have perished, to use Mr. Bennett's pet expression, before the change comes," he continues. "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.

REDUCTION DEMANDED.

"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 per cent. British preference as a minimum where goods are brought into Canada through Canadian ports; 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 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 regulation by arbitrary exchange valuations and artificial and unwarranted valuations for dumping purposes.

"These are measures which should not wait upon the approval of any agreement. They are needed and should be effected at once. If not effected immediately, the Liberal Party will continue, in season and out of season, in Parliament and out of Parliament, to urge their adoption and will, if returned to power, see that they are given immediate and no uncertain effect.

"Another barrier to trade that should be immediately removed and which, if not withdrawn before a Liberal administration comes into office, will be among the first of recent enactments to disappear, is the so called three per cent. excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada. It is claimed by the present Administration that this excise, which was fixed at one per cent. in the first instance and imposed for the first time in 1931, and which in 1932 was increased to three per cent. was imposed for purposes of revenue.

"How absurd an argument of this kind is must be apparent when it is realized that this tax on imports is over and above the duties imposed by the tariff schedules, and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

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KING DECLARES DOMINION MUST LOWER TARIFFS

(Continued from Page One)

valuations for duty purposes, which makes it more nearly an additional tax of 4½ per cent.

"May I say that while the Liberal party is desirous of promoting intra-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 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 kept within bounds for the masses of the people, producer and consumer. Moreover, we believe that increased trade alone will serve satisfactorily to solve the most pressing of our national problems today, the problems of unemployment and of our railways. Increased trade is lifeblood of our languishing transportation systems. It is equally the lifeline which alone can save those who are suffering today through 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 of 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 in the fallacies of protectionist doctrines and that Canada wants and expects something very different in the years ahead from what she has experienced in the last two.

REFERS TO RAILWAYS.

"There is another matter which, it seems to me strange, should have been brought into discussion in the present by-election by the of the ministers of the Crown, and that is the Canadian Nation Railways. It can scarcely be argued by the Honorable Dr. Manion that this was not done deliberately or that it was not done for political reasons.

"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.

"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.

"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 Railways, under Government ownership, operation and control, but the several 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. It was this castoff 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 1931.

"As everyone 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.

"The Honorable Hugh Guthrie, at the time financial critic of the Opposition and active 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.'

"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 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, but the energies of an entire political party have been bent to making it into a mountain of wrong.

"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 roadbeds, 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 cost 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.

"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.

"While the Canadian National and 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 this present fiscal policy is changed.

"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 the extent of the present depression. Will anyone say that the same is not equally true of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company?

"It is true that more officials and employees were necessary in the past than are required today, and that the salaries of some individuals 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.

"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 westbound, which obliges a stop-over of 12 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.

"It may be that in this and in like matters there has been nothing done by anyone immediately or remotely connected with the Government to influence the action or judgment of these who are administering the railways. But in the absence of any satisfactory explanation of the Canadian National losing pssengers 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.

LIBERALS PROUD OF C.N.R.

"I just wish to make clear that the Liberal party takes pride in the Canadian National Railways 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.

"I have just one further word to say with respect to any re-organization 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 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, as the others may be of the financial and commercial interests."

"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 think 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 the subject. True, he was careful to say that he was speaking not so much the mind of the Government as his own mind in what he had to say.

"I notice that in talking of the great achievements of the Imperial Conference, and asking you to approve its work, Mr. Stevens was careful to say very little or nothing on the subject of monetary reform, or what had been achieved in that direction 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 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 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. Canada is one of the very few countries of any importance in the world which has not a central national bank of rediscount. That no doubt is due to the fact that our branch banking system, as it has grown and developed in Canada, possess many advantages superior to that of the system 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 maybe of the greatest service to the community of the nation, it continues to have distinct limitations. These, as are inevitable, become the more self-evident in times of depression, such as the present.

LOWER INTEREST RATE.

"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 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 in the part of the peoples' representatives in Canada.

"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 one of the few 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 fairly 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.

"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 Canada 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.

"I notice that, while members of the Government are anxious that you should think only of the representations 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 appealing 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.

"Mr. Bennett told the unemployed that he would find work for every one, work, not doles."

TRADE IS HAMPERED

Liberal Leader Claims Tariffs Injuring Dominion

(By The Canadian Press.)

Exeter, Ont., September 28.—Declaring the development of Canadian industry and commerce had been "thwarted, and to a large measure, paralysed" by the "excessively high tariffs enacted by the present administration," Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, today pledged his party to continue to seek the promotion of trade by the lowering of tariff barriers.

Speaking on behalf of W. H. Golding, Liberal candidate in the South Huron by-election which winds up with polling on October 3, Mr. King strongly criticised what he termed attempts of Government spokesmen to make the Imperial Economic Conference the issue in the contest.

"They ask you," he said, "to give the Government your support on something that you know nothing whatever about; something that is still to be made known and which when it is made known in its entirety may occasion more in the way of bitter disappointment and chagrin." The voting, he pointed out, had been set for three days before the opening of the special session of Parliament at which the details of the agreements reached at the Imperial Conference were to be made known.

"The disastrous effects of the policies adopted by the present Government have been felt in all parts of Canada and by all classes," Mr. King declared. "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 unemployment and transportation; combined with the inevitable shrinkage in the volume of trade occasioned by world conditions they have been positively disastrous."

Increase in unemployment and decrease in railway earnings were of course partly the result of world forces, Mr. King went on. "But they are, I believe, even more the inevitable consequence of a reduced volume of trade directly traceable to the known imposition and restriction and to the fears engendered by legislative and administrative acts for which the present administration is wholly and solely responsible."

Mr. King referred to statements made during the campaign by Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of Defence, as an admission that "tariffs are still unduly high." "Col. Sutherland says they will lower them as soon as economic conditions permit." Mr. King continued. "I say that economic conditions demanded they should never have been raised in 1930 or since, and that economic conditions ever since have not only permitted but have demanded their immediate lowering, and do so demand at the present time."

DUNNING BUDGET RECALLED.

Outlining the last budget of the Liberal administration in 1930, the "Dunning Budget," as removing obstacles to freer trade between Canada and the countries of the Empire and paving the way for the economic conference the Liberals had been arranging later that year, Mr. King spoke of the Conservative campaign cry of "Canada First," in the elections of 1930. Mr. Bennett had asserted the Government in office was responsible for unemployment.

"More than two years have gone by," Mr. King said. "Mr. Bennett and the members of his Government cannot say that they have not had ample opportunity to fulfil the promises they made at that time." But they had not done so. "Which party," he demanded, "was in the right in 1930 in the policies it then advocated? Which party then —having regard to all that we have since experienced—is in the right in the policies it is advocating today? That is the only issue in the present by-election."

So far as the conference was concerned, Mr. King asked, "Why did the Government not wait (to hold the by-election) 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?"

There would appear, he said, 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 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."

He was largely in sympathy with the view that political parties should seek to be united as much as possible on Empire matters, Mr. King said. "But 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 to have some opportunity afforded them in which to give expression to their respective views."

Col. Sutherland was reported to have told the electors the Liberal Government had failed to lower tariffs from 1921 to 1930, Mr. King concluded. "Does not Col. Sutherland remember that by the leader of his Government we were taunted in Parliament with having been the one administration which since the war had lowered its tariffs? Let me say we regard that as our glory. If it 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 tariffs?"

COLLECTION BOXES TO GO TO CHARITY

All French Churches of Roman Catholic Diocese of City to Contribute

On Sunday next in all the French churches of the Roman Catholic diocese of Montreal the collection will be taken in aid of La Societe Catholique de Protection et de Renseignements, of which Rene LeMyre, is the general secretary.

The society like all other charitable organizations is hard put this year to carry on its work and the appeal, though an annual one, is being particularly recommended this year by all the clergy in the diocese.

Records for the month of August show that 112 cases had been handled. Of these there were 278 cases of non-support, domestic relations, drunkenness, laziness, misconduct, desertion, jealousy, injurious utterances, bad treatment, and assault. The officers placed 138 orphans during the month and brought about the adoption of three children. Twenty-four persons were placed in hospital and seven aged persons were placed in homes. Eleven persons were sent out to work on farms and 44 unjustly accusd, were defended in court.

Material aid was given to 324 families and 146 times the society caused children to look after their aged parents. Twenty-eight persons from out-of-town were sent back to their homes and 47 girls were given positions. There were 43 cases in which the society reported to the Juvenile Court that children were being badly treated. Twelve times the officers of the

BIRKS
DIAMONDS
PHILLIPS SQUARE
Diamonds from our own cutters in Antwerp

Sept 29/32

Toronto Star

MACKENZIE KING OPPOSED TO NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Liberal Leader Fears Conservatives Will Reduce C.N.R. to a Subsidiary Railroad

FAVORS LOW TARIFF

D 19880

Special to The Star

Seaforth, Sept. 29.—The Bennett government will shortly seek a way out by urging a national government for Canada because it is now fully aware the policy is a failure, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King yesterday told two overflow meetings in the interests of William H. Golding, Liberal candidate in the South Huron federal by-election. The Liberal leader spoke at Exeter in the afternoon and Seaforth at night.

"I'll just ask you to keep your eyes open and watch developments in the next few months," said Mr. King. "We hear much lately about non-partisanship. The next thing we'll hear will be a cry for the promotion of a 'non-partisan' national government. The Conservatives know full well their policies are a failure.

"If they ever went to the country now in a general election, they'd

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growth Mr. Oliver played a part in both eastern and western Canada. For a period of nearly ten years he had charge of the Canadian Northern Railway matters before the board of [redacted] for Canada. [redacted] ation of the railways he en- [redacted] department in charge of the electric lines. In this work he recognized, in its early stages, the serious results to the railway industry which would be the outcome of the growth of highway competition. It is now known that no single factor ever threatened the [redacted] railways of the coun-

NG OPPOSED L GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OPPOSED BY MR. KING

(Continued from Page One)

be swept out as no government in this country ever was before," he predicted, speaking at Exeter.

"I and the party I represent stand for principles and policies, and the only way for principles to prevail is through a party government. I for one will not become a neutral."

Mr. King, pointing out the close affiliation between the aims of Liberalism and the direct needs of the farmers, revealed that he had offered E. C. Drury, then prime minister of Ontario, a post in his cabinet in 1921.

Mr. King's reference to a national government in Canada was flavored by news of yesterday's resignation of three "free trade" cabinet ministers and eight under-ministers in England in protest against trade agreements reached at Ottawa.

"Mr. Thomas said of Mr. Bennett's policies: 'Humbug.' English ministers to-day say it with resignations," said Mr. King.

Would Reduce Tariffs

"We stand for general all-round reduction in tariff," stated Mr. King. "We stand for its immediate reduction to the level of the Dunning budget of 1929, with a 50 per cent. preference to Britain. That's what we would do if we were put in power to-morrow."

The Liberal party would abolish the three per cent. excise tax and the overnight orders-in-council which Mr. King said were to-day strangling Canadian trade.

"We believe that until our trade is strengthened, there can be no lasting help to our unemployment problem," Mr. King said.

"Hands off the C.N.R." was a fixed plank in the Liberal platform, Mr. King declared, defending the railway against "mole-hills of criticism" which he said had been magnified to look like mountains. If the C.N.R. had made errors of judgment in times of prosperity, so had the C.P.R. For his part, he was proud of C.N.R. performance.

"Developments of the past two years make us wonder whether, after all, there is not something to the report that the C.N.R. is to be reduced to the position of being merely a subordinate of the C.P.R.," he continued.

Urging need for fuller representation of labor in deliberations of commerce and industry, Mr. King said he would have a C.N.R. employee on the C.N.R. directorate to voice views of his fellow-workers.

Electoral reform by means of the "alternate ballot" was advocated by the Liberal leader to give a more equitable distribution of political color in the Canadian House of Commons.

"Under this system, those of like views who might differ in some detail of their policies, although agreeing on fundamentals would not have their vote lost. For example, one might vote an independent candidate for first choice and a Liberal for second. One man might go down to defeat. The election of the other on a second choice ballot might not fully satisfy the voter but it would be better than helping to elect a common foe."

Barred By Silence

Only the silence of the Bennett government had barred the Ottawa conference results from being a by-election issue, stated the Liberal leader.

"I'm afraid the people of Canada are going to get a real shock when the contents of these agreements are made known," he said.

"This matter of imperial agreements will be before parliament soon. I intend to have something to say then. I don't believe in this policy of tying up the fiscal policy of a country without giving the people a chance to record their opinion, nor do I approve of this interference with the policies of another country in the empire. I'm going to say what I have to say pretty plainly. I'd like nothing better than to make this conference and its agreements an issue in this campaign, but I don't want to prejudice their receipt until all the contents are known.

"The people of Canada asked for bread. They haven't given you a stone. They gave you a piece of blank paper instead. It's a shocking thing that a government should come to you with a platform like that.

Mr. Stevens had much to say about monetary reform before the conference. Since then he had said nothing, recalled Mr. King.

"All that's been done at the Ottawa conference is to send it on to a world conference," he stated.

One of Mr. Bennett's palliatives for unemployment was the construction of a great national highway from Atlantic to Pacific. "Millions have been spent but construction has been largely discontinued," said Mr. King. "Stretches of vastly expensive roadway built in isolated sections of the country, not linked with anything in the nature of a highway, have been left to care of themselves like some abandoned railroad siding."

A million dollars for ties for the C.N.R. had been paid out of unemployment relief funds, Mr. King told the audience. "The railway had presented no such request for any such supply of ties—nor does there ever appear to have been any real need for the ties," he said. "It was a case of one for the unemployed and two for friends of the government."

Blames Bennett

Mr. King laid the blame for failure of the 1930 London conference squarely on the shoulders of Premier Bennett.

"We know why this conference of 1930 was the disastrous failure it was. It was because of the outrageous approach of Canada's prime minister and the preposterous proposals which he submitted as the only basis on which he was prepared to work out a system of reciprocal preferences within the empire," he said.

"That he was wrong in his proposals, he himself as well as others, now well know. The mildest term that could be applied was that used by Mr. Thomas, 'Humbug.' They were proposals known in advance to be impossible of acceptance and constituted an affront to the British people. Mr. Bennett wisely refrained from making any reference to them at the 1932 Imperial Conference.

'I wonder if Mr. Bennett will say what some of his followers would have us believe—that Britain's fiscal policy had been changed as a result of the action on Mr. Bennett's part. If so, he will be adding an ugly chapter to a chapter already none too pleasant."

If Canada could interfere in Britain's affairs by coercion, then Britain or the dominions could interfere in Canada. "How long would the empire last on a basis of recognition of interference?" he asked.

An Absurd Argument

The Liberal leader said one of the first actions of a Liberal administration on return to power would be to remove the so-called three per cent. excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada. It was claimed by the present administration that this excise, which was fixed at 1 per cent. in the first instance and imposed for the first time in 1931, and which in 1932 was increased to 3 per cent., was imposed for purposes of revenue.

"How absurd is an argument of this kind must be apparent when it is realized that this tax on imports is over and above the duties imposed by the tariff schedules, and the valuations for duty purposes, which make it more nearly an additional tax of 4 1-2 per cent.

"When Mr. Malcolm was minister of trade and commerce, we had some trade and commerce," said Fred Sanderson, M.P. for South Perth, introducing Hon. James Malcolm.

Every evil of the world's commerce was due to trade stagnation, caused in turn by high tariff barriers, declared Mr. Malcolm, predicting the greatest vindication of Liberal policy in the history of Ontario, in Monday's by-election result.

Referring to Dr. Manion's plea for South Huron to endorse the imperial trade agreements by electing the Conservative candidate, Mr. Malcolm said:

"When a government asks you to put your signature to a piece of paper it won't let you see, then it's in a devil of a corner."

Mr. Bennett had promised Canadian manufacturers protection of their market. Speaking as a manufacturer, Mr. Malcolm declared: "I'd rather have 75 or 50 per cent. of a good market such as we had under Premier King than 100 per cent. of a shrivelled little market we have to-day."

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MACKENZIE KING MAKES DEMAND FOR JOB INSURANCE

Liberal Leader Asks C.N.R. Be Kept Separate

Wants National Line Maintained as Unified System And Given Fair Chance To Compete With C.P.R.

Outlines His Party Platform

Tells South Huron Electors Grits Stand for Tariff Reduction, Higher British Preference, Rediscount Bank and Electoral Reform

Special to The Border Cities Star

SEAFORTH, Ont., Sept. 29.—In two of the most important addresses he has made in recent years, W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Party leader, told electors of South Huron yesterday afternoon at Exeter and last night here what the Liberal Party stands for. Briefly summarized, the platform covers the following main points:

1—Formation of an unemployment insurance fund to be maintained by the workers, employers and the state.

2—Maintenance of the Canadian National Railways as a separate, unified system with a fair chance to compete with the Canadian Pacific. Mr. King referred to the C.N.R. as the "country's greatest asset."

3—A progressive reduction of tariffs, bringing them down at least to the level provided in the Dunning budget.

4—Increase of the British preference on goods imported through Canadian ports to at least 50 percent.

5—Creation of a central rediscount bank to aid credit and to make money available at lower interest rates.

6—Permanent voters' lists to be kept constantly up-to-date. This would be an economy, the Liberal chief stated.

7—Electoral system reform to provide for the alternative vote in single member constituencies and proportional representation in large urban centres.

Thousands Hear Him

MR. KING was greeted by thousands at both meetings and was supported by prominent Liberals of this district and by Dr. Thomas Donnelly, Willow Branch, Sask., M.P. The Liberal leader spoke in the interests of William Golding, Liberal candidate in this riding.

Mr. King charged that government speakers who had preceded him in the riding were doing their utmost to make the Imperial Economic Conference the chief issue of the by-election campaign in order to obscure the real issue—the record of the Bennett administration.

Blames Government

Admitting that the depression had started at the time the present government had taken office, he declared that the administration policy had resulted in the strangulation of Canadian business and great unemployment.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. King stated:

"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 percent British preference as a remission where goods are brought into Canada through Canadian ports; 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 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.

Control by Parliament

"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, by arbitrary exchange fluctuations and artificial and unwarranted valuations for dumping purposes.

"These are measures which should not wait upon the approval of any agreement. They are needed and should be effected at once. If not effected immediately, the Liberal Party will continue, in season and out of season, in Parliament and out of Parliament, to urge their adoption and will, when returned to power, see that they are given immediate and no uncertain effect.

3 Percent Excise Tax

"Another barrier to trade that should be immediately removed and which, if not repealed before a Liberal administration comes into office, will be among the first of recent enactments to disappear, is the so-called 3 percent excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada.

"It is claimed by the present administration that this excise, which was fixed at 1 percent in the first instance and imposed for the first time in 1931, and which in 1932, was increased to 3 percent, was enacted for purposes of revenue.

"How absurd an argument of this kind is must be apparent when it is realized that this tax on imports is over and above the duties imposed by the tariff schedules and valuation for duty purposes which makes it more nearly an additional 4 percent. The tariff schedules are producing less than half the value it formerly was.

"There could be no better example of camouflaged protection than this so-called excise duty affords. 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 effectively serve to increase trade and to eliminate what may be regarded as obstacles to its freer flow.

World Markets Needed

"May I, in concluding what I have to say on trade, 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 kept within bounds for the masses of the people 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 today, the problems of unemployment and of our railways. Increased trade is the lifeblood of our languishing transportation systems. It is equally the life line which alone can save those who are suffering today through lack of work.

Essential to Progress

"It is not alone because we ourselves believe so strongly 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 of 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 in the fallacies of protectionist doctrines and that Canada wants and expects something very different in the years ahead from what she has experienced in the last two."

Grit Chief Meets South Huron Candidate



WHEN the Liberal leader arrived at Exeter yesterday he exchanged a hearty handshake with the party's candidate in the South Huron by-election. Mr. King is shown shaking hands with Mr. William H. Golding.

Canadian National 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 Hon. 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.

Suspicions Confirmed

"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.

"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 employes 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.

No Greater Problem

"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 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.

No Co-Operation

"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.

"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 the way of its highest development and efficiency?

Was It Damned?

"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 everyone 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.

Quotes Mr. Guthrie

"The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, at the time financial critic of the Opposition and a strong 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 Railways 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 Change in Attitude?

"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 railways, and of those charged with its direction and management. There has been nothing too small for criticism. No error of judgment, or questionable act, whether the size of a mole hill or not, 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.

Chaos Reigned

"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.

"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.

Made Worse By Tories

"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 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.

"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.

Admits Expenditures

"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 the extent of the present depression.

"Will anyone 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 employes 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?

C.P.R. Facts Withheld

"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.

"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.

Objects to Dismissals

"I refer to such matters as the numbers of officials let out, the number of employes dismissed and to some of the changes that have been made in the running schedules of certain Canadian National Railways 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, 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, their services would again be needed as formerly.

Thornton So Advised

"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 rumor that the morale of the railway has been seriously undermined; that no one feels secure, and that employes are thoroughly disheartened. They see much that they cannot begin to understand.

Winnipeg Stop-Over

"Let us mention one thing which has already received a good deal of

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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 12 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 traveling 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.

"It may be that in this and in many like matters there has been nothing done by anyone 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.

C.N.R. as Auxiliary

"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 a subordinate or 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 government may introduce now that the Royal Commission on Transportation has made its report, will save the road from anything of the kind.

Tory Remarks Won't Help

"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 Railways 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.

Better Than Interference

"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, 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 the other, and so I think it has been absolutely 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 National Railways under a Liberal Government, and what was said by him still more recently, within the past week, after having had but two years' experience under the present Conservative administration.

"The first quotation is from an article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of July 9, 1929, which was very favorably commented on and to which no exception was taken by any responsible journal in Canada at the time.

No Politics—Sir Henry

"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.'

Bit Different Now

"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 Citizen, the following appears as having been said by Sir Henry in Montreal on September 22 on the subject of political interference 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?

Wants Men Represented

"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 employes 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 employes, the personal service factor, as the others may be of financial and commercial interests.

"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 to give, Labor representation on the board of directors of the Canadian National.

Voiced in Parliament

"It is in accordance with what I said in Parliament last 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 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, management, the community and labor. These four parties may be said to represent the financial, the technical, the commercial, and the personal elements, effective contribution on the part of all of which is essential to the success of any great industrial enterprise.

"To win 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 a foremost aim of Liberal policy."

Unemployment

"I notice that, while members of the government are anxious that you should think only of the representations 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 said. He enumerated a number of schemes which would contribute towards that end.

National Highway

"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 abandoned railroad siding.

"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 means 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 government 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.

$1,000,000 in Ties

"Though Parliament made special provisions for the National Railways in accordance with estimates approved by the railway committee, a contract, involving $1,000,000 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 be 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, by application of closure.

What Liberals Did

"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 Labor 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.

Commission Planned

"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 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 or 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.

Will Plead Again

"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 that 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 vast increase to the public debt.

"While advocating the administration of relief moneys by a national commission, the Liberal Party also advocated an immediate 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

"Of such a character are old age pensions, 75 percent of the burden of which at the present time is borne by the federal administration, and 25 percent by the provinces, though not all of the provinces participate in the scheme. In the same class I 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, employes and the state would all share.

"These are measures which the Liberal Party is not advocating for the first time today, or has been advocating only since the unemployment problem has become the problem it is. They are measures which we advocated and, in part, enacted long ago to help to meet an unemployment situation whenever, as is inevitable, it might arise.

For Jobless Insurance

"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 it finds a place upon the statute books of the Dominion.

"It may be that 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 other fields of social insurance if given adequate support by another Liberal administration, 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; and 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.

Electoral Reform

"Before concluding my remarks, I should like to express my appreciation to Mr. Black and Mr. Cooper on 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 sheep's clothing.

"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 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.

Electoral Change Needed

"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.

Alternative Vote and P.R.

"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 cooperation of all who wish to see them a permanent feature of our electoral system."

Visit Here



MR. WILLIAM GRIER
REV. J. S. GRIER

Born in the United States, Mr. Grier, now of Ottawa, revisited that country a few days ago, after an absence of 77 years. He is 82 years old. Father Grier of Matawan, is his son. Three other sons live in Windsor. They are W. A. Grier of 231 McEwan avenue; John of 1418 Adanac street, and L. G. of Dufferin Place.

LITTLE SISTER



"I'se not dest trying to keep things from Muvver but I don't tell her some of the things I do tause I figure it might worry her into spanking me!"

Teams Given Lupino Gang

DETROIT COURT

Quartet Sent Down For Beating Dry Agents

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Eight years in Leavenworth Penitentiary was the sentence fixed Wednesday by Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien for Jack Lupino, convicted by a jury of assaulting two federal prohibition agents a year and a half ago in Wyandotte.

While sentencing Lupino and three other men named in the indictment, James Lentini, and Sam and Paul Vassalo, Judge O'Brien referred to them as "members of the pack that infests that city." Lupino's sentence includes a year for retrieving seized property and freeing prisoners arrested in the raid.

Lentini, who was characterized by Judge O'Brien as the leader of the gang that threatened the agents, was sentenced to serve three years on the assault charge and a year and a day on the second charge.

Lentini insisted at the trial that he acted as a peacemaker between the officers and the gang that had disarmed them.

The Vassalo brothers, pictured by the court as "part of the pack that infests and continues to infest that city, a pack that thinks threats and guns, bombs and violence may overawe the administration of justice," were sentenced to serve two years each on each charge. The sentences will run concurrently.

The agents who were beaten, Gustave Wetzel and Henry Schwartz, testified at the trial that they were disarmed after they raided a still in Wyandotte, July 31, 1931.

FACTORY RE-OPENS

HESPELER, Ont., Sept. 29. — The Hespeler furniture factory today had started operation after being closed down for several months. The eight o'clock whistle blew yesterday for the first time since employes were laid off months ago.

D 19883

CROLL SEEKS EXTENSION OF W. E. & L. S. BOND PAYMENTS

Plant Adds To Products

Strained Vegetables To Be Prepared By Fine Foods

For U. S. Firm

$75,000 and Patents Go To Tecumseh Company For Stock

Arrangements for the manufacture of an internationally known line of strained vegetable products for infants and convalescents, which eventually will ensure all-year operation of the Tecumseh plant of Fine Foods of Canada, Limited, were completed at Fremont, Michigan, yesterday and exclusively announced to The Border Cities Star today by President John Wall, of Fine Foods of Canada.

INVESTS $75,000

The arrangements involve investment of $75,000 in United States funds in the Tecumseh firm and the acquiring of minority stock interest by the Fremont Canning Corporation.

The Tecumseh plant will supply the Canadian and Empire market for Gerber products, which include strained carrots, strained beets, strained tomatoes, strained spinach, strained green beans, strained peas, strained prunes, strained vegetable soup, and strained cereal in milk.

Thus a new and important market will be provided for a large quantity of Essex County vegetable products. During the present year the Gerber Products Division of the Fremont Corporation has produced over twenty million cans of strained foods, and the huge Fremont factory will continue to operate all winter on the manufacture of strained cereal in milk, strained prunes and strained vegetable soup.

Negotiations between the Gerber interests and Fine Foods of Canada Limited have been in progress for several months, and under the agreement now completed Fine Foods will receive $75,000 in U. S. funds, together with transfer to it of the Gerber trademarks and patent rights for the exclusive manufacture of Gerber products in Canada, Great Britain and all British dominions. In return, the Gerber firm will receive a minority interest in the capital stock of Fine Foods.

SAME OFFICERS

John Wall, president and general manager, will retain his 50 percent ownership of the voting capital stock of Fine Foods, and all the executive officers of the company will, as formerly, be Canadian shareholders, including Leo Page as vice-president and James E. Wall as secretary-treasurer.

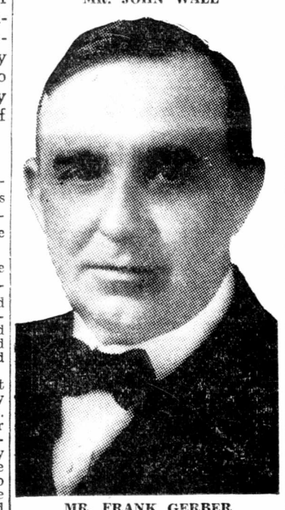
The board of directors will continue to consist of six members, of whom three will be Canadian shareholders; two will be nominated by the Minnesota Valley Canners, the originators of Green Giant peas and Del Maiz corn, for whose preparation the Tecumseh plant was built; the remaining director will represent the Gerber Products Company of Fremont. E. B. Cosgrove of LeSueur, Minn., will continue as chairman of the board.

The Gerber company will send experts from the Fremont plant to supervise the installation of the necessary new equipment at the Tecumseh factory, and to train the Canadian employes in the Gerber process of producing the strained products. Furthermore, the parent company at Fremont retains the right of supervision of all strained vegetables produced at the Canadian plant for sale under the registered Gerber trademarks, so as to maintain absolute uniformity of quality in the strained vegetables produced at the United States and Canadian plants.

Principals



MR. JOHN WALL



MR. FRANK GERBER

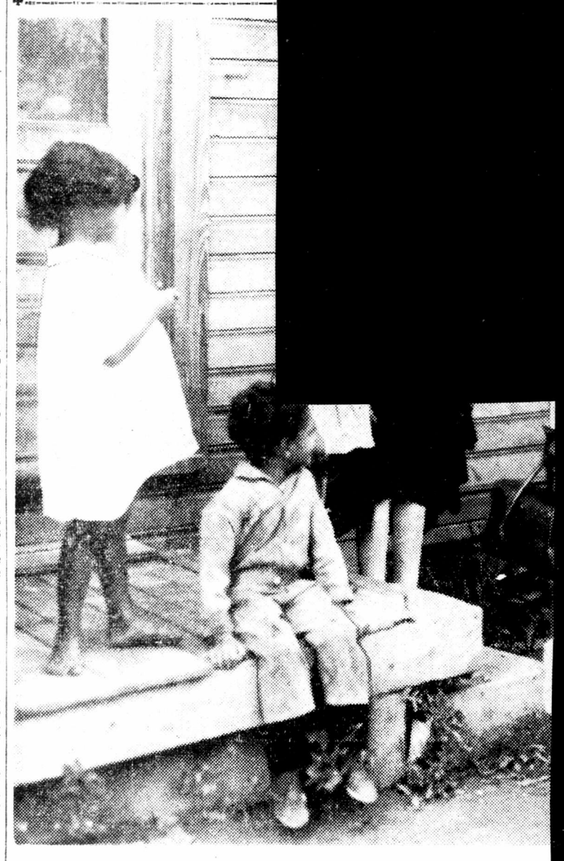


MR. E. B. COSGROVE

BANK CLEARINGS

Windsor bank clearings this week were $2,206,690 as compared with $2,360,498 last year.

V.O.N. Nurs



AMONG the agencies in the Border Cities whose unselfish devotion to public service deserves the unstinted support of all citizens is that of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Homes in dire need of the skilled hand of a nurse are always made happy when the

95-Cent Sale Is Tomorrow

AT SMITH STORE

Minimum Value Will Be $1.25 on Each Item

In an effort to give greater values to the buying public, the C. H. Smith Store tomorrow will hold its first 95-Cent Day, during which a large list of articles from almost every department in the big department store will be on sale at this figure.

The policy of the sale as laid down by President C. H. Smith is that no article of less than $1.25 regular price will be marked at 95 cents, and there will be a great many items which regularly sell for more than $1.25 to be had at 95 cents.

"We think the sale will be of real interest to the public," Mr. Smith said today, "because regular prices can really be considered bargains nowadays as compared with prices of other years, yet at this sale we shall give very large reductions on a vast number of articles. Far more articles will be included in the 95-Cent sale than appear in our advertising of the event, as it would be quite impossible to mention them all."

Boy's Leg Broken When Hit by Auto

Alvin Drouillard, nine-year-old son of Eddy Drouillard of Sandwich West Township, is in Hotel Dieu Hospital with a broken leg as result of being struck by an auto yesterday afternoon.

The accident happened in front of the home of Eugene Lajeunesse, J.P., on Malden road. He took the lad to the hospital.

Children were on their way home from school and were following behind a farm implement. The Drouillard boy stepped from behind the machine into the path of an auto driven by a Michigan resident, police say. The motorist applied his brakes and the auto skidded as it struck the boy and overturned in a ditch. Occupants of the auto were not injured.

Plan Should Be Definite

Mayor Sends Out Call For Conference On Radial

On October 5th

Compromise Required, Is Advice of Windsor's Chief Magistrate

Windsor and other municipalities tied up with the fortunes of the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Railway, must be prepared to meet the bondholders with a clear-cut refinancing proposition next month, Mayor Croll reminded today.

TO MEET OCTOBER 5

The bondholders of the road are to meet October 14 and decide a course of procedure and Mayor Croll has called a meeting of representatives of the nine interested municipalities for two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 5. Communications went forward from the City Hall this afternoon to the mayors and reeves of the respective municipalities asking them to attend at that time with a committee of their councils. The session will be held in the Windsor City Hall.

"We must strive for a compromise with the bondholders," Mayor Croll advised. "And we should go prepared with a definite refinancing proposal. Much time will be saved in that manner."

EMPLOYES' PROPOSAL

While the meeting is being called distinctly for the purpose of drafting a proposal for the bondholders it is likely that representatives of Kingsville and possibly one or more of the other communities along the right-of-way of the abandoned line will want to discuss the appeal of the former employes of the road who want to operate it on a 90-day trial. Kingsville Town Council already has passed a resolution to that end. And, possibly, the bondholders will want to express their views in that connection.

Whatever proposition is to be evolved out of next Wednesday's meeting is to be taken back to the various municipal councils for ratification, according to Mayor Croll's plan.

Lawyer Held

Eansor Gets Sharp Retorts On His Plan

COMMISSIONER EANSOR'S proposal to the city council that Windsor schools be operated on half-time drew only contemptuous comment from members of the board of education today.

"It's not worth replying to," said Chairman Norman L. Spencer.

"The people will answer Mr. Eansor," opined Trustee Frank Begley.

"That's not worth an answer from me," said Trustee Ruth Vivien Kerr.

And so it went.

Frost Is Likely During Night

FAIR AND COOLER

Warmer Friday, Weather Man Believes

TOMORROW

Sun rises ..... 6:28 a.m.
Sun sets ..... 6:16 p.m.

Fair and cooler weather, with light to heavy frost, is forecast for tonight by A. W. Walstrom, of the Detroit Weather Bureau. Friday will be fair and warmer. Winds will be moderate, west to northwest. The highest temperature yesterday was 67 degrees; the lowest, this morning, 46 degrees; and the average, yesterday, 57 degrees.

FORECASTS

Lower Lake Region and Georgian Bay—Fresh northwest winds; fair and cool tonight and Friday.

Northern Ontario—Fresh westerly winds; partly cloudy with scattered showers. Friday, mostly fair and cool.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valley—Fresh northwest winds; fair and cool tonight and Friday.

Maritime East—Strong southwest to west winds; partly cloudy with occasional showers. Friday, fresh to strong westerly winds; partly cloudy and cool; probably a few scattered showers.

Manitoba — Southwesterly winds; fair and somewhat warmer today and Friday.

Saskatchewan—Southerly to westerly winds; fair and moderately warm today and Friday.

Alberta—Fair today and Friday; not much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES

	8 a.m.	High.	Low.
Dawson	—	52	—
Aklavik	36	38	32
Fort Simpson	66	76	62
Fort Smith	48	58	46
Churchill	34	44	32
Prince Rupert	54	64	46
Victoria	56	76	56
Kamloops	46	70	46

Mrs. Walter Wallace Gammage



BEFORE her marriage a
evening, in Lincoln Roa
was Miss Donalda Gail Ste
Charles Stephenson, and
Gammage, of London.
Gammage will reside at

dings of the fall season last
Wallace Gammage, above,
of Mr. and Mrs. John Selkirk
. and Mrs. William Wallace
in the east, Mr. and Mrs.
n.

Girl Tech Studer

Rich Prizes For Women

The Star's School Of Home Science Is Entirely Free

Opens on Tuesday

Electric Range Just One Of Valuable Awards To Be Given

Rich prizes will be awarded to a large number of fortunate women who attend The Border Cities Star's School of Home Science in the Capitol Theatre, next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Admission to the school, which will be conducted by Miss E. Frances Thompson, is entirely free.

PRIZE LIST

Here are the prizes:

Grand prize covering the entire school, choice of a Canadian General Electric range, C. G. E. electric washer, or C. G. E. radio set, presented by the Canadian General Electric Company.

Second grand prize, a chest of Oneida Community silver, presented by the Oneida Community Limited.

Third grand prize, a Mixmaster, presented by Walkerville Hydro-Electric Shop.

Fourth grand prize, a case of Clover Leaf salmon, presented by B. C. Packers, Ltd.

Fifth grand prize, a case of Rinso, presented by Lever Bros, Ltd.

In addition to these grand prizes, each morning ten lucky women will receive entirely free, a hamper of groceries and household necessities valued at $4 approximately.

Besides there will be special prizes each day, for example, on the first day a bouquet of flowers from the Lewis Flower Shop, a radio lamp from the Rose Furniture Company, and a Hotpoint toaster from Frank Pithie.

PREVIOUS SCHOOL SUCCESS

At a similar school held some time ago by The Star with Miss Thompson in charge at the Technical School auditorium, the attendance was so great that hundreds of women had to be turned away. So this time The Star secured the Capitol Theatre, the largest auditorium in the city, and Miss Thompson and her assistants will set up their model kitchen and conduct the lectures and demonstrations of the newest wrinkles in cooking and household care on the large stage of the theatre. There are seats for nearly 2,000 women at each lecture, but it will be advisable to be there promptly when the doors open at 9 o'clock each morning. The program will begin at 9.30.

As an added attraction, during the intermission each morning there will be a fashion parade, in which the newest fall and winter modes from the C. H. Smith Store will be modelled by members of the Junior Hospital League.

LATEST INFORMATION

Every housewife wants to keep up with the latest and most economical and labor-saving ideas in household operation, and Miss Thompson's talks and demonstrations will bring her that information in the simplest and most easily grasped way. Delicious new recipes will be explained and demonstrated right in front of everyone; the newest in household appliances, will be shown and their use explained; and there will be invaluable hints on the arrangement of the house and the best way to set a table—in fact, far more than can be described here.

The program will vary each day, so that it will be to the advantage of those who can possibly find the time to attend all three sessions of The Star's School of Home Science.

John Leaves As Mayor Squawks

MAYOR CROLL has thrown out the dragnet for Commissioner Duck who was "acting acting mayor" yesterday while the mayor was in Toronto. A pile of debentures, 257 of them, were left on the mayor's desk this morning, waiting his signature — an afternoon's work.

"Say, this is murder, why weren't they signed yesterday when John Duck was here?" demanded the mayor.

The mayor is searching for the commissioner who was seen last heading for a golf course.

Women Meet

Inspirational addresses and musical presentations featured the second sectional conference held yesterday in West End United Church. A solo, "The Pilgrim," sung by Mrs. Hallam, marked the opening of the program.

Assisted by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foster, of Sandwich, conducted the period of devotion, taking as her theme the "Lessons of the Beatitudes." The Christian who is always seeking perfection finds happiness, Mrs. Foster maintained.

Miss Bartlet, county president, spoke on "Steps Extending the Kingdom of God Movement," and urged her hearers to make a prayer of their lives and yield their own hearts as the first step. Miss Mitchell's address was on the power of Christ to uplift all nations, and on the challenge of Canada to the church.

Miss Mallott, presbytery secretary of the girls' work; Mrs. Husser, Miss Foreman and other speakers were heard. Mrs. Atkin presided.

WILLIE WILLIS



"I know it ain't healthy to eat fast, but what are you goin' to do if you've just started on a piece of bread an' butter an' jelly an' see Skinny comin'?"

Big Bail For 3 Youths Set

Trio Remanded Week; Face Housebreaking, Burglary Counts

Charles Shoniker, Michael Prestyko and Raymond Beaudin, Windsor youths charged on two counts with housebreaking and burglary, were remanded a week when they came before Magistrate Brodie in Windsor police court this morning. Bail in each case was set at $1,000 cash or $2,500 property bond.

They were represented by counsel, Milton Meretsky appearing on behalf of Shoniker; Cecil Croll for Prestyko, and Anase Seguin for Beaudin. Charges in each case concern the robbery at Louis Beaudoin's gasoline station, 1391 Howard avenue, on Sept. 18, and a housebreaking two nights later at the home of Angelo Covre, 1453 Langlois avenue.

Their arrest came about when a car containing Prestyko and Shoniker was involved in an accident. Suspicion was aroused at that time because of the varied collection of articles, believed to have been stolen, found in their possession. Prestyko later confessed to several depredations in a statement given detectives and both Shoniker and Beaudin were named as accomplices.

Farmer Accused Of Having Mash

Charged with having had mash suitable for the manufacture of spirits in his possession, Joe Carter, 35 years old, colored farmer of R.R. No. 4, Harrow, was remanded in county police court today until October 5.

The charge was laid by W. E. Sterling of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Amherstburg, following a visit to Carter's farm in Colchester South.

Civil Servants To Hold Rally Tonight

Fred Knowles, of Ottawa, national secretary of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, and Robert Wilson, of Toronto, Ontario vice-president, will address the mass meeting of this organization which will be held tonight in the Davis Block, starting at 8 o'clock.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

Border Cities Star Sept 29/32

KING DEMANDS JOB INSURANCE

D 19884

Grit Chief Meets South Huron Candidate



WHEN the Liberal leader arrived at Exeter yesterday he exchanged a hearty handshake with the party's candidate in the South Huron by-election. Mr. King is shown shaking hands with Mr. William H. Golding.

Liberal Leader Asks C.N.R. Be Kept Separate

Wants National Line Maintained as Unified System And Given Fair Chance To Compete With C.P.R.

Outlines His Party Platform

Tells South Huron Electors Grits Stand for Tariff Reduction, Higher British Preference, Rediscount Bank and Electoral Reform

Special to The Border Cities Star

SEAFORTH, Ont., Sept. 29.—In two of the most important addresses he has made in recent years, W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Party leader, told electors of South Huron yesterday afternoon at Exeter and last night here what the Liberal Party stands for. Briefly summarized, the platform covers the following main points:

1—Formation of an unemployment insurance fund to be maintained by the workers, employers and the state.

2—Maintenance of the Canadian National Railways as a separate, unified system with a fair chance to compete with the Canadian Pacific. Mr. King referred to the C.N.R. as the "country's greatest asset."

3—A progressive reduction of tariffs, bringing them down at least to the level provided in the Dunning budget.

4—Increase of the British preference on goods imported through Canadian ports to at least 50 per-cent.

5—Creation of a central rediscount bank to aid credit and to make money available at lower interest rates.

6—Permanent voters' lists to be kept constantly up-to-date. This would be an economy, the Liberal chief stated.

7—Electoral system reform to provide for the alternative vote in single member constituencies and proportional representation in large urban centres.

Thousands Hear Him

MR. KING was greeted by thousands at both meetings and was supported by prominent Liberals of this district and by Dr. Thomas Donnelly, Willow Branch, Sask., M.P. The Liberal leader spoke in the interests of William Golding, Liberal candidate in this riding.

Mr. King charged that government speakers who had preceded him in the riding were doing their utmost to make the Imperial Economic Conference the chief issue of the by-election campaign in order to obscure the real issue—the record of the Bennett administration.

Blames Government

Admitting that the depression had started at the time the present government had taken office, he declared that the administration policy had resulted in the strangulation of Canadian business and great unemployment.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. King stated:

"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.'

Demand Reduction

"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 v / 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 percent British preference as a remission where goods are brought into Canada through Canadian ports; 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 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

Continued on Page 7, Col. 1 this Section

KING OUTLINES LIBERAL PLATFORM TO S. HURON ELECTORS

D19885

Job Insurance, C. N. Discussed

Continued From Page One, This Section

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.

Control by Parliament

"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, by arbitrary exchange fluctuations and artificial and unwarranted valuations for dumping purposes.

"These are measures which should not wait upon the approval of any agreement. They a needed and should be effected at once. If not effected immediately, the Liberal Party will continue, in season and out of season, in Parliament and out of Parliament, to urge their adoption and will, when returned to power, see that they are given immediate and no uncertain effect.

3 Percent Excise Tax

"Another barrier to trade that should be immediately removed and which, if not repealed before a Liberal administration comes into office, will be among the first of recent enactments to disappear, is the so-called 3 percent excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada.

"It is claimed by the present administration that this excise, which was fixed at 1 percent in the first instance and imposed for the first time in 1931, and which in 1932, was increased to 3 percent, was enacted for purposes of revenue.

"How absurd an argument of this kind is must be apparent when it is realized that this tax on imports is over and above the duties imposed by the tariff schedules and valuation for duty purposes which makes it more nearly an additional 4 percent. The tariff schedules are producing less than half the value it formerly was.

"There could be no better example of camouflaged protection than this so-called excise duty affords. 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 effectively serve to increase trade and to eliminate what may be regarded as obstacles to its freer flow.

World Markets Needed

"May I, in concluding what I have to say on trade, 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 kept within bounds for the masses of the people 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 today, the problems of unemployment and of our railways. Increased trade is the lifeblood of our languishing transportation systems. It is equally the life line which alone can save those who are suffering today through lack of work.

Essential to Progress

"It is not alone because we ourselves believe so strongly 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 of 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 in the fallacies of protectionist doctrines and that Canada wants and expects something very different in the years ahead from what she has experienced in the last two."

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 in the all important question of banking and currency in their relation to credit and prices. Mr. Stevens posed as an authority on the subject. True, he was careful to say that he was speaking not 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.

He Said Little

"I notice that in talking of the great achievements of the Imperial Conference, and asking you to approve of its work, Mr. Stevens was careful to say very little or nothing on the subject of monetary reform or what had been achieved in that direction 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, with reference to one phase only, namely 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-opehation. 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 Are Long Suit

"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 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 and 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 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 system 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 community may be of the greatest service to the community or nation, it continues to have distinct limitations. These, as are inevitable, become the more self-evident in times of depression, such as the present.

Low Interest, Wide Credit

"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 very 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 in our every day life of prices generally, what may be termed as the 'price level.'

"If, other things being equal, prices are high, is 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.

All Feel Effect

"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.

"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. A bank's first duty is to its depositors and shareholders. Thus, it can be seen, that commercial banks may, in pursuit of their own interests, adopt practises which affect prejudicially the interests of the great body of citizens of the country.

"Surely, from the national point of view, such a condition should not be permitted to continue. Such tremendous power 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 Canada 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 exercise a general 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 that private business has developed traditions of public service.

Distinct Limitations

"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 present period of distress is evidence of this.

Credit Control Needed

"It remains true, however, that the present system does not adequately meet the second aspect, namely, the necessity for something in the way 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 one of the few 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.

Done in War Days

"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 obtain 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 banks 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 Canada has now come to a financial stature where it is unreasonable to place this responsibility on profit-making institutions or even on a trained civil service which has no experience in central banking practice.

Present System Inadequate

"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 inadequate 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 monetary administration.

"Such an institution in Canada would, 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 deal with 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 asrect 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 Canada 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.

Canadian National 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 Hon. 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.

Suspicions Confirmed

"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.

"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 employes 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.

No Greater Problem

"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 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 Intercoolonial Railway system and Prince Edward Island Railways, which were under the immediate direction and control of the Federal Department of Railways and Canals.

No Co-Operation

"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.

"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 the way of its highest development and efficiency?

Was It Damned?

"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 everyone 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.

Quotes Mr. Guthrie

"The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, at the time financial critic of the Opposition and a strong 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 Railways 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 Change in Attitude?

"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 railways, and of those charged with its direction and management. There has been nothing too small for criticism. No error of judgment, or questionable act, whether the size of a mole hill or not, 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.

Chaos Reigned

"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.

"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.

Made Worse By Tories

"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 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.

"A shipload of merchandise landed at our ports, and carried possibly

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT THIS SECTION

LITTLE SISTER



"I'se not dest trying to keep things from Muvver but I don't tell her some of the things I do tause I figure it might worry her into spanking me!"

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Black or Tan Oxfords on smart new lasts in popular leathers. Sizes 6 to 11. Take advantage of this opportunity to SAVE!
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At an amazing price for this quality. Choice of boots and oxfords. Sizes to 5½ in the lot.
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Mr. King Outlines Liberal Platform

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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.

Admits Expenditures

"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 the extent of the present depression.

"Will anyone 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 employes 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?

C.P.R. Facts Withheld

"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.

"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.

Objects to Dismissals

"I refer to such matters as the numbers of officials let out, the number of employes dismissed and to some of the changes that have been made in the running schedules of certain Canadian National Railways 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, 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, their services would again be needed as formerly.

Thornton So Advised

"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 rumor that the morale of the railway has been seriously undermined; that no one feels secure, and that employes are thoroughly disheartened. They see much that they cannot begin to understand.

Winnipeg Stop-Over

"Let us 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 12 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 traveling 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.

"It may be that in this and in many like matters there has been nothing done by anyone 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.

C.N.R. as Auxiliary

"It is a curious but undeniable fact that wheras 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 a subordinate or 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 government may introduce now that the Royal Commission on Transportation has made its report, will save the road from anything of the kind.

Tory Remarks Won't Help

"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 Railways 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.

Better Than Interference

"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, 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 the other, and so I think it has been absolutely 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 National Railways under a Liberal Government, and what was said by him still more recently, within the past week, after having had but two years' experience under the present Conservative administration.

"The first quotation is from an article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of July 9, 1929, which was very favorably commented on and to which no exception was taken by any responsible journal in Canada at the time.

No Politics—Sir Henry

"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.'

Bit Different Now

"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 Citizen, the following appears as having been said by Sir Henry in Montreal on September 22 on the subject of political interference 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?

Wants Men Represented

"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 employes 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 employes, the personal service factor, as the others may be of financial and commercial interests.

"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 to give, Labor representation on the board of directors of the Canadian National.

Voiced in Parliament

"It is in accordance with what I said in Parliament last 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 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, management, the community and labor. These four parties may be said to represent the financial, the technical, the commercial, and the personal elements, effective contribution on the part of all of which is essential to the success of any great industrial enterprise.

"To win 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 a foremost aim of Liberal policy."

Unemployment

"I notice that, while members of the government are anxious that you should think only of the representations 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 said. He enumerated a number of schemes which would contribute towards that end.

National Highway

"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 abandoned railroad siding.

"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 means 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 government 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.

$1,000,000 in Ties

"Though Parliament made special provisions for the National Railways in accordance with estimates approved by the railway committee, a contract, involving $1,000,000 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 be 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, by application of closure.

What Liberals Did

"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 Labor 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.

Commission Planned

"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 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 or 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.

Will Plead Again

"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 that 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 vast increase to the public debt.

"While advocating the administration of relief moneys by a national commission, the Liberal Party also advocated an immediate 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

"Of such a character are old age pensions, 75 percent of the burden of which at the present time is borne by the federal administration, and 25 percent by the provinces, though not all of the provinces participate in the scheme. In the same class I 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, employes and the state would all share.

"These are measures which the Liberal Party is not advocating for the first time today, or has been advocating only since the unemployment problem has become the problem it is. They are measures which we advocated and, in part, enacted long ago to help to meet an unemployment situation whenever, as is inevitable, it might arise.

For Jobless Insurance

"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 it finds a place upon the statute books of the Dominion.

"It may be that 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 other fields of social insurance if given adequate support by another Liberal administration, 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; and 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.

Electoral Reform

"Before concluding my remarks, I should like to express my appreciation to Mr. Black and Mr. Cooper on the withdrawal of their candidature, system."

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 sheep's clothing.

"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 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.

Electoral Change Needed

"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.

Alternative Vote and P.R.

"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."

Liberal Stalwarts Greet Their Leader at London



RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING was greeted by his Liberal followers on leaving the Hotel London at London, Ont., for his invasion of the South Huron riding yesterday. Some of the party notables with him are shown above. Left to right, Mr. G. A. P. Brickenden, president of the Western Ontario Liberal Association; Mr. Frank McLachlan, member of the London executive; Mr. King; Mrs. Brickenden, and the Hon. J. C. Elliott, K.C., M.P., former Minister of Public Works. Some Londoners heard Mr. King at Exeter.

Senator's Counsel Will Try and Show That Contract Made

Organization Work

Government Claims He Knew of Alleged Lottery Schemes

By SANDOR S. KLEIN
United Press Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Counsel for Senator James J. Davis, charged with violating lottery laws, planned to offer evidence today that the senator announced in a Moose lodge meeting that he had assigned to others his organization department contract with the order.

SOLD TO OLD FRIENDS

THE government has claimed that as head of that department he knew of an alleged lottery conducted by the order in a series of nation-wide charity balls.

The defense planned to show that Davis announced at a meeting of the Supreme Council, Loyal Order of Moose, in August, 1930, that he had assigned his contract to two other men.

It is the defense's position that Davis relinquished his contract to Fred W. Jones, his admitted financial agent, and Joseph A. Jenkins, whom the senator met and befriended when they worked together in a tin mill several decades ago.

The importance of this phase of the case is further emphasized by the government's position that proceeds from the alleged lotteries which found their way into the organization department's bank accounts really accrued to Davis' benefit since he, in the belief of the prosecution, is the organization department.

BACK DAVIS

Two witnesses testified yesterday they heard Davis announce in Sharon, Pa., in the early fall of 1930 that his candidacy for the United States Senate made it difficult for him to give the organization department any attention and that he had therefore assigned his contract to Jones and Jenkins.

They were William H. Nast, Long Island City, and William M. Smith, of Rochester, N.Y., both members of the supreme council.

Charles J. Margiotti, chief of defense counsel, told the United Press he plans to call Jenkins, one of his most important witnesses, some time today.

Billy Sunday To Speak in Detroit

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Wet and dry organizations began a simultaneous series of campaigns Wednesday to round up voters before the State Prohibition Repeal referendum November 8.

Dry organizations which included the W.C.T.U., the Detroit Council of Churches and the United Dry Campaign Committee announced that Billy Sunday, evangelist, would speak for their cause at a mass meeting in Metropolitan Church on October 12, under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League while wet groups planned forays into the state.

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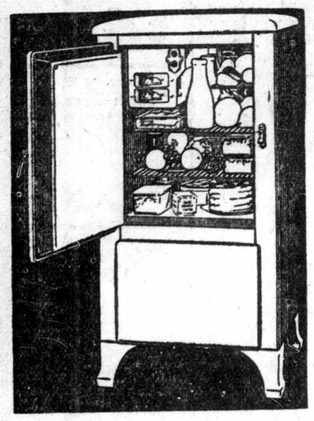

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We hope and trust that we will continue to enjoy the privilege accorded us, in serving you at our Windsor store, as in the past, and assure you the greatest values in high-grade men's and boys' apparel to be obtained anywhere in Canada.

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Minimum Tariff Favor of 50 Per Cent. Proposed by Mackenzie King—Claims Huron By-Election Cannot Pass Upon Conference Achievements Before Announcement of Details of Empire Pacts —Central Rediscount Bank Advocated

OPPOSITION'S ECONOMIC PLATFORM SET FORTH BY LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

SEAFORTH, Sept. 28.—Appealing for preservation of and adherence to the traditional policies of the Liberal Party, "with a deaf ear for talk of non-partisanship," Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, laid down his platform before a large gathering here tonight. The meeting, in a local rink, was held in support of William H. Golding, ex-Mayor of Seaforth, Liberal candidate in the South Huron by-election, which will be decided at the polls next Monday. The vacancy was created by the death of Thomas McMillan, who held the seat for the Liberal Party.



Hon. Mr. King.

Heard by 6,000.

It was Mr. King's second speech today, he having addressed a rally in Exeter this afternoon. It was estimated that the two audiences comprised more than 6,000, nearly half the electorate of South Huron.

Just before the meeting opened the Liberal Leader was the recipient of a bouquet of flowers presented by 10-year-old Helen Chamberlain, who received a kiss with the thanks of the distinguished visitor.

Condemning alleged attempts of the Conservative Party to fight the election on the issue of the Imperial Conference agreements, Mr. King declared it was "an insult to the intelligence of the people" to ask them for endorsation of a document of whose contents they were ignorant.

The Liberal chieftain defended the record of his Government when in office, reiterated his faith and belief in the Canadian National Railways as a great national asset, and decried the "program of detraction and belittling of this nationally owned utility."

Liberals and C.N.R.

He declared that all the evidence indicated the Canadian National had been in a chaotic condition when the Liberal Government came into power in 1921, and that it had been handed over to the succeeding Government in 1930 "a highly efficient national asset." It had been kept absolutely free from political control during that period, but the same could not be said since 1930, he declared.

The Liberal Leader declared that if the Government had any disposition to lower tariffs, "when economic conditions permit," as had been stated by supporters of the Conservative candidate, the time was now, and that they should never have been raised. It would be the Liberal policy to reduce tariffs to the level demanded by the Dunning Budget which was submitted to the people in 1930.

The Liberal Party stood for reduction of interest rates, establishment of a central rediscount bank in Canada, 50 per cent. minimum preference on British goods entering through Canadian ports, abolition of the 3 per cent. excise tax, a national commission on unemployment, revision of the Election Act to provide the alternate vote in single-member constituencies and proportional representation in two-member ridings, declared Mr. King

"Crying for Reform."

The time for these tariff and other reforms, declared Mr. King, was "right now." Conditions in Canada had been "crying aloud for these reforms ever since the present Government took office," he declared. He expressed the belief that the present by-election had been brought on months before it was necessary, because the Government did not want the people to know the facts about the Imperial Conference before voting.

F. G. Sanderson, M.P. for South Perth; Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works; and the candidate, also spoke. The Leader was welcomed by Major J. J. Daley.

Liberalism's Policy.

Immediate revision of the tariffs to the level called for in the Dunning Budget, a 50 per cent. British tariff as a minimum where goods enter through Canadian ports, appointment of a Tariff Advisory Board, and restoration to Parliament of complete control over customs tariffs, were among the policies of the Liberal Party, as enunciated by Mr. King.

There was no reason to delay, said Mr. King, if the present Government had any disposition to lower tariffs. Nor was it necessary to wait for the ratification of Imperial Conference agreements before taking further steps to relieve conditions in Canada.

"While we shall gladly welcome whatever may again give any hope of increasing intra-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," said Mr King. "We may all have perished, to use Mr. Bennett's pet expression, before the change comes," he continued. "At all events I do not intend to follow the example of Colonel Sutherland, speaking on behalf of the Government, and of Mr. Rader at the nomination

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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FIXED PREFERENCE ON BRITISH GOODS, IS LIBERAL POLICY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1.)

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.

Tariff Reduction Demanded.

"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 50 per cent. British preference as a minimum where goods are brought into Canada through Canadian ports; 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 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 tariff 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, by arbitrary exchange valuations and artificial and unwarranted valuations for dumping purposes. These are measures which should not wait upon the approval of any agreement. They are needed and should be effected at once. If they are not effected immediately, the Liberal Party will continue, in season and out of season, in Parliament and out of Parliament, to urge their adoption, and will, if returned to power, see that they are given immediate and no uncertain effect.

Against Excise Duty.

Another barrier to trade that should be immediately removed, and which, if not withdrawn before a Liberal Administration comes into office, will be among the first of recent enactments to disappear, is the so-called 3 per cent. excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada. It is claimed by the present Administration that this excise, which was fixed at 1 per cent. in the first instance and imposed for the first time in 1931, and which in 1932 was increased to 3 per cent., was imposed for purposes of revenue.

"How absurd is an argument of this kind must be apparent when it is realized that this tax on imports is over and above the duties imposed by the tariff schedules, and the valuations for duty purposes, which make it more nearly an additional tax of 4½ per cent.

"May I say that, while the Liberal Party is desirous of promoting intra-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 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 kept within bounds for the masses of the people, that burdens of producer and consumer can be lightened. Moreover, we believe that increased trade alone will serve satisfactorily to solve the most pressing of our national problems today, the problems of unemployment and of our railways. Increased trade is life-blood of our languishing transportation systems. It is equally the lifeline which alone can save those who are suffering today through lack of work.

Freedom of Trade.

"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 that 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 of a multiplicity of restrictions to cause her to wish not 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 in the fallacies of protectionist doctrines, and that Canada wants and expects something very different in the years ahead from what she has experienced in the last two.

"There is another matter which to me it seems 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 Hon. Dr. Manion that this was not done deliberately or that it was not done for political reasons.

"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.

"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.

During Liberal Regime.

"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.

"What has been accomplished in these respects with reference to the C.N.R. 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 virtually all the railways of Canada, except the C.P.R., under Government ownership, operation and control, but the several 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. 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 work we achieved long ere we went out of office in 1931.

"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.

Guthrie Quoted.

"Hon. Hugh Guthrie, at the time financial critic of the Opposition and active leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons, as recently as March, 1929, said: 'In respect, however, to the National Railways, we on this side of the House are all optimists. We look upon that railway as practically our own infant and our own creature. . . .'

"Why, may I ask, all the change of attitude toward the C.N.R. 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 railways, and of many of those charged with its direction and management. There has been nothing too small for criticism. No error of judgment nor questionable act, but the energies of an entire political party have been bent to making it into a mountain of wrong."

"In 1921 virtually 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 among 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.

"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.

Blames Government.

"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 this present fiscal policy is changed.

"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 any one else foreseen the extent of the present depression; yet will any one say that the same is not equally true of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company?

"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 blazen 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.

Winnipeg Stop-Over.

"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.

"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.

"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 C.N.R., which in many respects is Canada's greatest asset, is maintained in all its 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.

Employees' Representation.

"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 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, as the others may be of the financial and commercial interests.

"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.

Monetary Reform.

"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 the subject. True, he was careful to say that he was speaking not so much the mind of the Government as his own mind in what he had to say.

"I notice that in talking of the great achievements of the Imperial Conference, and asking you to approve its work, Mr. Stevens was careful to say very little or nothing on the subject of monetary reform, or what had been achieved in that direction 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 in the last session; that there were some subjects which could be dealt with by individual Governments and countries and 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 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 long to bring forward some of the measures of financial reform which are most needed in our own land.

Central Bank.

"Canada is one of the very few countries of any importance in the world which has not a central national 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 system 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 or the nation, it continues to have distinct limitations. These are inevitable, and become the more self-evident in times of depression, such as the present.

"There are two things which go a long way toward 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. 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.

"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 one of the few 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 toward helping to make credit available at cheap rates of interest. It would provide this fairly 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.

Canadian Representation.

"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 Canada 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.

"I notice that, while members of the Government are anxious that you should think only of the representations 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 appealing 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.

"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 toward 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 abandoned railway siding.

Public Works Stoppage.

"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 means 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 Government 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.

"What there has been of waste and extravagant expenditure in connection with unemployment relief money is something that, probably, will never be 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.

"The administration of all Federal moneys, 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—these 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

(Continued on Page 4.)

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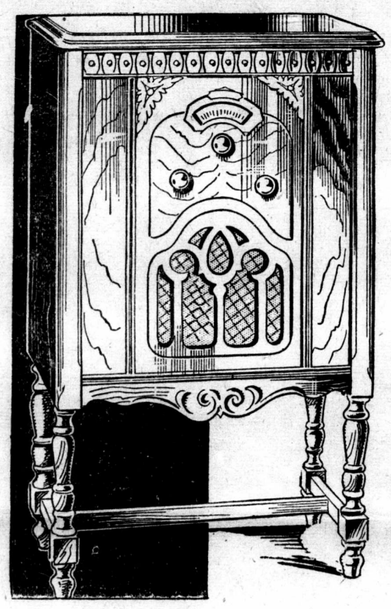

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CENTRAL BANK URGED BY KING AT SEAFORTH

Liberal Leader Declares For Nation-Wide Scheme of Unemployment Insurance

WELCOMED TO EXETER AT AFTERNOON RALLY

D 13888

Favors Alternative Voting and Proportional Representation To Prevent Gerrymandering

BY J. J. DINGMAN

Free Press Staff Reporter

SEAFORTH, Sept. 28.—Entering the South Huron by-election campaign for the first time today, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the federal Liberal party, tonight enunciated a platform of social legislation which he has laid down for his followers throughout the Dominion. In his initial speech in Exeter this afternoon he touched on this platform in brief sentences. Tonight he went into detail. He spoke in the rink here in support of the candidature of William H. Golding, Liberal candidate in the by-election necessitated by the sudden death of Thomas McMillan. Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., West Middlesex, and Mr. Golding also spoke tonight.

Tonight another former member of the King Government entered the campaign for the first time when Hon. James Malcolm, former minister of trade and commerce, spoke from the same platform with Mr. King and Mr. Golding. He expressed pleasure in the conditions of trade when he was minister just as he deplored business conditions today.

Fred G. Sanderson, M.P., North Perth, chief organizer for Ontario of the Liberal party and general manager of the present campaign, was another speaker.

LARGELY ATTENDED

About 3,300 persons turned out to hear the speakers at tonight's meeting, hundreds of them coming in tribute to their mayor, Mr. Golding, manager of the Bell Manufacturing Company here. His company manufactures farm implements.

Mr. King declared that his party favored and would support in Parliament with regard to unemployment:

1. A nation-wide scheme for unemployment insurance.

2. Administration of all federal moneys for unemployment relief by a special national committee.

3. A conference of the Dominion and provinces to revise financial arrangements and to readjust social services to assure wider supervision and control by the Federal Government.

With regard to the electoral laws of the Dominion he suggested far-reaching changes. Te laid down his policy as being in favor of:

1. Change in the system to the alternative vote for single-member ridings and proportionate representation for double-member ridings. This, he maintained, would give divided Liberal, Progressive and Independent thought a chance of making their first, second and third choices.

3. A permanent voters' list, with the state bearing the cost of annual revision.

These changes would prevent, he claimed, gerrymandering of constituencies in redistribution, pointing out

(Continued on Page Eight)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CENTRAL BANK URGED BY KING

Liberal Leader Speaks To Large Crowds At Exeter and Seaforth

(Continued from Page One)

that a redistribution was due at the next session of Parliament.

MONETARY REFORM

With respect also to monetary reform, Mr. King had a suggestion to make which is new to the platform of his party. He said that the present system of banking in Canada was inadequate and urged the establishment of a central bank of rediscount. There are now 30 central banks, he said. The central bank of rediscount he proposed could also take over the monetary functions and responsibilities now exercised by the federal department of finance.

Mr. King dealt at some length with the Canadian National Railways, taking credit for its establishment and for some time its operating profits, and then blaming on the Conservative Government its present unfortunate position. He strongly urged maintenance of the C.N.R. as a unified system, saying it was the country's best asset. He declared that the C. N. R. should be given a "fair chance" to compete with the C.P.R. His railway references constituted one of the chief parts of his speech, and he went thoroughly into the history of the institution of the system.

Dealing with unemployment, Mr. King said: "I notice that, while members of the Government are anxious that you should think only of the representations concerning the conference agreements which they have been asking of you, they have carefully avoided saying anything on the problem of unemployment, which was the problem for which the present administration, when appealing 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 everyone, work, not doles. He enumerated a number of schemes which would contribute towards that end.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY

"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 abandoned railroad siding.

"It was the former 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.

"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.

"While advocating the administration of relief moneys by a national commission, the Liberal party also advocated an immediate 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 civil 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.

UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE

"Of such a character were old age pensions, 75 per cent. of the burden of which at the present time is borne by the federal administration and 25 per cent. by the provinces, though not all of the provinces participate in the scheme. In the same class, I would be prepared to place a national scheme of insurance against unemployment, to be worked out between the Dominion and provinces on a dontributory basis, in whirh the industries, employees and the state would all share.

"The administration of all federal moneys appropriated for unemployed relief by a national committee appointed especially for the purpose, a conference of the Domision and the provinces to revise their financial arrangements and to readjust social services in a manner which will insure wider supervision and control by the Federal Government, the establishment of a national system of unemployment relief, 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," said Mr. King.

"The events of the last few years indcate the Finance Act was a sound measure, but Canada has now come t on financial status where it is unreasonabe to place this responsibility on profit-making institutions or even on an untrained civil service which has no experience in central banking practice," the Liberal leader continued. "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 inadequate 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 monetary administration. Such an institution in Canada would, 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 deal with 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.

MONETARY QUESTION

"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."

With reference to the Canadian National the Liberal chieftain said: "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 whole-hearted 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 than there was abounding faith on the part of al in the future of the enterprise and an eagerness on the part of al to serve and advance its interests.

"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 in 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 conditions.

"The suggestion that I 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 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 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. These four parties may be said to represent the financial, the commercial, the technical and the personal elements, the effective of contribution on the part of all of which is essential to the success of any great industrial enterprise. To win that 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 a foremost sign of Liberal policy," said Mr. King.

HON. J. C. ELLIOTT

Mr. Elliott in his speech said, in part:

"When we picked Mr. Golding out as candidate at the convention, he was looked upon as a hard-working man. Since that time he has become, judging from the speeches of his opponent and those who have been speaking on his behalf a member of that class called manufacturers, and I assume that before the polls close on Monday next he will have become, not only a manufacturer, but a wealthy capitalist. Now, who are finding all this fault with Mr. Golding because he works for a manufacturer and is not a farmer? First of all, his opponent, who talks as if he would never thing of voting for anyone but a farmer, do you think he means it? Did he vote for the late Tom McMillan, one of the best farmers who ever lived in the good County of Huron, when he was opposed by men who were not farmers. Who has Mr. Rader representing him in this campaign? Are they all farmers?

"I see that he has selected as his spokesman in this campaign Hon. Mr. Manion, a doctor; Hon. Mr. Stevens, a broker; Mr. George Spotton, proprietor of a chain of business colleges, and Hon. Mr. Sutherland, another doctor. I am afraid that if Mr. Rader put up that kind of an argument to Hon. aJmes Thomas he would apply to it exactly the terms he applied to Mr. Rader's leader's arguments at the imperial conference in 1930.

"When Hon. Dr. Manion spoke at Exeter a week ago one would have expected that he would have told the electors of this riding something of the record of the Government of which he was a member. Government members sometimes do that. No doubt many of his hearers would have liked to hear him tell how his Government had kept that tremendous flock of promises which they made during the last election campaign. I have here extracts from the report of his speech contained in The London Free Press. I see that 'Hon. R. J. Manion, speaking at Exeter says the eyes of the whole commonwealth are trained on this Western Ontario riding, where voters have the first opportunity to make pronouncement on agreements of world importance signed at recent imperial conference at Ottawa.'

"I have also an extract from the report in the same organ of the meeting held in Seaforth two nights later by Hon. Mr. Stevens, a colleague of Hon. Dr. Manion. He also stated that 'the people of South Huron were soon to choose a man to represent them in Parliament. In doing so he believed they should elect Mr. Rader and indorse the Bennett Government and its trade agreements made at the imperial conference.'

"The report also says: 'Mr. Stevens said he could not reveal terms of the imperial conference treaties.' Did you ever hear such an argument? Responsible ministers of the crown pointing it out as the duty of the South Huron electors to vote to indorse agreements the terms of which the minister of trade and commerce could not reveal?" Mr. Elliott exclaimed.

MAKES PREDICTION

EXETER, Sept. 28.—A national government in Canada to deal with such matters as the C. N. R. and the agreements reached at the imperial economic conference might be demanded by the Conservative Government at the next session of Parliament, in the opinion of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada. To a crowd of something over 1,500 persons gathered in the Exeter rink, Mr. King expressed the opinion that the cries to "take the C. N. R. and imperial conference out of politics" would lead to a demand for the formation of a national government to deal with these matters.

"You keep four eyes open and see if I'm not right," he exclaimed. This brief reference concluded his remarks on this question.

Mr. King dealt extensively mith the tariff policies of both Conservative and Liberal parties, and enunciated the policy of the latter as: First, downward revision of tariffs to the 1930 level; second, sweeping 50 per cent. British preference; third, a tariff and taxation advisory board to be immediately reconstituted, proceedings to be public; fourth, control of Parliament of all customs tariffs.

Touching on other matters of public interest in his first public utterance since the conclusion of the imperial conference, Mr. King said the Conservative use of the incompleted conference agreements as political material was "an insult to the intelligence." Nobody would know until Parliament had the full facts before it what would really happen. This by-election, he claimed, was brought on so early because the Conservatives were afraid to wait for the tabling of the agreements. Nothing could be lost, he said, by voting for the Liberal candidate, because the conference agreements would be voted through Parliament by a Conservative majority, regardless of what happened in South Huron on Monday.

OMINOUS SIGN

He referred to the resignations from the British Government as an ominous sign.

Mr. King arrived here early and had lunch at the home of Albert Traquair. The Zurich Band from Zurich had been engaged to parade the streets and draw the crowds. The main streets had a festive appearance, with flags flying. The stores declared a half holiday. Mr. King arrived at the hall on time, but other speakers occupied more than two hours in preliminaries. The platform also was buntinx-bedecked, with pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. King on each side.

B. F. Beavers, of Exeter, former warden of Huron, acted as chairman.

B. M. Francis, reeve of Exeter, a political opponent, presented Mr. King with an illuminated address of welcome on behalf of the town, remarking it was his third visit. Mr. King, in thanking him, said he was very grateful to the spirit shown, and offered to make Mr. Francis comfortable in the Liberal party.

On the platform were Mrs. J. C. Gardiner, mother of ex-Premier J. G. Gardiner, of Saskatchewan, and John Essery, Owen Geiger, Nelson Parliament, M. W. Rossie, F. G. Sanderson, M.P., North Perth, Elgin, and W. G. Medd, Progressive M.L.A. for South Huron. The crowd did not number more than 1,500, and the Liberal leader was greeted with scattered hand-clapping as he entered the hall.

Mr. Golding made his speech, followed by Thomas Donnelly, M.P., of Willow Bunch, Sask.

TAKING CREDIT

Touching on the imperial conference, Mr. King claimed it was of Liberal origin, going back into Canadian political history. He claimed that the only issue in this by-election was the record of the former Liberal Government which had reduced debt and taxation, and the record of the Bennet Government since 1930, when taxes, debt and unemployment had increased.

Conservative ministers speaking in this constituency had tried to evade the real issue, said the Liberal chieftain. He said that they had overlooked the broken promises of the Government since it had assumed office in 1930. They overlooked the impasse into which the Government had flung the empire by ruining the Imperial Conference of 1930.

"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.

CHARGES ISSUE CREATED

"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.

"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.

"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 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 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?

DIFFERENT APPEAL

"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 are on 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.

"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 seek to 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 to have some opportunity afforded them in which to give expression to their respective point of view. I might add that co-operation is possible only where it is permitted and where essential policies are not wholly at variance with each other. The most alarming features 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 imposition and restriction and to the fears engendered by legislative and administrative acts for which the present administration is wholly and solely responsible.

HITS TARIFF INCREASES

"Col. Sutherland, 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 anyone 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 which it raised to such amazing heights in the tariff walls they erected. Col. Sutherland says they will lower them as soon as economic considerations permit. I say that economic conditions demanded that they should never have been raised in 1930 or since."

TRADE AND TARIFFS

Dealing with trade and tariffs Mr. King said:

"While we shall gladly welcome whatever may again give any hope of increasing interempire 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. Raden 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.

RAPS EXCISE DUTY

"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 three per cent. excise duty imposed upon all goods coming into Canada. It is claimed by the present administration that this excise, which was fixed at one per cent. in the first instance and instituted for the first time in 1931, and which was increased to three per cent. 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 tar schedules, which are already so hi as to have caused the tariff as revenue producing agency to be than half the value it formerly wa

A mere reading of those portio the trade agreements which ha ready been made public must m apparent that everything will upon the interpretation to be certain of the provisions which include. Where there is doub the meaning of any of these sions the Liberal party tak view that they should be gi interpretation which will mos tively serve to increase trade eliminate what may be regard obstacles to its freer flow. Wh in the way of assurance with to freedom from interfere preserving certainty and sta conceded to countries of the Empire, we believe should ceded as respects trade wit tries.

"Finally may I say tha Liberal party is desirou ing interimperial trade possible, and to find as as may be possible wit Empire, the Liberal p that what Canada nee else is world markets, a end she should be free all times to enter int trade agreements base mediate tariff schedu country which may trade with us on such

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"Il n'y a aucune raison de tarder davantage dit M. King, si le gouvernement actuel a quelques velléités de diminuer les tarifs pas plus qu'il n'est nécessaire d'attendre la ratification des accords de la conférence impériale avant de prendre d'autres mesures pour remédier aux conditions d'attendre que les conditions moins ment dans le pays.

::Bien que nous tous soyons disposés à accueillir avec joie tout indice d'espoir que le commerce interimpérial augmentera ou par soit par suite des accords conclus à la conférence économique ou par d'autres moyens, je ne crois pas qu'il soit nécessaire, quel que soit le parti politique, d'attendre d'en savoir davantage sur ces accords pour dire aux électeurs de Huron-Sud exactement ce que doit être sa politique concernant notre commerce, et encore moins d'attendre qeu les conditions changent pour qu'un parti annonce ce qu'il se propose de faire.

"Nous pourrons tous avoir péri, pour me servir de l'expression favorite de M. Bennett, avant qu'un changement ne survienne. En tout cas, je n'ai pas l'intention de suivre l'exemple du colonel Sutherland, parlant au nom du gouvernement, et de M. Rader, lors de l'assemblée de la nomination lundi dernier, et de vous dire que nous n'avons aucun désir de maintenir les hauts tarifs et que nous les abaisserons dès que les conditions économiques le permettront.

ABAISSEMENT TARIFAIRE

" Je tiens à dire immédiatement que le parti libéral au Canada n'a jamais, en aucune occasion, eu confiance en l'efficacité des hauts tarifs. Notre opinion est que les conditions économiques non seulement permettent mais exigent—par rapport au comerce mondial—une réduction immédiate et substantielle des droits de douanes et, enfin d'accorder uen plus grande liberté commerciale dans l'empire britannique, une augmentation absolue de la préférence britannique.

"Je répéterai aujourd'hui ce que jj'ai dit à Winnipeg avant l'ouverture de la dernière session du Parlement que le tarif canadien doit être immédiatement abaissé le niveau qu'il tenait quand le parti libéral fut chassé du pouvoir en 1930, en d'autres termes, à un niveau équivalent à celui établi par le budget Dunning; qu'il devrait y avoir une préférence britannique d'au moins 50 pour cent quand les produits sont importés au Canada par des ports canadiens; qu'une commission consultative du tarif et de l'impôt doit être immédiatement reconstitué; que ces délibérations devraient être publiques; que les questions qu'on lui soumettra ne doivent pas seulement intéresser les manufacturiers de Grande-Bretagne, mais que toutes les classes du Canada, consommateurs, producteurs, aussi bien que ceux qui s'intéressent à la manufacture des produits, que ce soit au Canada ou en Grande-Bretagne, devraient avoir le droit de comparaître devant cette commission et d'être entendus pour discuter les tarifs existants ou ceux qu'on veut imposer.

"Un pas également, sinon plus important qu'il importe de faire dans le moment est de restaurer le contrôle complet du Parlement sur les droits douaniers et sur toute autre forme d'impôts et leur administration en conformité avec la volonté et l'intention du Parlement. En d'autres mots, ce qu'il faut est de mettre fin à toute législation tarifaire par simples arrêtés ministériels, de mettre fin à toute abolition de la volonté et de l'intention du parlement par des décrets de ministères et des règlements rédigés de façon arbitraire par l'échange d'évaluations artificielles et ne reposant sur rien, dans le but de susciter le "dumping".

"Voilà des mesures qui devraient être approuvées sans délai. Elles s'imposent et devraient être mises en force incessamment. Sinon, le parti libéral continuera, bon an bal an, à la Chambre ou sur les places publiques, à revendiquer, à réclamer leur adoption et il verra s'il revient au pouvoir, à leur donner force de loi immédiate et absolue.

BARRIERE DOUANIERE

"Une autre barrière au commerce qui devrai têtre immédiatement abolie et qui, si elle ne l'est pas avant qu'une administration libérale prenne le pouvoir sera une des premières à l'être, est le soi-disant droit de douane de 3 pour cent imposé sur toute marchandise entrant au Canada. L'administration actuelle prétend que ce droit de douane, qui fut d'abord fixé à un pour cent et imposé pour la première fois en 1931, et qui en 1932 fut augmenté à 3 pour cent, fut établi dans le but de créer de nouveaux revenus.

"Nous croyons qu'au cours des deux dernières années le Canada a suffisamment subi l'expérience des pernicieux effets de voir ses frontières bloquées par de hautes murailles tarifaires et par la multiplicité des restrictions pour désirer maintenant de ne plus souffrir davantage des impositions qu'il eut à subir depuis que l'administration actuelle est au pouvoir.

"Nous croyons que le peuple canadien a eu sa leçon des fallacieuses doctrines protectionnistes et que le Canada veut et attend quelque chose de bien différent de ce qu'il a expérimenté au cours des deux dernières années.

"On peut voir combien absurde peut être un tel argument quand on réalise que cet impôt sur les importations est en plus des droits douaniers imposés par l'échelle des différents tarifs, ce qui porte cet impôt à une taxe additionnelle de 4½ pour cent.

"Permettez-moi de dire que le parti libéral, tout désireux qu'il soit de promouvoir le plus possible le commerce interimpérial et de trouver le plus de marchés possibles dans l'empire, croit que le Canada a surtout et par dessus tout besoin de marché mondiaux et qu'à cette fin il doit être libre et prêt en tout temps à négocier des traités avec tout pays qui serait prêt à entrer en pourparlers avec nous. Nous croyons que nous trouverons des marchés étrangers et que ces marchés se développeront seulement si nous manifestons notre désir de traiter avec les autres pays.

"Nous croyons aussi que c'est seulement par une plus grande liberté commerciale que le coût de la vie se tiendra dans des limites raisonnables pour la masse du peuple, que le producteur comme le consommateur pourront être soulagés de bien des fardeaux. Bien plus, nous croyons que seul l'expansion commerciale servira de façon satisfaisante à solutionner le plus pressant de nos problèmes nationaux actuels, celui du chômage et celui des chemins de fer. L'expansion commerciale est le sang qui vivifiera nos systèmes languissants de transports. C'est également la seule planche de salut pour ceux qui souffrent aujourd'hui du manque de travail.

La liberté commerciale

"Mais ce n'est pas seulement parce que nous-mêmes croyons si fermement à l'expansion de notre commerce comme moyen de solutionner les problèmes canadiens que nous insistons avec tant de force sur ce point, mais c'est parce que nous croyons plus en la liberté du commerce qu'en ses restrictions et que c'est aussi ce dont l'univers a besoin pour le progrès et la paix du monde.

Les chemins de fer

Il y a une autre question que je trouve étrange qu'un des ministres de la Couronne ait jugé bon de soulever dans cette élection partielle et c'est celle des chemins de fer nationaux. L'hon. Dr. Manion peut difficile prétendre qu'il ne l'a pas fait délibérément et que ce ne fut pas pour des motifs politiques.

"Il est d'autant plus extraordinaire qu'il l'ait fait que tout le problème ferroviaire a été l'objet d'une enquête et d'un rapport par une commission royale, nommé par le gouvernement dont il est un des membres, et que lors de son discours le rapport de la commission n'avait pas encore été rendu public.

"Mais l'intervention du Dr. Manion me force à faire allusion à ce sujet et à certaines insinuations dont fourmille son discours.

"Je ne crois pas me tromper en disant que pendant toute l'administration libérale, il n'y eut pas d'entreprise dont le peuple canadien ne tira plus grand orgueil, n'estima pas avec autant de prix comme d'un patrimoine national, comme les chemins de fer nationaux.

"Ce qui fut accompli est d'autant plus digne de mention que lorsque le gouvernement libéral vint au pouvoir il n'y avait pas de problème comparable en importance à celui des chemins de fer.

"Le gouvernement libéral se trouvait en présence d'un immense réseau sous le contrôle du gouvernement, mais désorganisé et presque en détresse. Bien des gens alors conseillait au gouvernement de se défaire d'un tel fardeau, si on pouvait trouver des financiers disposés à l'assumer. C'est en face de ce problème que se trouva le parti libéral en 1921 et c'est de ce chaos qu'il s'efforca de créer un système ferroviaire qui ferait l'orgueil du peuple canadien et c'est cette tâche énorme que nous

à suivre à la page 3

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"Je répéterai aujourd'hui ce que j'ai dit à Winnipeg avant l'ouverture de la dernière session du Parlement que le tarif canadien doit être immédiatement abaissé [illegible] tenant quatre buts [illegible] ce qui devrait être fait [illegible] termes, à un niveau équivalent à celui établi par le budget Dunning; qu'il devrait y avoir une préférence britannique d'au moins 50 pour cent quand les produits sont importés au Canada par ses ports canadiens; qu'une commission consultative du tarif et de l'impôt doit être immédiatement reconstituée; que ces délibérations devraient être publiques; que les questions qu'on lui soumettra ne doivent pas seulement intéresser les manufacturiers de Grande-Bretagne mais que toutes les classes du Canada, consommateurs, producteurs aussi bien que ceux qui s'intéressent à la manufacture des produits, que ce soit au Canada ou en Grande-Bretagne, devraient avoir le droit de comparaître devant cette commission et d'être entendus pour discuter le tarifs existant ou ceux qu'on veut imposer.

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"Voilà des mesures qui devraient être approuvées sans [illegible] par tout parti et personne [illegible] ce nécessairement sur la [illegible] al entendra les [illegible] Chambre où [illegible] a entendu [illegible] tion et il sera [illegible] à leur somme [illegible] et au plus

BARRIERE DOUANIERE

"Une [illegible] que de ces [illegible] la et que [illegible] qu'une adoption [illegible] le pouvoir sera une des premières à l'être, est le soi-disant droit de douane de 2 pour cent imposé sur toute marchandise entrant au Canada. L'administration actuelle prétend que ce droit de douane, qui fut d'abord fixé à un pour cent et imposé pour la première fois en 1931, et qui en 1932 fut augmenté à 2 pour cent, fut établi dans le but de créer de nouveaux revenus.

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La liberté commerciale

"Mais ce n'est pas en fermant [illegible] que nous croyons et fermement à l'expansion de notre commerce comme moyen de solutionner les problèmes canadiens que nous [illegible] c'est [illegible] pour le [illegible]

Les chemins de fer

"Il y a une autre question que je trouve étrange qu'un ministre de la Couronne ait jugé bon de soulever dans cette élection partielle et c'est celle des chemins de fer nationaux. L'hon. Dr. Manion peut différer prétendre qu'il ne l'a pas fait délibérément et que ce ne fut pas pour le motif politique.

"Il est d'autant plus extraordinaire qu'il l'ait fait que tout le problème ferroviaire a été l'objet d'une enquête et d'un rapport par une commission royale nommée par le gouvernement dont il est un des membres, et que lors de son discours le rapport de la commission n'avait pas encore été rendu public.

"Mais l'intervention de l'hon. Dr. Manion me force à faire allusion à ce sujet et à certaines déclarations dont [illegible] discours.

"Je ne veux pas me tromper en disant que pendant toute l'administration [illegible] ne s'est jamais [illegible] avec autant de [illegible] comme [illegible] un [illegible] national.

[illegible] libéral a trouvé [illegible] que [illegible] gouvernement [illegible] presque [illegible] sur [illegible] de [illegible] sur [illegible] en 1931

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CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

L'HON. M. KING RECLAME LA REVISION TARIFAIRE

suite de la première page

avons accomplie longtemps avant de quitter le pouvoir en 1931.

Ce fut notre oeuvre

"Comme tous le savent, on fit face à la situation et on s'efforça de la solutionner avec les moyens les plus efficaces. Avec quel résultat? Avec un résultat tel, comme je l'ai dit tout à l'heure, que le parti tory, dès la session de 1929 chercha à s'en attirer tout le crédit.

"L'hon. Hugh Guthrie, alors critique financier de l'Opposition, et leader actif de l'Opposition conservatrice à la Chambre des communes, disait en mars 1929: "Au sujet, toutefois, du chemin de fer national, nous, de ce coté-ci de la Chambre, sommes tous optimistes. Nous regardons ce chemin de fer comme pratiquement notre enfant et notre propre créature..."

"Pourquoi alors — je vous le demande — ce changement total d'attitude vis-à-vis les chemins de fer nationaux depuis que l'administration actuelle est au pouvoir? Les détractions n'ont pas cessé contre ce réseau et plusieurs venant de la bouche même de ceux qui étaient chargés de sa direction et de son administration. Les moindres petites choses ont servi à la critique. On n'a pas parlé d'erreur de jugement, d'actes d'une nature douteuse, mais toutes les énergies d'un parti politique tout entier ont servi à dresser une montagne d'erreurs contre les administrateurs de ce chemin de fer.

"En 1921, pratiquement tout ce qui relevait des chemins de fer nationaux était dans un état de banqueroute et de démoralisation. Le chaos régnait. Le matériel était ou vétuste ou dans un état irréparable. Aucune coordination n'existait entre les divers réseaux de l'Etat. Il n'y avait pas d'unité: partout le dédoublement des voies, avec la diminution du nombre des voyageurs et des marchandises comme conséquences inévitables, tandis que le coût d'administration montait toujours. Aujourd'hui, le C.N.R. est un réseau aussi beau que dans n'importe quel autre pays..... du moins, c'est ce qu'il était il y a deux ans.

"Le fait que depuis quelque temps les chemins de fer nationaux ont roulé à perte n'est pas une raison pour qu'on les condamne seuls. Ce fut également le sort infortuné du Pacifique Canadien comme de tous les autres chemins de fer du continent américain. Il est inévitable qu'une période de dépression, qui affecte de façon si adverse le commerce, se fasse aussi sentir dans les recettes des chemins de fer avant toute autre compagnie.

La Cause du Mal

"Mais bien que le C. N. R. et le C. P. R. ont partagé le destin communs aux autres réseaux, il est certain que ni l'un ni l'autre n'auraient subi tant de diminution de revenus si la politique de restrictions et de prohibitions commerciales de l'administration actuelle n'avait pas été ce qu'elle est. Si on avait permis au commerce d'importation comme d'exportation de s'écouler par les canaux qui s'offraient naturellement à lui, le problème ferroviaire au Canada n'aurait pas été aussi grave qu'il l'est actuellement et il ne sera pas réglé tant que la politique fiscale actuellement ne changera pas.

"Il est vrai qu'il y eut des dépenses pour les hôtels, pour les navires du gouvernement, pour les gares pendant les années de grande prospérité, dépenses qu'on ne tolère plus aujourd'hui et qu'on n'aurait certes pas entreprises si on avait pu prédire cette crise. Mais qui a pu la prévoir?

"Je tiens simplement à dire que le parti libéral s'enorgueillit du réseau du Canadien National, s'enorgueillit de ce qui fut accompli par Sir Henry Thornton et son bureau de direction à qui le gouvernement du jour donna toute la liberté voulue, affranchie de tout contrôle politique, et que le parti libéral a l'intention de voir à ce que le réseau de l'Etat soit maintenu dans toute son intégrité comme réseau indépendant appartenant à l'Etat, mais ayant tous les droits et tous les devoirs d'un chemin de fer appartenant à des particuliers, sans intervention politique. Ce fut la politique du parti libéral en 1921 et elle n'a pas changé.

L'HON M KING

"Les ministres et les autres orateurs dans cette campagne électorale ont dit que le parti libéral n'avait pas parlé de la Conférence. J'ai déjà dit pourquoi et je pense que le parti tory doit remercier sa bonne étoile de ce que certains aspects de la Conférence ne soient pas discutés dans cette campagne. Car, ceux qui vivent dans une maison de verre ne doivent pas lancer de pierres aux voisins!

REFORME MONETAIRE

"Un des sujets auxquels on fit souvent allusion aux Communes est celui de la réforme monétaire . M. Stevens s'est posé comme une autorité en la matière. Il est vrai qu'il avait pris la précaution de dire qu'il ne parlait pas au nom du gouvernement, mais qu'il voulait se contenter de donner son opinion personnelle sur cette question.

"Je remarque aussi qu'en parlant des grands faits acomplis par la Conférence impériale, M. Stevens a aussi pris la précaution de dire fort peu de chose sur la réforme monétaire, pas plus que de nous dire ce qui avait été accompli en ce sens par la Conférence grâce à l'initiative du Canada. Il a bien fait de faire cette restriction pour la bonne raison que la Conférence, comme vous le savez tous, a laissé la question de la réforme monétaire là où il l'avait trouvée. C'est dire qu'on n'y a pas touché.

On a jugé plutôt de référer ce problème à une conférence économique mondiale.

Conférences après conférences, tout n'est que conférences pour l'administration actuelle. Seul le Ciel sait quand une conférence internationale donnera à l'Univers la solution du problème si controversé des échanges monétaires et du crédit. Si l'Univers est assez fortuné pour en arriver à une fin aussi utopique, restera à savoir quel pays, le gouvernement canadien y compris, sera disposé à faire alors des recommandations qui seront soumises à cette conférence. Mais je ne crois pas qu'on doive nous inciter à attendre aussi longtemps pour mettre de l'avant certaines réformes financières dont notre pays à un urgent besoin à l'heure qu'il est.

PLACE AU CREDIT

"Mais il est deux choses qui peûvent aider un pays à sortir de la dépression. L'un est un taux d'intérêt plus bas, l'autre une plus grande extension de crédit. Ce qu'il faut aujourd'hui c'est du crédit à un intérêt modique. Mais, pour ce qui est de la réforme monétaire, il faudra agir à la lumière de la plus haute expérience. Là-dessus, nous avons heureusement l'expérience des autres pays. Le Canada est le seul pays qui n'a pas de banque nationale d'escompte. Cette banque permettrait au commerce d'obtenir du crédit à un taux très peu élevé. Cette banque pourrait accepter des valeurs de tout repos et donner de l'argent en retour, argent qui serait fourni par le gouvernement qui serait en relations directes avec cette banque.

UNE BANQUE CENTRALE

Ceci m'amènerait à parler de l'aspect international d'une banque centrale canadienne. On discute actuellement des problèmes monétaires dans les conférences mondiales. A ces conférences les pays et les banques sont représentés. Pourquoi le Canada ne le serait-il pas? C'est cette année que l'on doit amender la loi des banques. Ce serait donc le temps d'instituer cette réforme dont le parti libéral se fera le parrain en Chambre, réforme dont il fera un des grands articles de son programme politique.

220—

LE CHOMAGE

"Quant à la question du chômage, on sait que c'est avec elle que le parti tory est monté au pouvoir en promettant aux électeurs une solution immédiate de ce problème. La façon dont ce problème a été réglé est trop connue pour insister.

"M. Bennett avait promis aux sans-travail qu'il leur trouverait de l'ouvrage à chacun d'eux, qu'il n'établirait pas la *dole* et il avait énuméré différents moyens d'arriver à cette fin.

"L'un de ces moyens était la construction d'une route nationale de l'Atlantique au Pacifique. On a déjà dépensé plusieurs millions pour l'avancement de la construction de cette route nationale, mais dans la plupart des cas, le travail a été discontinué, lorsqu'on ne l'a pas fait dans des districts absolument déserts.

"A la dernière session, le premier ministre nous a dit que le gouvernement n'avait pas l'intention de continuer sa politique de contribution à des travaux de secours. On nous avait demandé de voter $20,000,000 pour aider les municipalités à entreprendre des travaux de ce genre. C'était à la session spéciale de 1930. Mais aux sessions de 1931 et 1932, le gouvernement nous a prévenus que le montant nécessaire aux travaux prévus était incalculable et qu'il désirait obtenir un chèque en blanc pour pourvoir à des secours directs.

GASPILLAGE EHONTE

"Dire le gaspillage et les dépenses extravagantes entraînés par les secours aux chômeurs est virtuellement impossible. Le gouvernement n'a pas trouvé au chômage d'autre solution que la dépense des deniers publics, avec l'autorisation du Parlement c'est vrai, mais en certains cas l'application du règlement de clôture.

"On a ignoré trop longtemps l'urgence qu'il y a d'étudier trois questions importantes: l'administration de tous les revenus provinciaux appropriés pour fins de secours aux chômeurs par un comité national créé spécialement à cette fin; la tenue d'un congrès du Dominion et des provinces en vue d'un rajustement de leurs accords financiers réciproques et la réorganisation des sociétés de secours de façon à assurer au gouvernement fédéral un contrôle plus général et plus efficace des octrois qu'il dispense; l'institution d'un régime national d'assurance-chômage. Ces trois questions restent les plus importants objectifs de la politique libérale.

L'UNION LIBERALE

"Avant de terminer mes observations, j'aimerais à remercier MM. Black et Cooper du retrait de leur candidature. Je tiens à féliciter ceux qui leur auraient promis leur concours d'avoir adopté ce point de vue que la lutte devant se faire principalement sur une question de tarif, il convenait de ne laisser aux prises que les deux soi-disant "vieux" partis politiques. Il devient, je crois, de plus en plus apparent que les forces libérales, progressistes et indépendantes, partagent bien des vues en commun et qu'elles s'unissent à coup sûr contre le torysme et toutes les forces réactionnaires.

La prétention des "tories" à ne pas pratiquer le favoritisme ne les rend pas moins dangereux que les loups dans des peaux de brebis.

"Il devient de plus en plus clair que, malgré la variété des nuances de l'opinion libérale sur des questions de moindre importance, il importe que tous les libéraux se groupent sur des questions de principes et de politique essentielles en ce temps de reconstruction sociale. Autrement, les efforts de tous et de chacun seront vains."



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HOTEL
Windsor

WLMK

Oct 3, 1932.

Canadian Press D 19891

Mr. King in Opposition - 1930-35

Mr. King's statement on results of by-election in South Huron,

Oct. 3, 1932.

The government, in an endeavour to exploit to the full the sentiment of hope and expectancy aroused by the recent Imperial Economic Conference, put forth every effort to make the Conference and its results the sole issue in the South Huron by-election. It claimed that the voice of South Huron would be the voice of all Canada with respect to the agreements concluded. No less than four ministers of the crown, who participated in the campaign, stated that the eyes of the nation and of the Empire were trained expectantly upon the constituency.

The Liberal party claimed the real issue to be the policies and the record of the present administration since its assumption of office, including the government's part in the Imperial Economic Conferences of 1930 and 1932.

In reflecting upon the decisive character of the verdict given to-day, the government itself may say which of the issues was uppermost in the minds of the electors, and how far the result is of nation-wide and Empire-wide significance. One thing the electors of South Huron have placed beyond all doubt, and that is, where the government itself and its policies stand in the eyes of the people.

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Sept 29/32

Border Cities Star

Mr. King

D 19892

The Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King had an excellent opportunity in his speeches at Exeter and Seaforth yesterday and the reports of these addresses indicate that he made the most of it.

The Liberal leader was speaking in the South Huron by-election campaign, a contest that is being staged to fill a vacancy created by the death of Mr. Thomas McMillan, who was Liberal M.P. for the riding for several years. Voting takes place next Monday, October 3.

Boiled down to a few words, Mr. King's address was a criticism of the Government for trying to make the recent Imperial Conference an issue of the by-election and for maintaining a tariff structure higher than anything else in our history—a structure, Mr. King said, that had effectively strangled the trade of the Dominion and contributed much toward intensifying the effects of a world-wide depression. He argued that the Liberal policy of lower tariffs and extended British preference was much superior, that it would have aided, instead of hindered, the country's battle against depression. And in this connection he seized the occasion, once more, to vigorously defend the principles of the oft-debated Dunning Budget of 1930.

"The disastrous effects of the policies adopted by the present Government," the Liberal chief told his Exeter audience, "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."

In a recent editorial we discussed the protest of the Toronto Globe and certain other newspapers against the injection of the Imperial Conference into the South Huron by-election. We expressed the view that it would be desirable to keep this subject out, but at the same time we doubted the practicability of barring from politics something that is essentially *political*. In his address yesterday Mr. King called attention to the fact that he has studiously refrained from discussing the Conference in a political way. At the same time he protested against its inclusion in the campaign by Mr. Manion, Mr. Stevens and other Conservative speakers. One of his strongest points then followed. It was briefly this: The actual details of the agreement between Canada, Britain and the other nations have yet to be revealed. Parliament is being called next month to receive these details and to pass upon them. South Huron, in common with the rest of the country, is still in the dark as to whether the agreements will be of benefit to us. Yet a by-election is being held only a few days before the opening of Parliament and the voters are being asked to support the Government because it has made certain agreements that

given by Conservative speakers on that occasion.

As Mr. King sees the fight in South Huron, the issue is a comparison of the record of the Bennett Government and of preceding Liberal administrations. He believes that the high tariff, "blasting" policies of the present Prime Minister are not the thing for Canada and that they have hurt rather than helped the country. He declares that the tendency of Canada should be toward lower rather than higher customs walls. He argues for the development of more trade within the Empire, but has no time for policies based upon the exclusion of business with nations outside the Empire.

All in all, as we said at the beginning, we think that the Liberal leader made the most of his opportunity at Exeter and Seaforth yesterday, and perhaps the best demonstration of his good judgment was found in the moderate language and general good taste that governed the whole utterance.

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This is important. If the Government desired a real test of public sentiment on the details of the Imperial Conference agreements it should have delayed the South Huron by-election until after those details had been made public. A vote on Monday next will not be a clear-cut decision on Conference results.

The Government's purpose is clear, of course. It hopes to cash in on general enthusiasm. That is why the by-election was called so hurriedly, why the Ministry lost no time in giving the voters of South Huron an opportunity to choose a new representative. Other constituencies, as Mr. King noted yesterday, have not been treated so handsomely.

The hurry-up by-election also gives the Liberals the opportunity to say that the Government is afraid to submit the details of Conference results to the people. Mr. King puts it this way: "There would appear to be only one explanation (of the Cabinet's haste.) 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 are published and discussion takes place 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."

It must be admitted that this is reasonable argument. Certainly it was not inappropriate for the Liberal leader to mention promises in this connection, for he devoted a good deal of attention to the Conservative campaign of 1930 and the pledges

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Montreal Gazette

MR. KING SEEKING ALLIES.

In the course of his speech at Seaforth last week Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie King made an open bid for an alliance of Liberals, Progressives and Independents as the only means of fighting what he describes as Toryism with any hope of success. He is reported to have said: "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 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." The terms used by Mr. King, as will be seen from this quotation, are broad enough to include all groups now at the left of Mr. Speaker. Among these are the Farmer group led by Mr. Robert Gardiner, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and those Laborites or Socialists who think, speak and act with Mr. J. S. Woodsworth of North Winnipeg.

During the past summer, while most of the country was otherwise occupied, there was formed some sort of an alliance between Messrs. Gardiner and Woodsworth in an organization called the Commonwealth Federation. "These two men," says the Calgary Herald, "have espoused socialistic communism, and the people of Alberta should be "vitally interested because Mr. Gardiner is "president of the United Farmers of Alberta, "the organization which controls our present "provincial administration, and, according to "rumor, the man who will succeed Mr. "Brownlee in the premiership when the time "is ripe." As the Herald sees it, the Woodsworth-Gardiner plan is an attempt to secure the adherence of the U.F.A. rank and file in a time of discontent and uncertainty, periods of depression being always the occasion when radicals receive the most favorable hearing. The Calgary paper reminds Mr. Gardiner that the crisis which hung over western agriculture, and the financial fate of the wheat pools, were averted only by the timely application of orthodox economic principles by the Federal Government, but that the conservative population of Alberta are still faced with the danger that political capital in favor of radicalism may be allowed to accumulate among the more ignorant and credulous elements unless contrasted with actual conditions and the evidence of improvement which is now seen. The time of panic, the Herald proceeds to say, has passed, and political appeals to communism and socialism will be abortive except in regard to a limited class; nevertheless the Woodsworth-Gardiner alliance constitutes a challenge to the voters of Alberta which should be taken up forthwith.

The Herald is concerned chiefly with the future of the provincial Government as affected by the activities of the Commonwealth Federation. That is an important consideration, but of much wider consequence are the overtures which Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King appears to be making to the very groups whose recent alliance has caused these apprehensions in Alberta. Mr. King sees no impropriety in appealing to "Liberal opinion" irrespective of its shades and differences on minor matters and details, and in bracketing "those of Liberal, Progressive and Independent thought, whatever name they may be "called." The Woodsworth-Gardiner alliance, as described by the Calgary Herald, comes well within the terms employed by Mr. King, and it would be both interesting and helpful to know whether or not the Opposition leader looks upon the formation of the Commonwealth Federation as expressing nothing more than a shade of Liberal thought, a difference "on minor matters and details."

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1989 Oct 4/32
Montreal Gazette

D 10893

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Oct 14/32

Montreal Gazette

D198914

SOUTH HURON ELECTION

Political prestige was the only stake in this election, since retention of the seat by the Liberals will leave things as they were prior to the tragic death of the late member, Mr. McMillan, while a Government victory would have done no more than add to an already substantial majority in the Commons. In other words, sentimental rather than practical considerations were involved in the contest, the Government seeking to strengthen its party morale by redeeming a seat lost to the Liberals, or rather to a Progressive, ten years ago, and held by a Liberal since 1925. Conservative hopes were founded upon the fact that in the general election of 1930 Mr. McMillan's majority had been cut from 1,153 to 349, or more than two-thirds, and upon the further fact the Conservative candidate, Mr. Rader, was regarded as an exceptionally strong nominee. Conservative campaigners had, in addition, the advantage, for whatever it was worth, which usually lies with the party in office. On the other hand, the Liberal candidate, Mr. Golding, a former mayor of the town of Seaforth, was also looked upon as a strong contender, and the Liberals gained some benefit through the retirement of Mr. W. W. Cooper, who had entered the field informally as a so-called Farmer-Nationalist, and through the decision of Mr. W. G. Medd, the local Progressive member, to refrain from entering the contest. The result was a clear issue between representatives of the two older parties and a very spirited contest was waged. The Prime Minister did not enter the constituency, but the Cabinet was well represented on the hustings. A vigorous appeal was made to the South Huron electorate to return a Government supporter as an expression of approval of the Imperial Conference agreements. Mr. Mackenzie King, who took a prominent part personally in the Liberal campaign, insisted that a vote in sanction of the conference agreements would be a vote in the dark, having regard to the fact that the concessions granted by Canada are not yet known. Mr. King appealed for Progressive support, endeavored to make some capital out of Canadian National Railway affairs, and introduced one new policy, new, that is, to the Liberal party; he advocated the establishment of a central bank of rediscount, a proposition calculated to appeal to a rural population inexperienced in the science of banking.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

MR. KING AS OF YORE.

Taking the addresses which Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King is delivering in South Huron, and reviewing them by and large, the conclusion is irresistible that Mr. King greatly dislikes his present position of Opposition leader and would very much like to resume his former office of Prime Minister. He makes this clear, but it is the only point which he does make clear. The by-election itself is of little importance, as the Government, even if it succeeds in redeeming the seat, will be very little better off than it is now. The contest, however, does afford an opportunity for Liberal, Conservative and Progressive speakers to air their views in advance of the meeting of Parliament, and if the oratory expended in South Huron is to be deducted from the flood which would otherwise have gone into Hansard, some good will have been achieved. The by-election, also, enables party leaders and lesser participants to discourse with greater freedom than is possible in the House of Commons owing to the facilities that are available in the latter place for checking extravagant statements and curbing some of the wilder flights of fancy. The hustings suit Mr. King and he is making full use of the opportunity presented in South Huron. Yet the declarations which he is uttering are neither novel nor constructive. He wishes to restore the Liberal tariff and to reconstitute the Tariff Advisory Board. He contends that Canada's commercial welfare depends upon the development of world trade though he is desirous of extending markets as far as possible within the British Empire. This last is not so very far from the Conservative policy, but when Mr. King proposes to develop trade on the basis of reduced tariffs he closes his eyes to the fact that practically no other country is pursuing

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Advisory Board. He contends that Canada's commercial welfare depends upon the development of world trade though he is desirous of extending markets as far as possible within the British Empire. This last is not so very far from the Conservative policy, but when Mr. King proposes to develop trade on the basis of reduced tariffs he closes his eyes to the fact that practically no other country is pursuing this policy, that Great Britain, the last of the free trade countries, found that her industries were being ruined by it and that world conditions rendered the imposition of a protective tariff essential. When, therefore, Mr. King talks of greater freedom of trade he is overlooking these world conditions and when he suggests that his method is "the life-line "which alone can save those who are suffering "today through lack of work," he is reducing his proposition to an absurdity. He could find his answer in the recent experience of Great Britain if he were willing to seek it there.

Nor is Mr. King any happier in his prolonged reference to the railway situation and his expression of pride in the building up of the Canadian National system. He presents one side of the picture, and one side only, carefully abstaining from any mention of the enormous cost to the country which this development of the Canadian National occasioned under his administration, and of the bedevilling effect which this vast outpouring of public funds has had upon the transportation situation generally. If Mr. King is seeking to regain the confidence of the public he cannot hope to succeed on the score of his professedly brilliant contribution to the Dominion's economic welfare through improvident expenditures on Canadian National account. This and other features of his speech at Seaforth are characteristicaly equivocal and have, therefore, a familiar ring. More interest attaches, perhaps, in his open advocacy of the fundamental change in the Canadian banking system through the establishment of a central or national bank of rediscount. There is not very much new about the proposal itself. It has been discussed more or less academically in Parliament and elsewhere at intervals over the past twenty-five years and the need for such a change has never been shown to the satisfaction of any but amateur economists. To revive the proposal now is singularly inopportune having regard to the striking demonstration of superiority afforded in the record of the Canadian banking system during the past few trying years in contrast with what has happened, say, in the United States. The engaging part of Mr. King's bold venture into this field is his obvious desire to conciliate Progressive opinion. Mr. King has reached the conclusion that Liberal success is impossible unless Liberal opinion, "whatever its "shades and differences may be on minor mat-"ters and details," can be given united expression, and he sees increasing evidence that the Liberal, Progressive and Independent groups have much in common, especially in their opposition to the Tories, who are not "less dangerous than wolves in sheep's clothing." This is very hard on the Conservative party, or might be considered so, were it not that this discussion of disguises recalls the old and excellent fable of the quadruped which arrayed

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Thomas McMillan D 19896

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 people;

Municipal affairs - Councillor & Reeve

Candidate for parliament.

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D 19897

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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Qualities which enrich public life;

Canada better for his work, life and example.

Sympathy with Miss MacMillan -

Death removed in 6 years last but one of family of 8;

Margaret - sole survivor, still young;

House extend fullest sympathy.

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Thanks for Tribute -
Sense of Personal Loss.

I thank the Right Honourable the Prime Minister for the tribute which he has paid to the memory of the late Thomas McMillan, a greatly respected Member of this House of Commons, and one deeply beloved by those who knew him best. By nearly all in this chamber Mr. McMillan's presence will be greatly missed, as we continue the sessions of the present parliament. All who sit on this side will experience a sense of deep personal loss, but no one more than myself. No party leader ever had a more loyal supporter or a more devoted personal friend.

Loss to Parliament and Canada -
Life a Link with the Past.

In many particulars, Mr. McMillan's death means much in the way of loss to this parliament and to Canada. Both in parliament and in the country his life was a link with the past. At the time of his death, Mr. McMillan was living on the farm which his father, some ninety years before him, had literally hewed out of the forests and cleared and fenced with his own hands. He was, at the time of his death, the representative of South Huron, the constituency which his

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father before him had also for many years represented in this House of Commons. If, in our country, there is one class above another to whom honour is due, and whose memory we should hold in reverence, it is the pioneers, in settlement and in government, of early days. In his life's activities and associations, Mr. McMillan's presence was a constant reminder of this debt which the Present owes to the Past. He carried on and exemplified many splendid traditions.

Interest in Agriculture and Public Affairs - Councillor - Reeve - M.P.

At the time of his death in Huron County - on the 7th of June last, Mr. McMillan was approaching the allotted three score years and ten, being in his sixty-ninth year. Having begun life on his father's farm, he soon began to follow in his father's example in various pursuits. Long before he entered parliament, he became interested in the problems of agriculture, and as a practicaly farmer, and one who was gifted in speaking on agricultural subjects, did what he could to further the interests of agriculture in our Dominion. His sympathies, however, were not restricted to the interests of any one class. He was essentially a man of the people, whose highest concern was with their well-being. It was this interest,

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inherited and fostered by parental example, which caused him to devote much of his time to municipal affairs, and to serve his township as Councillor and Reeve before being honoured by nomination as a candidate for parliament. He was unsuccessful in his first two political contests, those of 1917 and 1921. In the three succeeding general elections, those of 1925, 1926, and 1930, he was returned as the Member of the County in which he was born and had continued to live.

Personal Qualities and Characteristics as a Member.

To his parliamentary duties Mr. McMillan brought personal qualities and attainments of a high order. He was a man of the highest integrity and of deep convictions, and both these qualities were easily discernable in all that he did and said. He was ardent in the advocacy of every measure which he believed to be for the good of his fellow-men. His political opponents might not agree with his views, but no one would ever have questioned the sincerity of his motives. In his personal and public relations he was the soul of honour, and fidelity was with him a watchword in the discharge of his public duties.

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Zeal for the Right.

For the right, as Mr. McMillan saw it, no sacrifice was too great, if the occasion demanded. In other lands, and at other times, his name would have found its place on the roll of honour of those sturdy yeomen who are the bulwark of their country's freedom. It might, as readily, in any Christian cause, have found its place upon some roll of martyrdom. In the happier age and land in which he lived, he was an example, to his day and generation, of those qualities of manhood which are bred of loyalty to the homely virtues; and which find their expression in the highest loyalties to friend and cause, and to church and state. These are qualities which make greatly for the vigour, the strength and the enrichment of our public life, and Canada today is the better for Mr. McMillan's life, his work, and his example.

Sympathy with Miss McMillan.

Mr. McMillan's death removed the last member, save one, of the family of five - a father, mother, two sons and one daughter - which, but six years ago, were members of one household on the McMillan farm. To Miss Margaret McMillan, the sole survivor, still young in years, and thus so greatly bereaved, this House will extend the fullest measure of its sympathy.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: The Honourable GEORGE BLACK

FRIDAY, October 7, 1932.

The house met at three o'clock.

On the order, presenting reports:

THE LATE MR. THOMAS McMILLAN

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before we proceed to that order of business, there being no orders of the day, I rise for the purpose of expressing on my own behalf as well as on behalf of all those who sit to the right of the Speaker our deep sympathy with the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King) and those associated with him in the passing of the late member for South Huron (Mr. Thomas McMillan).

Thomas McMillan was one of that band of Scotch Canadians who have contributed so mightily to the upbuilding of this Dominion. Although he was born in Canada his love of Scotland manifested itself in his familiarity with and love for the writings of the immortal Burns, and those of us who have listened to his speeches in this house recognize how strong was his love of Scotland and how he manifested it in almost every speech that he made by references either to Burns or to some other of the great national poets.

He was a farmer by calling, and early in life manifested an interest in the local government of his county. Blessed with a facility of speech, he was a popular lecturer, if that term might be applied to agricultural subjects, and in due course came to this House of Commons, where his strong convictions, his earnestness and his ability to express himself made for him a very unique position. He had strong opinions, which he expressed with great clearness and with great vigour. But I should like myself to bear witness to the warmth of his sympathy and the kindness of his heart, for on more than one occasion after great and seemingly acute differences of opinion he has expressed to me his appreciation of the work in which I was engaged and was good enough more than once to indicate his approval of the way in which I was doing it—not that he shared my beliefs or my political faith—but he did it out of the kindness of his heart and a warm-hearted desire to express his goodwill towards a fellow-Canadian and fellow-member of this house. I cannot do more than say that the community in which he lived has lost a great and useful citizen. This house is the poorer for his passing. Perhaps I could not do better than say of this Christian citizen, what I said on a previous occasion with respect to one other:

Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won;
Now comes rest.

That at least may be applied in all sincerity to the life and work of Thomas McMillan.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I thank the right hon. the Prime Minister for the sympathy which he has expressed with other Liberal members and myself in the loss of our colleague, and for the tribute which he has paid to the memory of the late Thomas McMillan, who was a greatly respected member of this House of Commons, and one deeply beloved by those who knew him best. By all in this chamber Mr. McMillan's presence will be greatly missed. Those who sit on this side will experience a sense of deep personal and party loss, but no one more so than myself. No leader ever had a supporter or councillor more sincere and loyal, or a more devoted personal friend.

In many particulars, Mr. McMillan's death means much in the way of loss to this parliament and to Canada. Both in parliament and in the country his life was a link with the past. At the time of his death, Mr. McMillan was living on the farm which his father, some ninety years before, had literally hewed out of the forests and cleared and fenced with his own hands. He was, at the time of his death, the representative of South Huron, the constituency which also his father before him had for many years represented in

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this House of Commons. If, in our country, there is one class above another to whom honour is due, and whose memory we should hold in reverence, it is the pioneers, in settlement and in government, of early days. In his life's activities and associations, Mr. McMillan's presence was a constant reminder of this debt which the Present owes to the Past. He carried on and exemplified many splendid traditions of the early pioneers.

At the time of his death in Huron county —on the 7th of June last, Mr. McMillan was approaching the allotted three score years and ten, being in his sixty-ninth year. Having started life on his father's farm, he soon began to share his father's interest in various pursuits. Long before he entered parliament, he became deeply concerned in the problems of agriculture, and as a practical farmer, and one who was gifted in speaking on agricultural subjects, did what he could to further the interests of agriculture in our Dominion. His sympathies, however, were not restricted to the interests of any one class. He was essentially a man of the people, whose highest concern was with their well-being. It was this interest, which he inherited and which was fostered by parental example, which caused him to devote much of his time to municipal affairs, and to serve his township as councillor and reeve before being honoured by nomination as a candidate for parliament. He was unsuccessful in his first two political contests, those of 1917 and 1921. In the three succeeding general elections, those of 1925, 1926, and 1930, he was returned as the member of the county in which he was born and had continued to live.

To his parliamentary duties Mr. McMillan brought personal qualities and attainments of a high order. He was a man of great integrity, rare independence, and deep convictions, and these qualities were easily discernible in all that he did and said. He was ardent in the advocacy of every measure which he believed to be for the good of his fellow-men. His political opponents might not agree with his views, or like his militant attitude, but no one, as the Prime Minister has just said, would ever have questioned the sincerity of his motives, nor his moral earnestness. In his personal and public relations he was the soul of honour, and fidelity was a watchword with him in the discharge of his public duties.

For the right, as Mr. McMillan saw it, no sacrifice was too great, if the occasion demanded. In other lands, and at other times, his name would have found its place on the roll of honour of those sturdy yeomen who are the bulwark of their country's freedom. It might, as readily, in any Christian cause, have found its place upon some roll of martyrdom. In the happier age and land in which he lived, he was an example, to his day and generation, of those qualities of manhood which are bred of loyalty to the homely virtues; and which find their expression in the highest loyalties to friend and cause, and to church and state. These are qualities which make greatly for the vigour, the strength and the enrichment of our public life, and Canada to-day is the better for Mr. McMillan's life, his work, and his example.

Mr. McMillan's death removed the last member, save one, of the family of five—a father, mother, two sons and one daughter—which, but six years ago, were members of one household on the McMillan farm. To Miss Margaret McMillan, the sole survivor, still young in years, and thus so greatly bereaved, this house will extend the fullest measure of its sympathy.

Mr. ROBERT GARDINER (Acadia): Mr. Speaker, unfortunately at the beginning of each session we have to record the passing of one of the members of this house since last we met. Fortunately, however, friendships run across party lines, and I am sure that in so far as our late friend and colleague, Mr. McMillan, is concerned, he had many friends in all parties in this house. That in itself is a tribute to his honesty and integrity and to his desire to serve the Canadian people. May I on behalf of those sitting in this corner of the house join with the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition in expressing our regret at the passing of the late member for South Huron.

Mr. BENNETT: Mr. Speaker, may I ask that you will be kind enough to convey to the family of the late Thomas McMillan the expression of the sympathy of this house as indicated by those who have spoken.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): I desire to lay on the table of the house the report, in English and French, of the Imperial economic conference, 1932; also a copy in English and French of the Canada-Ontario St. Lawrence agreement; and a copy in English and French of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway treaty, signed at Washington on July 18, 1932.

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Thomas McMillan
(Huron South.)

(1932 Parl. Guide)

B. Mar. 18, 1864, in Hullett Tp., Huron Co., Ont. S. of John McMillan and Janet McMichael, his wife, both Scotch. Ed. at Pub. Schools. M. Feb. 18, 1891, to Mary W., dau. of Wm. McLean of Riverside Farm, Tuckersmith Tp., Huron Co. Two Children: William, Margaret Bell. A Farmer. Contributed to Agricultural publications; lecturer at Farmers' Institutes throughout Ontario and the Dominion. Councillor and Reeve of Hullett Tp. for many years. Defeated at g.e., 1917 and 1921. First elected to H. of C. Oct. 29, 1925. Re-elect. at g.e., 1926 and 1930. A Liberal. A Presbyterian. R.R.2, Seaforth, O.

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Thomas McMillan, M.P.

(Extract taken from his life-by his daughter Margaret)

"Then, sometime soon after (1908), he judged at exhibitions all out through the West, and I know he has told me he lectured concerning ploughing on Vancouver Island, B.C., but the people said it was all very well for someone to come in and tell them how, - they wanted a man to be able to show them, and immediately father donned a suit of overalls and struck out a land and showed them how it was done. - "And I can tell you it was straight ploughing", father would utter after."

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Coll. - Speech from the Throne 1932

Outline of Speech on the Address
October 10, 1932

D 19906

Congratulations to Mover and Seconder.

The Speech from the Throne -

Matters requiring attention) Approval of Agreements
(Railway legislation.

Ordinary business - little or nothing left,

except redistribution of representation of constituencies, which comes in the legislative programme as a matter of course every 10 years, nothing remains which is not either shrouded in obscurity, made so contingent upon impossible or improbable conditions as to be meaningless, or altogether postponed.

What are they:

(1) The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty -

dependent on United States ratification.

(2) War Veterans Pensions -

information to determine whether action required no declaration of policy.

No promise that anything will be done.

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What are they:

(3) Unemployment -

continues to receive anxious attention.

No policy - nothing definite.

No policy, save a contingent dole.

Plans in preparation - not told what they are.

No undertaking they will be carried into effect.

(4) Banking and Credit -

Were led to expect a revision of Bank Act, and so have full discussion of all-important question of monetary reform.

Postponement until after a World Conference, time and place of meeting of which not yet known.

No policy - only endeavour to avoid consideration by parliament.

Nothing to bring the slightest ray of hope to unemployed and farmers.

One would have thought, after all that has been said about the necessity of lowering tariff barriers, after all that we know of the effect of tariff barriers on trade, there would have been some declaration on the part of the Government of its intention to change its fiscal policies.

There is no declaration on fiscal matters - nothing to suggest any change. So far as world trade is concerned, anything but a continuance of the protectionist policies which have wrought increasing ruin as they have been increasingly enacted and administered by the present Administration.

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That is all the speech contains as a guide to Parliament of the measures whereby the Administration proposes to cope with the existing industrial and commercial depression, the one great problem in Canada at the present time.

The speech, it is true, contains more in the way of statement and assertion, but in the face of the facts as they are, and in the absence of remedial measures of any kind, it would have been much better left out. The passages read in the light of common knowledge of conditions as they are will be like salt in an open wound to the multitudes of men and women who know from bitter and tragic experience what conditions are.

Listen to these words, so wholly unnecessary:

signs that depression passing
ameliorated the hardship
the enviable financial position
approaching prosperity
improved conditions

(Story of man's wife "slight improvement")

A greater Canada -

people would be well pleased if they could get back to the Canada of 1930,

to the Canada as it was under late Liberal Administration and Liberal Administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

(See previous Speeches from Throne)

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Let us turn from the picture of the Government as it sees itself

to the picture of the Government as seen by the people.

The By-election in South Huron -

the circumstances of the election;
the Government's own time;
the issue bythe Government itself;
5 Ministers of the Crown.

What was said:

strongest kind of pressure put on electorate to vote for candidate.

The result -

comparison previous elections.

Manifesto of candidate.

The issue - the policies of the present Administration;

the people wish to be rid of the present Administration

people felt Government had failed to implement its promises;

people felt Government's policies, and in particular its fiscal policies, were injurious to trade, and had intensified the depression, and they desired to make it clear they wanted them changed, and if possible the Administration changed as well.

Trade and Unemployment -

Were they right?

Look at the facts; look at figures on trade and unemployment.

It was trade that the Government was going to increase, unemployment that the Government was going to end.

(Take in figures)

What has Liberal party been saying right along.

(Take in statement in H. of C.)

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Statement of Liberal Policy on Tariffs.

What the people want as a minimum.

Needd not wait for what done at Conference (see Globe).

So far as it approaches this point will be cordially approved;

so far as it falls short will not satisfy either opinion or needs.

Statement of Liberal Policy on Unemployment.

Past time for generalities, postponements.

National Committee.

Conference with provinces re financial readjustment -

A Commission to go into whole question.

Increase national services -

Social insurance against risks of industrial life - whether in manufacturing industry or in agriculture.

National system of unemployment insurance.

Statement of Liberal Policy on Railways.

Wait and see - control of policy.

Railway labour represented on Board of Trustees.

No representation of labour on Commission.

Liberal policy -

Canadian National fair chance.

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Statement on Electoral Reform.

Purpose of redistribution of representation.

Government has majority both Houses.

Proportional representation in cities.

Alternative vote in single member constituencies.

Statement on Banking and Credit.

Statement at Conference - re relation credit and prices.

Re World Conference.

What Stevens said of Imperial Conference.

What did Conference do.

Need for a Central Bank of rediscount -

control credit in interest of country.

Hear Prime Minister saying Leader of Opposition repeating what he said in South Hurom.

So he is, and with all the emphasis that the South Hurom verdict lends to his words.

These are reforms which the people are demanding, every one of which should, if possible, be enacted, or at all events advanced a stage or two at this session.

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Congratulation -

Davies - Athabasca - elected this year - youngest in House (excepting those this session
" " years (

Laurin - Jacques-Cartier - interest in educational pursuits.

Speech from the Throne -

4th Session - serious times - much expected legislative program;

how cope with commercial and industrial depression.

Part I - Preliminary Session

Approval of Agreements -

Documents not before us;

Comparison British Parliament - won't have agreements before approval.

Railway Legislation -

Documents not before us;

Not prepared - time to consider;

No representation of Labour on Commission -

Labour representation on Board of Trustees;

Human Life - Property;

In accord with Liberal policy;

Social Reconstruction.

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Part II - Remainder of Session

- What is to be done in New Year?

- No indication of Policy.

Redistribution -

Electoral Reform - 27. **Exhibit 2.**

Proportional Representation and Alternative Vote;

Government Majority in both Houses.

St. Lawrence Waterways -

Change of policy. **Exhibit 3.**

More eager to help a political party in the U. S. than to keep Canada united.

Soldiers Pensions - No policy.

Unemployment -

No policy.

Record of government - Liberal policy. **Exhibit 4.**

Banking and Credit -

No policy.

Liberal policy - Central Bank of Rediscount.

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Part III - Statement of Improved Conditions

- Sermons, not substance.

- Salt in an open wound.

Repetition of Previous Speeches - Exhibit 5.

"Slight Improvement"

Repetition of what Ministry has been saying - Exhibit 6.

Not borne out by facts - Exhibit 7.

Conditions - Result of Government's Policies

Turn from Picture of Govt. as it sees itself To Picture of Govt. as seen by others -

Citizen Article. Exhibit 8.

Prophecy, April 1930. Exhibit 9.

South Huron By-Election -

Statements by Ministers. Exhibit 10.

Statements by Opposition. Exhibit 11.

Analysis of Votes:

Results = Condemnation of Govt. and Policies
Lesson Exhibit 12.
= Approval of Liberal policies, especially re tariff.

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No Declaration of Government's Policy re Tariffs -

"Canada First" still.

Still High Protection.

Declaration of Liberal Policy -

All round reduction.

50% British Preference.

Abolition vexatious restrictions:

Stability.

Administration in interests of freer trade.

Abolition 5% Excise Tax.

Tariff Board.

Amendment to Address - Exhibit 15.

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Liberal Attitude Towards Conference

free hand.

(1) Aims of Conference -

approval in so far as they go.

(2) Methods -

Bargaining an unfortunate departure.

Economic pressure.

Interference in domestic affairs.

Conference of 1930.

Conference of 1923.

(3) Results -

Agreements obscure, uncertain, controversial,

complicated, needing interpretation.

Why results not obtained two years ago.

(A) Domestic Aspects - - - Maintenance of protection;
re effect on trade;
markets for farmers;
freedom of parliament;
binding term of years;
fiscal freedom.

(B) Imperial Aspects - - - Imperial policy;
economic unit;
taxing food in Britain;
re unity - based on freedom, not restriction

(C) World Aspects - - - - Lowering of trade barriers.

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The Conference

Liberal attitude towards the Government since it came into office -
a free hand.

Liberal attitude towards Conference of 1930 - before, during, and after.

Liberal attitude towards Conference of 1932 - before, during, and after.

Favour whatever makes for greater volume of trade.

Favour whatever makes for greater trade within Empire.

Believe these to be aims of Conference.

Extent to which these aims achieved will approve.

Extent to which Conference falls short of aims, will criticize.

Will wait agreements themselves - knowledge of results - before discussing merits:

(a) Value to Canada and to Empire of what is being done by Britain.

(b) Value to Canada and to Empire of what is being done by Canada.

Test will be whether they equal what might have been achieved by Dunning budget.

Cannot say, so far as Britain concerned -

can say for Canada.

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Would question at once the method of negotiation

and some very obvious consequences of that method.

The two Methods:

That of Economic Conference of 1923 - voluntary action.

That of Economic Conference of 1930(1932) Bargaining.

Distinction between negotiation wtihin the British Empire and negotiation with foreign countries.

What took place at Ottawa this summer (see outside observers' view).

Could Empire relations survive another like test of endurance.

Speech from Throne says: result - develop an enduring and mutually beneficial scheme of closer Empire Economic association.

A 50% increase in preference - do more at one stroke than all that has been accomplished - would create trade - trade would prove the cement.

What are the bonds?

fetters vs freedom.

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Test as to Empire Organization and Trade -

Economic pressure or threats.

Interference with domestic affairs or fiscal freedom of other parts.

Imposition of taxes upon food - price paid for lowering Canadian tariffs

An imperial fiscal policy impairing freedom of parliament.

Test as to World Organization and Trade -

(1) Danger of establishing economic unit, -

Bennett, pay tribute to British Empire to trade.

(2) Is freedom to negotiate with others impaired.

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Future development of Empire -

a deep-seated and farreaching issue.

Sir Arthur Salter, who served as Director of the Economic and Financial section of the League of Nations, and as General Secretary of the Reparation Commission,

is author of volume entitled "Recovery - The Second Effort" referred to by Mr. Bennett April 26, 1932, Unrevised Hansard page 2595.

Re: World Conditions -

In article - tenth anniversary number of Foreign Affairs - (despatch from New York October 2nd), Sir Arthur Salter points out:

> future development of world organisation lies between greater freedom of trade and intercourse between nations and larger economic units, not more in the way of isolation.
>
> The former will help to remedy currency and prices situation in a normal way; the latter would aggravate that situation and bring certain nations to bankruptcy;
>
> the former would lead to peace and progress; the latter almost certainly to civil and international strife.
>
> The world is the only real economic unit.

Empire organization and development -

if of importance to the whole world.

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Re: Unemployment

Government elected to deal with problem of Unemployment
and (Farm relief).

Special Session - for that purpose - dealt with Customs Act,
Amendment to Tariff,
at last moment, Unemployment $20,000,000.

2nd Session - No discussion of Unemployment till end of session -

then blank cheque
right to deal by Order in Council.

3rd Session - Extend legislation, enacted previous session -
revive an extinct Statute
to avoid legislation.

At end of session - renewal of blank cheque -
right to negotiation with provinces
for direct relief.

Always at end.

4th Session - No discussion on Unemployment - no policy.

Only tariffs (matters affecting
Railways) special interests.

Adjournment till New Year -

meanwhile no provision.

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A Commission or National Committee -

Like National Patriotic Fund -

to administer federal funds, used for relief, in conjunction with provinces, municipalities, and private agencies.

During emergency of War -

Had Imperial Munitions Board - re munitions;

Food Control Board - re food;

Fuel Comtrol Board - re fuel;

Are not food and fuel likely to figure in direct relief?

An Advisory Committee - under Industrial Research Act -

to assist Government, as was case with Tariff Board.

A Conference between Dominion and Provinces for purpose of financial readjustment.

A Commission to go into whole question of financial arfangement between Dominion and provinces, to know what obligations are and what may be possible by way of further taxation, loans, etc.

Consideration of whole question of social insurance.

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A National Scheme of Unemployment Insurance -

1. Care of unemployed a national duty.
2. Remedies for the eradication of causes of unemployment.
3. Placing work before the dole in all unemployment policies.
4. Unemployment insurance on a sound actuarial basis.
5. Creation of a National Committee to investigate the entire government structure of the Dominion - Federal, Provincial, Municipal.

(Mackenzie)

Government's Policy while in Opposition -

Immediate action.
A plan to meet recurring unemployment.
Recognition of unemployment as a national obligation.

During Elections -

Unemployment a national obligation.
Government to provide work for every one - not doles.

Special Session -

Aid to provinces and municipalities for work of construction.

2nd Session -

Programme of national development - highways
public building.

Blank cheque -
No discussion till end of session.

3rd Session -

No policy - extension of act of previous session.

At end of session - only direct relief - contingent.

No longer immediate action
" " definite plan
" " recognition of unemployment as a national obligati
direct disavowal - see Calgary speech.

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D 19924

See Rule 36.

That consideration of the resolution now before the House be postponed until after October 13th, until the agreements have been made public in their entirety.

Canadian parliament opened Thursday, October 6th.

Proposed fiscal changes to be made known -

Agreements to be made public in their entirety October 13th - Thursday 4 o'clock.

Bennett suggests:

It would seem to meet the convenience of all if on Wednesday next, the 12th, at 4 o'clock, the resolution be moved ratifying the agreement with the United Kingdom, and Bills introduced with respect to the other agreements.

British parliament meets Tuesday, October 18th.

Why should members of Canadian parliament not have same rights and privileges and knowledge in advance of matters to be considered and discussed as Members of British parliament?

As Members of parliaments of other Dominions?

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D 19925

Why should consideration of agreements not be deferred until same time they will come up for consideration in British House - and debate of Address proceed uninterruptedly till that date?

Disuuss problem of unemployment meanwhile and credit and prices.

Only one reason -

To gain approval in dark to circumscribe opportunities of debate.

This is asking people's representatives in parliament to do what the people themselves in South Huron refused to do - namely, to approve any agreements till we know what they are.

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D 19926

Re: Agreements

Liberal policy towards Conference -

co-operation where possible - government free hand.

Liberal policy towards Empire Trade -

policy one of good-will - mutual advantage and obsolute freedom;

not groups or units vs. rest of world.

Method of Negotiation of bringing about Imperial co-operation -

fixed period in which preferences to apply -

lead to disintegration.

Perils latent in new effort to secure economic unity.

Bitterness engendered as result of hard bargaining -

impression of observers from another country;

reason for exchange mutually eulogistic - cables and telegrams,

intended to quiet rumours of discord.

Some other and better way of promoting Empire trade -

painful wrangling.

Agreement reached at eleventh hour, after painful controversy.

Could never get a conference under more favourable conditions

and yet result disappointing.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 19927

No part of Empire should be tied in its trade relations with the world.

We enjoy complete political freedom in Canada and will not sacrifice our economic freedom or budgetary independence.

Endorse agreements so far as in accord with Liberal policy.

Approve what will improve trade relations -

Back to level of 1930 budget - general tariff.

Ready to make reciprocal treaties on international basis with other countries.

50% minimum British preference - where through Canadian ports.

Greater stability in tariffs -

End juggling with valuations and duties.

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D 19928

Re: Agreements

Liberal policy towards Conference -

co-operation where possible - government free hand.

Liberal policy towards Empire Trade -

policy one of good-will - mutual advantage and obsolute freedom;

not groups or units vs. rest of world.

Method of Negotiation of bringing about Imperial co-operation -

fixed period in which preferences to apply -

lead to disintegration.

Perils latent in new effort to secure economic unity.

Bitterness engendered as result of hard bargaining -

impression of observers from another country;

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Agreement reached at eleventh hour, after painful controversy.

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and yet result disappointing.

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CANADA

D 19929

No part of Empire should be tied in its trade relations with the world.

We enjoy complete political freedom in Canada and will not sacrifice our economic freedom or budgetary independence.

Endorse agreements so far as in accord with Liberal policy.

Approve what will improve trade relations -

Back to level of 1930 budget - general tariff.

Ready to make reciprocal treaties on international basis with other countries.

50% minimum British preference - where through Canadian ports.

Greater stability in tariffs -

End juggling with valuations and duties.

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Cll Mr King in opposition 1930-35

D 19930

Conditions in 1921 similar to those in 1930 -

difference being government in 1921

but took immediate steps to increase, not strangle trade;

brought about years of prosperity.

See Speech from Throne - re measures being emergency only -

if such, would find mention in speeches;

opposite the case;

Bennett a liar re regarding onslaught.

Reform (now talked of) if begun in 1930 might have been completed now -

nothing to prevent amendment to B.N.A. Act;

" " " introduction unemployment insurance;

" " " policy of works for work, instead of dole, &c

(note Hanson; Citizen Jan. 10 - election on)

First thing necessary is to get the money -

borrowing is placing a mortgage on the future;

government came into power with mortgage lessened by

$240,000,000.

it ends its term by mortgage on country increased

$554,000,000

no services can be undertaken with (Mar 31/34 - federal government

cannot borrow for social services, may for public works;

old age pensions, would not go 100%.

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Stability of Tariffs

Then at Renfrew on July 16:

Ottawa Morning Journal, July 18:

"There is no excuse for unemployment in our country", he said. "There is no excuse for poverty. We have the people and the resources. We have the capital, but capital will not allow itself to be used unless there is stability and certainty. It must not be wiped out by factories being closed down by unfair competition from abroad."

D 19931

Pledge No. 3:

We pledge ourselves to the stabilization of economic conditions and to continuity of trade and freedom from the manipulation of home and foreign tariffs.

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Coll - Pud - speech from throne 1922.

D 19932

Existing Problems, Due in Part to World Conditions, But Mostly of Mr. Bennett's Own Creation.

The Speech from the Throne lays emphasis upon disturbed economic and financial conditions throughout the world and upon the depression more or less world-wide. It may well do this, for we all know such to be the case. It was beginning to be the case two years ago, and it was to meet this very situation, which the Government of the day recognized as impending, that in the Budget which was presented to Parliament in the spring of 1930 the Administration so framed its provisions as to lessen the ill effects of the inevitable falling off of trade and to ensure in Great Britain a market for our wheat and ohher of our surplus products at a moment when the element of uncertainty with respect to markets elsewhere was becoming increasingly vague.

Canada could not have escaped some of the effects of the recent world depression. That we made perfectly plain to the electorate in the campaign of 1930. But what she might have escaped, and would have escaped - but for the attitude, the promises and the policies of the honourable gentlemen opposite - is the extent of the depression she has suffered and in which she finds herself at the present time.

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D 19937

The Right Honourable the Prime Minister may well speak of the problems with which he and his government have to contend, but he must not forget that in very large part they are of his own creation - that they are due to the wholly unwarranted and reckless promises which he made in the campaign of 1930 and to the extravagant lengths to which he has gone in the policies which he has since attempted to put into force.

I shall not review the Budget of 1930 more than to remind the House that it was owing to the honourable gentlemen opposite that the defeat of its provisions, and the wider measure of inter-imperial trade ensured, was due; also, that it is to the honourable gentlemen opposite we owe the reversal of those policies on which that Budget was based, and which in the seven years immediately preceding had served to lift Canada out of a depression second only to that which we have recently experienced - to turn deficits into surpluses in our public account, to reduce the public debt, and to reduce taxation. That is one instance of the means whereby they have brought upon themselves some of the problems which today they find it impossible to meet and for which the country very properly holds them in large measure responsible.

What the country even more holds the Prime Minister responsible for, and what he more or less owes his present

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D 19934

difficulties, are the very definite and excessive pledges which he gave the electorate, and to which,more than all else, he owes the return to power. He was not obliged to make the promises he did; indeed, it was not the part of true statesmanship for the leader of any political party to follow the course which, in this particular, he did. However, he chose to sow to the wind, and today he is reaping the whirlwind. He was not obliged, at a time when world conditions were responsible for the beginning of a depression, to lay the blame upon his political opponents for something, which he says today, is wholly beyond the control of any government. He was not obliged to say that if governments did their duty there was no excuse for unemployment; that, if returned to power, he would end unemployment - that there would be work for every man who wanted work - not doles, but work. But these were things that he said and promised. He was not obliged to tell the western farmers that they were entitled to markets and that it was due to the policies of the government of the day that their markets were not what they would like them to be. He was not obliged to say that, if returned to power, there would be markets for all - that he would blast a way into the markets of thebworld. But this he did say and said on numerous occasions, and this he is being held accountable for today.

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D 19935

At a moment when trade was beginning to diminish and revenues to decrease, and when the difficulties of governments to balance their budgets were becoming increasingly apparent, he was not obliged to make the most extravagant promises in the way of expenditure of public monies which any public man at any time and in any place has ever made in an appeal for power. But this he did in all parts of the Dominion, and even the beginning of implementing but a few of the reckless expenditures he promised has led to an increase in the public debt, an increase in taxation, and resort to borrowing on a prodigious scale. If the difficulties of balancing the national budget have become well nigh insuperable, these difficulties he has in very considerable measure brought upon himself. The provinces of this Dominion had accepted with good grace, at the time of their expiration or such extension of time as it was felt advisable to grante, the dis-continuance of the grants in aid made by statute for a number of purposes. No pressure, other than that which was purely political, was being placed on any political party to renew these grants, more particularly at a time approaching financial stringency. Especially when the Government of the day was refraining from making expenditures of the kind, and in

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D 19936

fact was giving reasons to the electorate why, in the public interest - in the interest of the Dominion, the provinces, and the municipalities alike - they should not be renewed, the leader of the Conservative party was not called upon to pledge, reardless of conditions, their immediate renewal, if returned to power. Nevertheless, this appeal was made, and no one knows better than the Prime Minister himself the crippling effect the attemtped fulfilment of what was impossible has had upon the finances alike of the municipalities and the provinces of this Dominion.

I can hear the Prime Minister saying to himself, with all righteous indignation, which upon occasion he is so easily able to command: Did I not say that I would do these things and am I to be chided for fulfilling my promises? Let me point out that the rise in tariffs and the expending of public money were not the promises he made. These were the means that he said he would employ. We, as a party, took issue with him as to these being the right means to employ. The promises that he made were that he would end unemployment, that he would find markets - and these promises he proposed to fulfill by lavish expenditures of public money, byt more and more in the way of protection and by blasting a way into the

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D 19937

markets of the world. Well, we have had a taste of all three, and the present condition is worse than anything known since the honourable gentleman took office.

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Public money has been lavished; has been squandered. Millions upon millions have been spent without regard to the restraints which the constitution and parliamentary procedure have imposed to secure a proper control on the part of parliament. Tariffs have been raised to heights surpassing imagination itself, and this also without regard to procedure both within and without parliament.

The blasting tactics, begun with respect to the Imperial Economic Conference in London, served only to destroy whatever there was in the way of promise of assured markets, while, from well-nigh thirty countries, there has come by way of retaliation added restrictions to Canada's export trade. These are the fruits of reckless promises and mistaken policies.

Re Balance of Trade

In an endeavour to have the public believe that something of value has been accomplished, the Prime Minister and his colleagues have begun to make a great deal of an alleged favourable balance of trade which they claim was the object of their policies. Other things being equal, a favourable balance of trade, as in all else, is undoubtedly preferable to an unfavourable balance, but, whether the balance, favourable or unfavourable, has any real significance or

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D 19939

not, depends upon the circumstances and conditions under which it arises. Where trade has assumed vast proportions, so that the industries of a country are at the height of their activity and labour everywhere employed, an unfavourable balance of trade may well be compatible with great national prosperity, and, indeed, it may, having regard to investments by other countries or to increased construction and development, be the normal as well as the necessary result of economic conditions.

Where a favourable balance is obtained only at the expense of a vastly diminished trade which paralyses industry and lessens employment, it may be little more than an added symptom of the national curtailment of industry and trade. Without question that is the case in Canada to-day. (Cite adverse balance of trade while Liberals were in power, national prosperity, etc.)

See pamphlets attached

I might remind the Prime Minister that a favourable balance of trade has not always had for him the charmed significance which at the moment he seeks to give to it. (take in previous remarks of Bennett re balance of trade)

The truth is that while, as I have said, a favourable

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D 19940

balance of trade may and should be something of which a nation may well be proud, whether it is such in fact will depend upon circumstances which are governing factors in the matter. A country in its national economy differs little from an individual or an industrial concern in the development of its business. Where manufacturers are adding to their plants year by year, or installing new equipment and opening up new markets, they do not regard borrowings as either hardships or losses. They look to the expenditures which may place the balance for to-day on the unfavourable side of the ledger as meaning much larger returns in subsequent years. That is how the unfavourable balance was brought about in Liberal days.

A very different view would be taken of a favourable balance incurred by the stopping of large extensions, the closing of agencies in foreign lands and the lessening of their staffs. That is the manner in which the favourable balance is being brought about in Canada to-day.

A Speech from the Throne may mean very much or very little, according to what it may afford in the way of opportunity for influencing policy as a result of full and free discussion

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D 19941

by the people's representatives in parliament. The mere mention of measures to be considered signifies nothing in itself. If what has transpired since the present administration has come into office is indicative of what may be expected through the remainder of this parliament, the Speech from the Throne, as any guide to the business of the session, might as well be dispensed with altogether. Of no less importance than measures themselves is the opportunity to be afforded for their full consideration, and this in accordance with the time honoured traditions, customs and practices which hitherto have been synonymous with what we speak of as British parliamentary practice and procedure.

(Show how this has been ignored in the past and make demand that it be observed in the present.)

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Coll - Paul - speech from throne 1932.

D 19942

Net Debt

1	March 31 - 1922	$ 2,422,000,000.
2	March 31 - 1930	2,157,000,000.
2	July 31 - 1930	2,141,000,000.
2	March 31 - 1931	2,262,000,000.
3	Dec. 31 - 1931	2,316,000,000.

1. Canada Year Book 1931 - page 857

2. Monthly Review of Business Statistics
(Bureau of Statistics, Dec. 1931)- page 28

3. Canada Gazette, - Jan. 16, 1932 - page 1876

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D 19943

Trade

	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931
Imports	$84,365,000.	$60,338,000.	$40,289,000.
Exports			
Canadian	88,520,000.	66,819,000.	53,255,000.
Foreign	1,957,000.	1,233,000.	962,000.
Total Trade	$174,842,000.	$128,390,000	$94,506,000.

Trade during the last month of Liberal Administration - July, 1930:

Imports	$ 84,551,000.
Exports	77,906,000.
	$162,457,000.

May be contrasted with the trade figures for December, 1931, under Conservative Administration, namely - $94,506,000.

Bureau of Statistics
December Bulletin

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D 19944

Trade (Continued)

Nine Months - April 1 - December 31

	1929	1930	1931
Imports	$969,663,000.	729,869,000.	451,355,000.
Exports			
Canadian	890,466,000.	656,204,000.	461,797,000.
Foreign	19,261,000.	14,046,000.	8,667,000.
Total Trade	$1,879,390,000.	$1,400,119,000.	$921,819,000.

As compared with 1930, the decline for the fiscal year to December 31, 1931, is:

in Imports	$278,514,000.	
in Exports	194,407,000.	(Canadian)
	5,379,000.	(Foreign)
in Total Trade	$478,300,000.	

As compared with 1929 the decline is even more staggering.

Bureau of Statistics
December Bulletin

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D 19945

Revenues and Expenditures

	Dec. 1931	9 Months, April 1 - Dec. 31, 1931
Revenue	$26,776,000.	$254,648,000.
Expenditure	33,205,000.	308,948,000.
		$ 54,300,000.

Canada Gazette, Jan, 16, 1932

Page 1877

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D 19946

Employment

Employment at the beginning of January, 1932, showed a pronounced decline.

The Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7832 firms whose payrolls declined from

904,492 persons on Dec. 1, 1931
to 835,960 " " Jan. 1, 1932
a decrease of 68,532 " or 7.6%

The following table gives the Jan. 1 index number back to 1928:

	All industries	
Jan.1, 1932	91.6	
1931	101.7	
1930	111.2	
1929	109.1	Liberal.
1928	100.7	

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D 19947

Employment during last months of Liberal Administration compared with present Administration:

(The peak was 127.8 on Aug. 1, 1929)

(All Industries)

Jan. 1, 1930	111.2)	Liberal
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8)	
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7)	Conservative
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6)	

The greatest losses occurred in manufacturing, the index being lower than in any other year since 1925.

Jan. 1, 1932	83.9	
Dec. 1, 1931	89.6	
Jan. 1, 1931	93.7	
Aug. 1, 1930	101.2	(Liberal)

Most extensive reductions in manufacturing were in

(a) Iron and Steel	Jan. 1, 1932	- 70.7	
	Dec. 1, 1931	- 75.3	
	Jan. 1, 1931	- 88.7	
	Jan. 1, 1930	- 107.3	(Liberal)
(b) Textiles	Jan. 1, 1932	- 90.3	
	Dec. 1, 1931	- 94.3	
	Jan. 1, 1931	- 93.6	
	Jan. 1, 1930	- 98.5)	(Liberal)
	Jan. 1, 1929	- 102.4)	

These figures are based on returns of industries employing 15 men or over, and do not take account of the many other business undertakings in the country.

Bureau of Statistics
January Bulletin

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D19948

Commercial Failures

In November, 1931, (latest figures) there was a decrease in the number of assignments from 222 in November, 1930, to 213.

The liabilities, however, showdd an increase:

Nov., 1931	$4,335,646.
Nov., 1930	3,295,951.

Total failures in Canada:

Jan. 1 to	Nov. 30
1926	1602
1927	1665
1928	1807
1929	1943
1930	2163
1931	2020

Bureau of Statistics

November Bulletin.

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D 19949

Car Loadings

Car Loadings for the week ended

Jan. 23 - 40,253 - an increase over

Jan. 16 - 39,778 of 469 cars

but a decrease over

Jan. 17, 1931 - 47,115 of 6862 cars

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D 19950

Building Permits

	December	12 months	Index of Values for 12 months
1931	$ 7,398,000.	110,971,000.	94.8
1930	15,440,000.	166,379,000.	142.2
1929	14,689,000.	234,945,000.	200.8
1928	16,095,000.	219,106,000.	187.2

There was a decrease of $594,831. or 8% in December as compared with November ($7,992.815)

As compared with December, 1930, the decrease in December, 1931 is 52.1%

Bureau of Statistics

January 18 Bulletin

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D 19951

Recent Loans in Canada

Dominion National Service Loan	$223,000,000.	yielding	5.25%
New Brunswick	5,000,000.	"	5.75%
City of Montreal	15,000,000.	"	6%
Ontario	5,000,000.	"	6%
	20,000,000.	"	5.9%

Average rate of interest payable on National Debt stood at 4.967% on March 31, 1930.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 19952

The present Administration has usurped the powers of parliament chiefly under two Acts:

1. Amendments to the Customs Act at the Special Session of 1930. This placed in the hands of the government power to change the tariff from day to day by Order-in-Council. The chief of these Orders-in-Council are attached.

2. Bill No. 142 passed at the Session of 1931. (See attached memo)

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CANADA

Coll - Hist - speech from throne 1932.

D 19953

that a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, to thank His Excellency for the gracious speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, at the opening of this session.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 19954

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 19955

Re Favourable Balance of Trade

Mr. Bennett in the House of Commons, May 18, 1926:

"The Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) and the right honourable the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King), reflecting his mind, point out that there was a balance of trade in our favour during the past year of $402,000,000. I had thought that the practice of computing a country's prosperity solely by reference to the trade balance had been altogether abandoned."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 19956

Re Favourable Balance of Trade

Mr. Bennett in the House of Commons, May 18, 1926:

"The Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) and the right honourable the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King), reflecting his mind, point out that there was a balance of trade in our favour during the past year of $402,000,000. I had thought that the practice of computing a country's prosperity solely by reference to the trade balance had been altogether abandoned."

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D 19957

Empire Wheat Quota

"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."

- Mr. Bennett at Imperial Conference of 1930; from the Proceedings of the Conference.

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D 19958

Empire Wheat Quota

"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."

- Mr. Bennett at Imperial Conference of 1930; from the Proceedings of the Conference.

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D 19959

Re Commission on Transportation

Re Sub Judice - will await report;

Should have report before completing Waterways;

In Toronto speech Bennett stated Special Committee recommended Royal Commission -

Committee did not recommend;

Intention to appoint should have been announced in parliament -

Monies should have been voted in parliament;
Evident intention to avoid discussion, to maintain secrecy;

Important to have report down at early date;

Repeat Commissions proceedings in secret indefensible -

Re questions not answered in parliament -

Discussion in House of Commons public;
Hearing of Select Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping public;
Discussion of estimates public;
Royal Commission, a public body dealing with public utility, should be public;

Secrecy has leddtoomisbhief in tariffs -

Likely to lead to mischief re railways;
Has already resulted in unnecessary suspicions

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 19960

Re Commission on Transportation

Re Sub Judice - will await report;

Should have report before completing Waterways;

In Toronto speech Bennett stated Special Committee recommended Royal Commission -

Committee did not recommend;

Intention to appoint should have been announced in parliament -

Monies should have been voted in parliament;
Evident intention to avoid discussion, to maintain secrecy;

Important to have report down at early date;

Repeat Commissions proceedings in secret indefensible -

Re questions not answered in parliament -

Discussion in House of Commons public;
Hearing of Select Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping public;
Discussion of estimates public;
Royal Commission, a public body dealing with public utility, should be public;

Secrecy has led to mischief in tariffs -

Likely to lead to mischief re railways;
Has already resulted in unnecessary suspicion

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Stability of Tariffs

At Renfrew on July 16: (Ottawa Morning Journal, July 16) -

> "There is no excuse for unemployment in our country", he said. "There is no excuse for poverty. We have the people and the resources. We have the capital, but capital will not allow itself to be used unless there is stability and certainty."

Pledge No. 3:

> "We pledge ourselves to the stabilization of economic conditions and to continuity of trade and freedom from the manipulation of home and foreign tariffs."

Financial and industrial structure = Nervous System -
Tariff - delicate instrument of surgeon;
Wielded as cutlass by swashbuckling buccaneer in days of Elizabeth.

Former comforting descriptions of tariff policies -
Stable tariff;
Adequate tariff.

Present Tariff -
Spasmodic tariff - antithesis of stability;
Intermittent fever tariff;
Act first, think afterwards.

Tariff by legislation;
" " Order in Council;
" " departmental regulation;) re effect of fluctuations
" " departmental valuations;) in rate of exchange -
" " departmental interpretation of dumping) depreciated currencies.

Not single rate not liable to change over night and without notice;

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No Tariff Board.

Illegality of Government Action -

Much of the action of the government in the matter of valuation for duty and the application of dumping provisions in respect of depreciated currencies and also appreciated currencies has been illegal;

Extra duties taken under these cabinet rulings are without legal sanction and a confiscation of capital;

Government should grant fiats to any importers who wish to challenge the legality of their actions.

Scarcely a day passes without drastic changes -

Taken all security out of trading;
Caused unnecessary losses to secondary manufacturers and distributers;
Mercantile houses have suffered terrific losses.

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Mr. King's H.C. Oct. 1/32. address

The Liberal attitude towards Government and towards Conference.

Any one who has followed politics in Canada within the past two and a quarter years will have no difficulty in recognizing what the Liberal attitude has been towards the present Administration and the problems with which it has had to deal. not only with respect to the economic conference, but with respect to everything else We have given the Government virtually a free hand. Where they have prusued courses which we believed to be unwise, we have made our own position clearly known, but there, with one exception, we have not sought unduly to oppose or even to protract discussion. The one exception was to the repeated demands of the Government to override completely the authority of parliament by obtaining a cheque in blank for the purposes of unemployment relief, and powers to enact by order in council whatever measures it pleased for the alleged peace, order and good government of Canada.

At the special session which followed the general elections of 1930, the Government obtained all it asked from parliament with little or no opposition. Nothing was said of the course pursued by Mr. Bennett at the Imperial Conference of 1930, while the conference itself was in progress nor, for

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that matter, was anything of a critical character expressed until parliament convened in 1931, when it became necessary to direct attention to the methods and policies adopted which were responsible for the failure of the conference.

With respect to the recent Imperial Economic Conference our attitude has been almost entirely the same. It is true, during the last session, we were afforded little or no opportunity for discussion of the matters likely to come up for consideration at the conference. We contented ourselves by pointing our wherein we believed that a certain line of approach would facilitate the conference proceedings and the policies, which, if pursued, we believed would result in greatest good. We went further and indicated wherein we were prepared to endorse any action of the Government which would help to make freer the channels of inter-imperial and international trade. We endeavoured, it is true, to have the Government make clear the common acceptance of all parties in the House of the policy of tariff reduction, by suggesting the exemption, so far as British goods were concerned, from the two per cent excise tax which was being imposed.

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When it was necessary, in the one or two by-elections which were held shortly before the conference, to re-state our position, we did this much in the language of what we had said in the House of Commons.

We extended to the Government, and to the delegates, our wishes for the success of the conference proceedings and, as a party, we carefully refrained from discussing them in any particular while the conference itself was in session. Since then, we have waited for the agreements in full, before attempting to discuss their significance, or to pronounce upon the success or failure of the conference. Except for such discussion of them as the by-election in South Huron entailed, there has been little or no comment by members of the party, either in or out of parliament. Here and there expression has been given to the Liberal point of view in a few Canadian publications which voice Liberal opinion, but it too has been restrained. It cannot be said that the conference itself, or any of its proceedings and results, have been prejudiced in any particular by the official Opposition either in or out of parliament. Indeed, the action of the Liberal party in this particular has been the subject of favourable comment by not a few of its

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opponents in Canada and by those who were present at the conference from other lands. If, therefore, the conference has fallen short of the expectations of the public to any degree, the blame cannot be placed at the doors of the Liberal party, and such influence as we have exerted, and such action as we may be held responsible for either directly or indirectly, has all been in the direction of making freer inter-imperial and international trade, which are now claimed by all to have been the principle aims of the conference.

Our attitude, [redacted] at this moment, towards the results of the conference, continues to be one of willingness to endorse whatever the Government may have accomplished by way of reductions of tariffs, or improvements in the methods of tariff administration, and of "wait and see" with reference to the shedules still to be presented to parliament, and a readiness to cordially approve whatever may prove to be a reduction in the existing tariffs or improvement in the method of their administration. We will judge by the actual results and until then we are prepared to reserve judgment.

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Collateral - Waterways - St Lawrence

D 19969

Speech on Address Session 1932/33 Dec. 10

St. Lawrence Waterways

Parliament given no opportunity for discussion under present Administration before treaty signed - No discussion since.

Treaty signed regardless of time it was to come into operation - Not the pleasure of the Canadian House of Commons, but the pleasure of the Senate of the United States. Treaty made dependent, not on will of the Canadian House of Commons, as expressed by resolution, - but at instance of Senate of U. S.

Treaty is now un fait accompli -

The Government, without any reference of the matter to parliament, has signed it. This House of Commons is no longer free to discuss the considerations which ought to weigh in a matter of the kind - time, expense, effect of U.S. competition in power development on Canadian interests; the effect upon the problem of our railways; air transportation; effect on the several provinces, their unity, etc.; the international aspects.

The fate of the Ministry has now become, with its members and followers, an even more important matter. It is bound up with the approval of the treaty. Defeat the treaty and the Ministry is defeated. That might be the strongest of reasons for defeating the treaty, but it is not one likely to appeal to the Government and its supporters. Political reasons and considerations will outweigh the strictly national.

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Attitude of party towards -

Opposition to not proceeding step by step,
as Liberal Government was doing,
but rushing in to make an agreement.

Criticize:

Lack of opportunity to discuss the proposal or its terms.

The time of bringing it into force -

Heavy commitments on public works -

Size of public debt - more in way of taxation.

Clearly of advantage to wait.

See President's statement - Canada can produce etc.

Re Employment -

Power development in U.S. certain to develop U.S. industries and make competition greater.

Re Railways -

Is certain to make railway problem more difficult.

Re Unity of country -

Public opinion not yet ready.

Trade restrictions -

Of what advantage this additional trade route if trade restrictions remain what they are, adversely affecting transportation both ways.

Sea ports on Great Lakes - of what value when those at Ocean are devoid of shipping.

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Criticize:

Wheat Reduction Restrictive Policy -

The folly of providing fresh outlets for grain shipments at moment government reducing the wheat acreage.

Only effect to enable U.S. to compete more freely with their wheat in British markets.

See President's statement.

The question of Niagara - Chicago Drainage, etc.

Not yet settled.

What about Conservative policy of All Canadian route.

President of U.S. declares this possible.

Tory party committed to it at Winnipeg -

Ferguson's speech.

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RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING - Leader of Opposition

RE: IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AGREEMENTS

Speech on the Address

October 10, 1932

"I believe that in negotiations between members of the great family of British nations some method other than bargaining should be adopted to reach whatever may be the desired goal. There are other methods; the conference method is the right procedure to follow, whereby members representing all parts of the empire meet together in conference to freely discuss with each other the various points they have in common and the difficulties with which they may have to contend."

.....

"In that year (1930) my right hon. friend went to London and said that the only basis on which he would negotiate with the other members of the empire was a bargaining basis, and he stated further that the bargaining basis should be a Canada first protectionist basis, that it was on those lines alone that he would bargain."

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Speech on the Address

October 10, 1932

(Continued)

"That is the great fundamental difficulty at the root of all this bargaining business; sooner or later it involves one part of the empire interfering in the domestic affairs of another part."

.....

"The Prime Minister made it very clear that it is fundamentally wrong for one parliament to attempt to bind subsequent parliaments, but yet we are going to be bound. That will be the effect of these agreements; although we have not seen them, we are bound already by them. How then can we say that this parliament has had reserved to it its full fiscal autonomy and its full independence in dealing with fiscal matters?"

.....

"I want to make it quite plain immediately that what Canada wants and needs is world markets and that any agreements which will foster trade within the empire at the expense of freedom of trade with other countries will not be acceptable to the country or as we would wish to have them."

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DEBATE ON MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

October 17th, 1932

"We were the originators of the British preference. We have maintained it against the opposition of hon. gentlemen opposite and we have done more than all other parties combined to make the British preference a success."

.....

"After the South African war additional expenditures had to be met by the government of Great Britain, and to meet those expenditures, a slight tax on wheat from all countries was imposed by the British government for revenue purposes. The tax was a duty of three pence per hundred weight on wheat imported from all sources. That tax appeared in the budget of 1902, the year of the conference in England. I ask the house to take note of the fact that the British government had imposed a tax for revenue purposes before the conference met, a duty was in effect at the time the Canadian ministers were meeting in London. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian ministers asked that the duty, in so far as it applied to Canada, should be reduced or removed. I repeat; they asked that the duty should be reduced or removed. When my Right hon. friend went to England in 1930, he did not ask that duties should be reduced or removed, he asked that the British

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government should change entirely its fiscal policy and impose duties where no duties formerly existed. He asked that Great Britain should impose duties in order that a preference might thereby be granted. That is a wholly different course of procedure and a preference of an entirely different kind."

.....

"The difference is one founded on the different points of view of the great political parties with respect to trade policies generally."

.....

"In 1923, at the Economic Conference in London, we were asked whether Canada desired preferences to be given by an increase in the tariff in Great Britain against other countries in such a manner as would permit of such preferences being granted to us. Our reply was that while Canada would always appreciate any preference which the mother country might wish to extend in the rate of duties on commodities going from this country into the old land, it was for Great Britain herself to decide what her own fiscal policy should be."

.....

"I say to my right hon. friend at this moment, that before tariff schedules are changed in a manner which is going

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to impose increased duties generally on the people of Canada, and increased duties in the way of taxes on food upon the people of Great Britain, the people of Canada and Great Britain should have a right to express their views with regard to the matter."

.....

"I repeat that no executive has a right to bind a nation in any matter seriously affecting its fiscal policy without the consent of the people of that nation."

.....

"In order that there may be no mistake as to whether the Liberal party stands on the matter of the preference, may I repeat here what I said in South Huron, and what I have said repeatedly at other times and in other localities, that the policy of the Liberal party with respect to trade is to encourage greater freedom of trade, to remove restrictions and barriers rather than to increase them, and that if as a party we were returned to office our first objective would be to bring the tariff of Canada back to whether it was at the time we went out of office.

May I go a step further and say in connection with that, so that there can be no mistake as to where we stand in the matter of British trade, and the British preference, that we would undertake to give to the trade of the United Kingdom, where goods are

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imported through Canadian ports, a British preference averaging fifty per cent of our general tariff. If there is anything in this particular agreement that is comparable to that of advantage to ourselves and to British peoples in trade, I hope we will find it out before this discussion is over."

.....

"The right hon. gentleman opposite has made it impossible for us, even if we wished to do so, to support these agreements in their entirety. Were we to do so for all time to come we would hereafter be confronted with the charge that in approving these agreements we had endorsed the principle of protection, the historic policy of the Conservative party."

.....

"We of the Liberal party still believe in the principle of greater freedom of trade. We do not accept the principle of protection, and we cannot be expected to accept as policies which may help this country or the empire, agreements which are avowedly based on protectionist policies, and particularly a protectionist policy of the type laid down by my right hon. friend at the conference of 1930, and which caused that conference to be the deplorable tragedy we know it was."

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"But let us look at the situation as it affects not only butter but all these other dairy products such as cheese, milk and other milk products. What does the agreement provide? It stipulates that at the end of three years - that is all this portion is to run for - the government of Great Britain will reserve to itself the right to - lower duties? No, not to lower duties but to impose duties in the interests of the agriculturists of Great Britain."

.....

"Notice is served in black and white in this agreement that it proposes to impose such duties at the end of three years."

.....

"The Canadian Wheat producer gets only the world price and what as a consequence of this provision may happen to be a depressed price. The same is true of copper, zinc and lead. While the farmer is getting less for his wheat, butter and a few other things and the door is closing against him in the British markets some three years hence for his dairy products, what is happening under this agreement to the necessaries of life he has to purchase and to his costs of production? When we come to study the tariff schedules we shall see that the duties have been put up to a higher

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figure with respect to commodities coming from outside the empire than they have been at any previous time, notwithstanding the enormous height at which the tariff stands at present, and the duties even under the preference are practically prohibitive, so that the farmer will have to pay more for his necessities and those things that affect the cost of production, and as a consequence he will get less for what he sells in the markets of the world."

.....

"Any attempt to coerce the British ministry with a view to bring about an agreement, however laudable the object may be, is wholly indefensible and should not be supported in any parliament loving freedom and the right to manage its affairs in its own way."

.....

Re: Article 3

"His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom undertake that the general ad valorem duty of ten per cent imposed by Section 1 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, on the foreign goods specified in Schedule C shall not be reduced except with the consent of His Majesty's government in Canada.

I ask hon. members to note that article with great care. What is Schedule C? Schedule C is timber, fish, salmon and other fish canned, asbestos, zinc and lead."

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"The point of greatest significance in this article is this, and remember in endorsing an agreement we are above everything else endorsing the principles that underly it. This duty of ten per cent shall not be reduced except with the consent of His Majesty's government - where, in Great Britain? No, in Canada. This duty of ten per cent which is being put upon some of the food and other necessaries of the British people cannot be reduced except with the consent of the government of Canada. Can anyone defend an action of that kind? There is something very, very far-reaching and very significant."

.....

"Mr. Speaker, I say the principle embedded here is wholly indefensible and is undeserving of any support from any part of the British Empire."

.....

Five Year Period

May I point out that not only does this mean that by approving this agreement we abandon the principle of control of our own fiscal policy, but we surrender all right hereafter to protest about interference in the domestic affairs of our parliament or country by other parts of the British Empire; and

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we support another principle which is equally vicious, and which the Prime Minister himself has said is bad, namely we bind the hands of succeeding parliaments."

.....

Article 7 - tobacco

"If the British parliament decides to reduce that duty the margin of preference becomes equivalent to the full duty, and if the full duty is brought down by shilling or pence, the margin disappears and the rate applicable to British Empire grown tobacco also. Of what benefit will that article be to the tobacco growers? Who will as a consequence of this agreement begin extending his tobacco plantation in Canada in order to supply the British market when at any time the British government if it sees fit, may reduce the duty on tobacco, bring it down to any point, or wipe it out altogether."

Margin of British Preference

"I draw the attention of the house to the expression "so long as the margin of British preference shown in that schedule is preserved". That means that if this agreement is approved for the next five years the parliament of Canada cannot change certain of the duties imposed under the schedule; it means that this parliament of Canada cannot alter its own customs duties, except in a very restricted way either reduce or remove".

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Intermediate Tariff

In arranging the tariff schedules the government has seen fit in many cases to fix the intermediate and general tariffs at the same rate. What is the significance of that? That procedure is adopted to make it impossible for this parliament successfully to negotiate treaties with other countries by giving those countries the benefits of the intermediate tariff. The government has wiped out the differential between the intermediate and the general tariff. As I have said, these tariff schedules as they have been adjusted, make it impossible for us to make effective trade agreements with other countries - another protectionist device of the worst possible kind."

.....

Tariff Schedules - Cream separators, etc.

"For many years there were battles in this house to have this commodity, cream separators made free of duty as regards all countries. It will be observed that the rate prior to the conference was free under the British preference, free under the intermediate and free under the general tariff. The new rate is free under the British preference, 25 per cent under the intermediate tariff and 25 per cent under the general tariff. The price of butter has gone down, but the price of cream separators will go up.

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In 1930 our total imports under this item amounted to $955,182, but there is no record of any imports at all from Great Britain. In 1931 our total imports amounted to $1,089,904, again with no imports from Great Britain. In 1932 our imports amounted to $445,781, and again there were none from Great Britain. When cream separators entered the country free none came from Great Britain, those imported come from foreign countries; but now we have a duty under the intermediate and general tariffs, and every separator imported henceforth will have to pay a 35 per cent duty. That is the provision we are asked to support; that is what hon. gentlemen opposite who represent rural constituencies will support if they endorse this agreement. And we shall not be able to reduce that duty for five years, no matter what the farmers of Canada may wish in the way of a reduction, because the preference margin must be maintained for at least that length of time."

.....

"The feature that is all important for this parliament to consider is whether it is going to adopt the principle of allowing one government to say what the tariff of Canada must be for a given period of time irrespective of what the wishes of the electorate may be. Whether we are to be bound for a term of years to the high tariff rates which a government that may be in office

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one day and out of office shortly after, may fix. That is the most serious feature of all".

.....

"What becomes under this arrangement of any effort to have a tariff for revenue purposes? Tariff for revenue is ruled out altogether. Under this agreement all the tariffs we are fixing are being fixed on the principle of protection, not on that of a tariff for revenue. If a government in Canada wishes to have a tariff for revenue, it is precluded from doing so for the next five years."

.....

TARIFF BOARD

"We have had tariff increases ever since the present administration has come into office, and a tariff board if it was to be of any service should have been consulted with respect to all these changes. But now, after the tariffs have been made sky-high in every direction, my right hon. friend comes along and says: "I will constitute the tariff board which I told parliament a year or two ago would be established in Canada." But established for whom? For the benefit of the Canadian consumer, the Canadian farmer, the people of this country? Not at all. Established for the purpose of enabling British manufacturers to appear before it to find out whether their interests are being sufficiently looked after."

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"What does that mean, Mr. Speaker? It means that the tariff board of Canada is to be moved into action at the instance not of Canadians, not of consumers who are affected by our tariffs, not of any classes in this country, but at the instance of the British government. In other words we are to have a government of another part of the empire say when our tariff machinery is to be put into motion where it relates to matters pertaining to the tariff board."

.....

"But there is another feature which is even worse with respect to the tariff board. My right hon. friend said the tariff board was to have judicial functions. If anyone will read the speech Lord Hailsham made in Calgary he will find how far in the opinion of the British government this judicial function on the part of the tariff board was to extend. In so many words it was stated that hereafter, with respect to the matters referred to in this agreement, the tariff is to be a matter of concern not for the parliament of Canada and the people's representatives in Parliament, but for this judicial body that is being established in the form of a tariff board. That I say is a thoroughly unsound principle. Tariffs are a form of taxation; they are part of the fiscal policy of the country, and no government has a right to take away from parliament its full control over fiscal policy."

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Re: Article 14

"The principle laid down there is that the tariff board must decide in the first instance what duties may be reduced and where they affect British commodities, that duties cannot be reduced at all until the tariff board so indicates. Well, again that is an entire surrender of our fiscal rights. I do not care whether it is a question of reducing or of increasing duties; the right belongs to thise House of Commons to do both."

.....

Re: Article 17

Re: Abolition of surchages, exchange dumping duties on imports from United Kingdom

"If the principle enunciated here is a sound one, why may I ask is it confined to goods coming into this country from Great Britain? Why not apply the same principle to goods entering Canada from any part of the world? Are we to cease all trade with the rest of the world as soon as this agreement goes through? It begings to look like it. The more one studies what is designed by the various articles of the agreement, the more one comes to the conclusion that an effort is being made to have a great protectionist wall thrown around the British empire, and that matters are being so arranged as to make next to impossible hereafter extensive trade with any other part of the world."

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D 19987

Article 22 - 5 year period

"My right hon. friend states the present agreement will run for only five years. May I, however, draw attentionto this important feature: There is no clause in any one of these agreements running for four years which compels this parliament to keep any portion of its duties at a certain figure for the period of time for which such agreements are in force. All the agreements do is to give the most favoured nation treatment to the particular countries affected. They leave this parliament perfectly free to alter the tariff as it thinks best."

.....

"Everyone knows that in the speech with which my right hon. friend opened the conference, he stressed the importance of having agreements arrived at for long period of time. What happens in a case like that? You create vested interests, just as my right hon. friend has said; you enable those privileged groups to become more strongly entrenched, and when the agreement relates not merely to a country but to an empire you get some idea of the monopolies you are creating behind tariff barriers, especially in a country such as this. Nothing, Mr. Speaker, is more dangerous to the great body of the people of the British Empire than the combines and monopolies which have been and will be created under the terms of this agreement."

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October 17th, 1932

(Continued)

D 19988

Agreement cannot be altered

"I ask my right hon. friend if I am not correct when I say that this agreement, in the form in which it is presented to this parliament, admits of no alteration in any particular. The tariff schedules here, no matter how obnoxious they may be to any hon. gentleman opposite - not to speak of those on this side of the house - cannot be altered in the slightest particular, unless I am very much mistaken".

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D 19989

Speech From The Throne

In every Speech from the Throne, there are certain features which make their appearance from year to year. Some of them have been repeated so often that they might be termed "time honoured". Among the number is the paragraph advising the members of this House that the accounts for the previous year will be laid before them and the estimates for the coming year submitted at an early date.

In the Speech delivered by His Excellency this year, there is another paragraph which, since the present administration has taken office, has become almost as familiar. It is that the world is gradually returning to stability, that economic conditions are improving, and that "prosperity is just around the corner". These assurances would be the more convincing had they not been given so often before. Last year I quoted from previous speeches from the throne, both at the opening and closing of Parliament, the paragraphs which had to do with economic and industrial conditions. They were all pretty much the same as what again appears in this year's speech. In one particular there is a difference. His Excellency goes the

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D 19990

length this year of actually congratulating both Houses of Parliament upon the extent to which improved world conditions are reflected in Canada by expanding trade, improving revenues, increasing employment and a more confident outlook on the future.

trade restrictions at outset made handicaps are correct.

Here are three definite indices. What they really signify in the way of improved conditions is perhaps best set forth by a comparison of trade, of revenues, and of employment during the years that the present administration has been in office with the corresponding period of the last years in which the previous administration was in office, and for which, at the time of the general election of 1930, the Liberal administration of the day was held responsible.

In speaking of in terms of "permanent prosperity" it is absolute amounts - not percentages, of which it is desirable to take account -

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Collateral - Elections - Proportional Representation

D 19991

Vol. - Re: Proportional Representation

Mr. King - Speech on the Address - October 10, 1932:

These are the two measures that are referred to as the ones which will occupy the time of the house during this preliminary portion of the session. There are four or five other subjects mentioned in the speech from the throne, they may be referred to as comprising the portion of business to be taken up in the new year. Each, I think, deserves a word of reference. The first to which I will refer, since it also was mentioned by the Prime Minister the other day, is the measure which will provide for the redistribution of representation in the House of Commons. In one sense of the word this is a matter of routine; every ten years a redistribution bill comes before parliament, and at this time it comes in the natural order. In considering the question of representation in the House of Commons, may I submit to my right hon. friend in reference to the representation in forthcoming parliaments for the next ten years, that this is an opportune time for the presentation to this house of measures which will help to make more representative and effective the representation of the people in parliament. The time has come when measures respecting proportional representation and the alternative vote should be introduced.

Mr. STEWART (Lethbridge): Why didn't you do it?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My hon. friend asks why did we not do it, and I shall reply to his question. During the years the late Liberal administration was in office it is true that most of the time we had a majority in the House of Commons, but during all the time we were in office we did not have a majority in the Senate. When at different times, we made efforts in this house to carry through resolutions with respect to proportional representation, they met with determined opposition from hon. gentlemen opposite who were then on this side. It soon became apparent that we were consuming the time of parliament to little or no advantage in pressing forward these measures at that time because, had they carried through this chamber, they would certainly not have passed the other house. But the situation is different today. Hon. gentlemen opposite have a majority in both houses and can, if they so desire, put through these measures at this session, and before the next general election; and I submit that if parliament is to be made as representative of opinion as it should be, these measures ought to commend themselves to all hon. members of the House of Commons.

As a matter of fact, there are in this house at the present time no fewer than twenty-seven members who hold their seats, not as representatives of the majority in the constituencies from which they come, but as representatives of a minority. The largest number of minority representatives are among hon. gentlemen opposite. There are some in the Liberal ranks and some in the ranks of the United Farmers and of the independent groups, but there are no fewer than twenty-seven members of this house who are occupying seats here notwithstanding the fact that they do not represent the majority of the electors of their constituencies. I do not say that the representation of all of those constituencies would be completely changed had proportional representation or the alternative vote been adopted. Probably in some instances some of these hon. gentlemen would have continued to represent their constituencies, but there would have been in that event a note of satisfaction in that we should have had reason to feel that this parliament was truly representative of the majority of the people in the constituencies from which its respective members had come.

Perhaps I might refer again to the speech delivered by the hon. member from Athabaska (Mr. Davies). That speech, though it might not have been more eloquent, would certainly have been more effective had the hon. gentleman spoken as one representing the majority of the electorate in his constituency. As a matter of fact, the hon. member represents only thirty-two per cent of the voters of that constituency; he does not speak for the majority. When he spoke this afternoon he spoke as one of a very distinct minority. That is not being a member of a representative assembly in the broadest and truest meaning of the term.

I say, therefore, that the time has come for the introduction of these electoral measures, and I trust that my right hon. friend will consider favourably having them enacted before another general election. There is a special additional reason why this should be done at once. It is this. Under the redistribution measure, representation in the cities will in all probability be somewhat enlarged. I am sure that we should get a truer reflection of popular opinion if in the cities proportional representation were adopted in preference to the method that now prevails.

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Re Resolution to approve Agreements
re Oct 17, 1932.
Ott-Imp. Eco. Conf 1932
D 19992

The motion: - approval of ~~Treaty~~ Agreements

Increase of trade within Empire,
based on imperial preferences.

The history of the British preference -
Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding.

Canada's part - Liberal party's part.

The preference of 1897 -

of subsequent years;
of late Liberal Administration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and demand of 1900 -
South African war.

Statement in 1907.

The two methods of giving preference:

(1) Voluntary action - based on
conference;

(2) Bargaining.

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D 19993

Result of attitudes of 2 parties fundamental beliefs in matters of trade policy:

(1) Liberal - Lowering tariffs;

(2) Conservative - protection.

Pro and con of bargaining.

Preservation of fiscal autonomy -
(regardless of method, -
no coercion)

Sir Wilfrid;

Sir Robert, etc.

The Conference of 1923 - Method adopted
Action of British
Government,

Were instituting a protectionist
policy;

If policy instituted would we
not have got the same.

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D 19994

The Dunning Budget - and Conference of 1930 -

Outcome of Liberal request.

The method adopted -

Cannot say Liberal method not favourable to trade within Empire.

Statement of policy ever since -
e.g. South Huron, - Lower tariffs,
50% British preference.

Attitude of Mr. Bennett -
Why Conference a failure

Change in fiscal system.

Postponement of Conference - (Speech Throne)

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 D 19995

The Conference of 1932 - Attitude of Liberal party

My own attitude - Exception to Bennett's statement on address - before and after Conference.

Toronto and elsewhere.

By-election - Royal - re lower policies.

Exception to Bennett's statement on introducing motion - partisan and personal.

And re failure under Liberal rule.

Canada for Empire,etc. - diversion of trade; lowering of tariffs; freedom to alter tariffs as we pleased.

Action of Government since Conference, 1932 - raise tariffs.

Restriction of trade, - by legislation, by administration.

The Conference of 1932 -

Aims of Conference - promote trade

by lowering tariffs within Empire;
by example to world.

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D 19996

Continuance principle of protection.

Maintenance of protection in Canada.

Impossible negotiate agreements with other countries.

Maintenance of high rates of dury -

Could not have been imposed at instance of Britain.

Was this necessary -

then at whose instance?

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D 19997

Features of Agreements we can Endorse

Diversion of trade to Great Britain
from other countries.

Lowering of tariffs -
Increased British preference.

Agreement re cattle.

Preferences gained in British market -

if given voluntarily.

Think preference should be greater -

in right direction -

if it doesn't preclude more being done;

doesn't fix tariff at difficult point;

prevent lowering,

or conflict with Liberal policy
lowering of tariff -
increase of British preference.

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D 19998

Re: Amendment

Object to motion in form in which it appears -

Does not permit of an amendment.

This an objection to bargaining method of arriving at agreements.

Agreements already in force -

We cannot alter a line;

Except under conditions permitted by agreement, either now or in next 5 years, we cannot lower single tariff item.

Agreement by voluntary action as result of conference and negotiation would not have this result.

Compare reciprocity agreement of 1911 -

Ministry undertook to put through parliament what it believed parliament and people would support;

Did not attempt to bind subsequent parliaments;

Did not make impossible introduction of any amendment;

Note amendment moved by F. D. Monk.

Read amendment Liberal party would like to propose and would offer, if in order.

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We must approve agreement in entirety before tariff schedules are considered -

Suggest debate on approval be postponed until there is full appraisal of significance of schedules;

If resolution carries before items discussed, how can we oppose any item?

Will be told we have already voted our approval.

Should not be asked to follow this procedure;

Was procedure attempted in South Huron;

Should not be repeated here.

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D 20000

Significance of Future Development of Empire and of Empire Economic Policy.

We are told it is only a beginning -

What will happen when principles endorsed at Ottawa have more extensive application?

Creation of an imperial trade policy.

Creation of an economic unit - establishment of a Zollverein.

See Bennett at Calgary.

Imperial unity based on freedom, not restriction;

on liberty, not legal and economic ties;

on absence of coercion.

Agreements certain to give rise to misunderstanding

annoyance,

acrimonious feeling.

Imperial trade policy sacrifices fiscal autonomy.

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D 20001

The Agreements with Great Britain

The principle involved:

in speech of Prime Minister introducing agreements;

agreements themselves.

Based on principle enunciated in London,
in general elections.

If we approve agreements we are endorsing the principle.

How can we endorse principle:

(1) Contrary to principle we advocated in 1930 campaign, and endorsation of principle laid down in Tory platform.

(2) Contrary to principle Imperial Conference 1930 - a principle we said was wrong.

(3) Contrary to principle we have been fighting for in parliament - lowering tariffs - and endorsing action of present Government in raising tariffs;

(a) Denying what is said to Amendment to Address now before House - re tariff policies;

(b) Denying what I have said of Liberal policy - was lowering of tariffs - gets freedom of trade, 50% British Preference.

Was it designed to incur certain opposition of Liberal party -

If so, it could not have been done more effectively.

The principle is that of tariffs based on more in the way of protection -
cannot approve.

Features in Agreement we would like to approve -

But when told that agreement based on Tory policy of protection, it cannot possibly meet with our approval.

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D 20002

Note what Ramsay MacDonald said in 1930:

Tax food - "I say we cannot do it".

What Lord Passfield said -

What Mr. Thomas said -

The demand made by the Government at the moment is on all fours with the demand it made upon the British Government in 1930 -

To change its fiscal system - the only difference being, in case of Great Britain - it was addressed to the British Government - here it is to the Liberal party.

The resolution is equivalent to a demand on the Liberal party to change its fiscal system. Bennett's statement

Was Bennett's statement intentionally provocative?

Intended to make it impossible for Liberal party and others who believe in greater freedom of trade to vote against approval.

We cannot vote against our own tariff policies.

It is on the principle we vote on this resolution - Details and provisions may be discussed later.

There are features of agreements all will welcome and would like to support.

Some slight reductions in duties - increasing British Preference;

Assured markets in Britain - e.g. apples, etc.;

But if these are to be obtained only at a change of our fiscal policy - the price is too great.

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D 20003

Examination of Agreements bears out Increase of Tariffs.

I. Re: Canada -

Means increase in cost of living;

Means increase in cost of production in basic industries.

Liberal policies - to decrease both.

What advantage is an assured market in Britain if our producers are handicapped in world competition by increased costs -

More difficult competition in world market.

At present evil is

disparity between price farmer has to pay for what he buys and price he gets for what he has to sell.

This will increase that disparity.

Instead of helping to relieve unemployment will increase unemployment.

Of what avail are markets anywhere if we cannot compete in them?

Of what avail are assured British Markets if we are being left out of other markets because of them?

2 Features: (1) Effect on Canadian trade re tariffs -

Means greater restriction of trade;

bind Canada to protectionist system for further 5 years;

will mean ruination of the Dominion

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D 20004

(a) actual tariff levels;

(b) maintenance of levels for 5 years;

(c) no distinction between intermediate and general tariff -

making impossible negotiation of treaties with other countries.

(2) Markets for Producers in Britain -

Less real than apparent - e.g. wheat - world prices.

Others only three years.

II. Re: Empire -

What done - mostly by raising tariffs in Canada.

Whatever done - done by raising tariffs in Britain.

Common Features - tariffs raised in Canada;
" " " Britain.

Protective tariffs to be maintained for 5 years in Canada.
" " " " " 5 " " Britain.
" " in some cases to be for 10 years.

How does it come about that by Conference

and action of Executives -

tariffs have been raised both sides of Atlantic;
" " " fixed at a certain level both sides.

Were Canadian tariffs raised voluntarily by Canadian Government?

" " " " by pressure from British Government?

" British " " " voluntary action of British Gov't?

" " " " " pressure from Canadian Government?

Was it a combination of protectionist Governments, raising duties throughout Empire and fastening protectionist system on Empire?

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D 20005

If done by each government of its own volition -

What mandate had Government of Britain so to raise its tariff?

" " " " " Canada " " " " " ?

Where were parliaments consulted

tariff now in force?

What is meaning of new fiscal system -

Zollverein

Economic Unit.

Reversal of basis of British Government hitherto.

Effect on Unity of Empire.

III. World Trade -

impossible to negotiate;

establish other units;

contrary to League of Nations movement
and World "

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JEC 32
Notes of Speeches
re JEC. Coll - Imp. Eco. Conf. 1932
Montreal Reform Club
Oct 29, 1932

D 20006

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 20007

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.

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D 20008

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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D 20009

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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D 20010

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 -

(a) cannot negotiate - intermediate tariffs;

(b) economic units - retaliation.

6. Perpetuates depression - credit.

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D 20011

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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D 20012

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.

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Montreal Reform Club

D 20013

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.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20014

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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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20015

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 again.

(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 vitue of anything in Agreement but by Order-in-Council passed Oct. 21.

See Spectator.

(iii) Will not be continued beyond 2 years.

See 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 food of their people as basis of right to trade in Canadian market.

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20016

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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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20017

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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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20018

Part III - Political Consequences

7. Violates Fundamental Principles of Self-Government.

¼ 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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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20019

(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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Re Montreal Reform Club

re Montreal Reform Club
Oct. 29, 1932.

D20020

Why the Liberal Party has been Opposing the Trade Agreement

- Part I -

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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.

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Not at all necessary to achieve results.

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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 politicians~~, etc.

Illusory.

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20021

4. Agreement fails to express aims of Conference.

i.e. - removal of trade restrictions between different parts of B. E.
" " " " world.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20022

The Agreement - Economic Effects

So-Called Concessions on Part of Britain - What Canada is Supposed to Have Gained in British Markets:

1. Free Entry into Br. Market after Nov. 15, notwithstanding Import Duties Act, 1932 -

   Act passed in February;

   would have been continued anyway.

2. Duties under Act not to be Lowered, or other Countries given Free Entry -

   wholly untenable;

   Act extended for two years;

   grounds - balance ~~budget~~ trade, etc.

3. Some 17 Articles on which Preference to be given -

   on all but two, some preference already existed - simply continued;

   - on some, increased slightly; on 7, simply continued.

   on 7, similar preferences were given in 1923 -

   - would be given anyway;

   - Britain needs raw materials, etc.

   on 7 articles duties not to be reduced without consent of Can.

   wheat, copper, zinc and lead -

   world prices; first sale; supply entire market;

   on dairy products - only for 3 years -

   - agricultural protection or quotas may be applied;

   - maintain preferential margin.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Note re Speech for Montreal Refo[illegible] Club:

D 20023

2 conceptions of Empire -

based on Conference of 1923 and 1926
" " " " 1930 and 1932

Bring in speech on galaxy of nations, etc.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20024

Imperial Economic Unit

Tribute to Empire

He did not believe that the results of the Imperial Conference had yet been fully realized or would be for some time. One thing was certain, however, that nations outside of the Empire would be asked to pay some tribute for the privilege of trading within the Empire.

Mr. Bennett -
The Calgary Herald -
September 6, 1932.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D20025

Re: Results Small and Meaningless:

Of some 17 commodities, larger portion had been accorded preference before Conference. Where preference granted for first time, as in case of wheat, copper, must be at world prices.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20026

"Trade relations between Great Britain and the Dominions will probably be better controlled by concurrent legislation than by a joint tariff."

- Sir John Willison.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20027

World trade made more difficult and more important in view of failure of credit system, due to hoarding of gold.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20028

Re: World Effects

Rates of duties as fixed by new agreement clearly show that the provisions are not intended so much to promote trade within the Empire by any lowering of tariffs as to make, by the raising of tariffs, more difficult trade between the Empire, and particularly Canada, and foreign countries.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20029

Re Conference having failed

What is meant by failure?

failure to fulfill the objects it was intended to meet -

- namely, reduction of duties within Empire

greater freedom of trade.

did not fail to arrive at agreement;

- agreement itself likely to make trade more difficult.

Imperial Conference failed in sense in which it is hoped World Conference Will Succeed -

would any one say World Conference was success if effect was

- to increase duties between different countries of world?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20030

The Agreement - Economic Effects

So-Called Concessions on Part of Britain - What Canada is Supposed to Have Gained in British Markets:

1. **Free Entry into Br. Market after Nov. 16, notwithstanding Import Duties Act, 1932 -**

   Act passed in February;

   would have been continued anyway.

2. **Duties under Act not to be Lowered, or other Countries given Free Entry -**

   wholly untenable;

   Act extended for two years;

   grounds - balance budget, etc.

3. **Some 17 Articles on which Preference to be given -**

   on all but two, some preference already existed - simply continued;

   - on some, increased slightly; on 7, simply continued.

   on 7, similar preferences were given in 1923 -

   - would be given anyway;

   - Britain needs raw materials, etc.

   on 7 articles duties not to be reduced with consent of Can.

   wheat, copper, zinc and lead -

   world prices; first sale; supply entire market;

   on dairy products - only for 3 years -

   - agricultural protection or quotas may be applied;

   - maintain preferential margin.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20031

3. Some 17 Articles on which Preference to be given - (Cont'd.)

cattle embargo - modify conditions re;

hog products - largely contingent, no guarantee;

tobacco - 10 years;

no guarantee.

preference to be given by Colonies and Protectorates;

- real advantage very little -

4. Cannot Change Duties on Articles without Consent Canada -

thoroughly unsound principle;

parliament should control fiscal policy;

one parliament should not bind another.

5. Re Russia -

may prohibit importations from another country if preference prejudiced -

interference with domestic affairs;

" " plenary powers of parliament.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20032

So-Called Concessions on Part of Canada - What It means to Britain:

1. **Preference given on Number of Articles -**

preference amounts to but little -

duties where free - few importations;

duties where retained - still too high.

excise 3% imposed on all imports.

2. **Principle of "Reasonable Competition" on basis of Economical and Efficient Production -**

(a) protection principle remains;

(b) duties inordinately high;

(c) can only be changed after examination by Tariff Board-

will take infinite time;

(d) tariff board a judicial body;

(e) protection to industries "reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success" -

used to be infant industries;

no tariff for revenue;

special consideration for "industries not fully established;

(f) British Manufacturers appear before Tariff Board;

(h) Board to be moved at instance of British Government;

(i) No duty to be increased until after Board reports;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Laid on architects Canadian Pacific Building

D 20033

2. Principle of "Reasonable Competition" - (Cont'd.)

(j) existing surcharges to be abolished -

when finances allow;

also consider abolishing exchange dumping duties;

(k) right to prohibit entry where preference frustrated by state aided action of another country;

(l) customs administration to be improved -

re uncertainty of imposts and other duties;

delay and friction to be reduced to minimum.

Objections from Canadian Point of View:
What It means to Canada:

Duties still too high -

increased cost of production;

increased cost of living;

compare with tariff of 1930 -

examples - woollen flags, etc.

Tariff a matter for parliament, not for Tariff Board -

board there to keep protective principles in tariff.

Tariff maintained at certain level - Subterfuge -

margin of British preference to be preserved;

interference with fiscal policy;

binding subsequent parliaments - establish vested interests;

intermediate and general tariff made the same -

destroys negotiation with foreign countries;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20034

Objections from Canadian Point of View - (Cont'd.)

Agreement injurious to Canadian Foreign Trade -

Canada needs world markets,

makes access to world markets more difficult;

Will restrict negotiation -

Chamberlain re reciprocity;

Intermediate tariff and General the same;

Retaliation;

other economic units - preference groups.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20035

Re: World Effects

The choice before the world today is between trying to build up world trade on a world order or moving towards a system of closed units, each aiming to be self-sufficient. . . . . The choice is whether or not there is in general to be free intercourse or in general isolation and stagnation. . . .Significance intensified by collapse of credit system. . . . . Is world to fall into a number of regional combines in restraint of world trade. . . . . Greater danger than ever from combination and monopoly of trade.

Sir Arthur Salter -
10th Anniversary Number of "Foreign Affairs",
Ottawa Citizen,
October 4, 1932.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Re: World Trade

D 20036

Failure to fulfil expectations and pledges or to set example.

Pledged to a reduction, as example to world -

have failed;

have done opposite.

Re: Conference - it did fail re objective;

not sufficient to come to agreement,

must reach the right one.

Re: World Conference - to reduce trade barriers -

Might have succeeded on basis suggested by Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin, at Quebec, July 18: "By the methods we adopt we can set an example to the whole world in breaking down obstacles."

Times admits - "in some slight degree the agreements may tie the government's hands in foreign negotiations."

Agreements serve as model?

Restrictions on importations, quotas, and other barriers to trade.

New illustrations of old evils.

What is effect going to be on shipping at ports -

export trade.

Action equivalent to declaration of international war.

Antagonise Europe, United States, Asia, by Empire tariff wall.

Colonial preferences = open door vs. closed preserve.

World is increasingly interdependent -

there is a law of interdependence among nations which destroys myth of self-sufficient nation.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

D 20037

Trade has been shrinking - a process of strangulation.

What it needs is expansion -

not extremes, but middle way (preference by reduction).

Chamber of Commerce should be re-opened and business stimulated.

World sick for want of co-operation between nations -

sick of excessive protection.

Decisions made without regard to rights of outside world.

(See Message by self before Conference).

Baldwin - Southampton - July 13:

"Crown the first year's work of National Government by agreeing at Ottawa upon a policy of freer trade which will lay the foundation of a great expansion of Empire trade."

Baldwin - London - June 28:

"Get as far as we can in direction of free trade in the Empire."

Baldwin - London - June 17:

Some Dominions "have pushed tariff protection further than was helpful to themselves or to the Empire at large."

"The general objective was free trade or reciprocal free trade within the Empire".

One half the trading world meeting and in the end arranging to make additional barriers against the rest of the world - at same time not improving inter-relations.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20038

Re: Economic Unit

Economic imperialism as fatal as economic nationalism.

Attempt to build wall around British Empire as against rest of world.

Do not desire a policy that will set Dominions against rest of world.

Wider trade relations with rest of Empire should be step towards wider trade relations with rest of world.

Government's policies tried and found wanting.

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Union Jacks of Wool from Great Britain D20039

1930:

Value $25.00 at 27½% less 10%	=	$ 6.19

1932 - previous to October 15th (Conference rates came into effect):

18 lbs. at 30¢ lb. (specific)	=	$ 5.40
Value $25.00 at 30%	=	$ 7.50
		$12.90
Less 10%	=	$ 1.29
		$11.61
3% Excise Tax on $36.61	=	$ 1.10
Dumping Duty	=	$ 2.98
		$15.69

1932 - Effective October 15th:

18 lbs. at 18⅜c lb. (specific)	=	$ 3.34
Value $25.00 at 30%	=	$ 7.50
		$10.84
Less 10%	=	$ 1.08
		$ 9.76
3% Excise Tax on $34.76	=	$ 1.04
Dumping Duty	=	$ 2.98
		$13.78

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20040

3. ~~Some 17 Articles on which Preference to be given~~ - (Cont'd.)

cattle embargo - modify conditions re;

hog products - largely contingent, no guarantee;

tobacco - 10 years;

no guarantee.

preference to be given by Colonies and Protectorates;

- real advantage very little -

4. Cannot Change Duties on ? Articles without Consent Canada -

thoroughly unsound principle;

parliament should control fiscal policy;

one parliament should not bind another.

5. Re Russia -

may prohibit importations from another country if preference prejudiced -

interference with domestic affairs;

" " plenary powers of parliament.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20041

So-Called Concessions on Part of Canada - What It means to Britain:

1. Preference given on Number of Articles -

preference amounts to but little -

duties where free - few importations;

duties where retained - still too high.

excise 3% imposed on all imports.

2. Principle of "Reasonable Competition" on basis of Economical and Efficient Production -

(a) protection principle remains;

(b) duties inordinately high;

(c) can only be changed after examination by Tariff Board- will take infinite time;

(d) tariff board a judicial body;

(e) protection to industries "reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success" -

used to be infant industries;

no tariff for revenue;

special consideration for "industries not fully established;

(f) British Manufacturers appear before Tariff Board;

(h) Board to be moved at instance of British Government;

(i) No duty to be increased until after Board reports;

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20042

2. Principle of "Reasonable Competition" - (Cont'd.)

(j) existing surcharges to be abolished -

when finances allow;

also consider abolishing exchange dumping duties;

(k) right to prohibit entry where preference frustrated by state aided action of another country;

(l) customs administration to be improved -

re uncertainty of imposts and other duties;

delay and friction to be reduced to minimum.

Objections to Canadian Point of View:
What It means to Canada:

Duties still too high -

increased cost of production;

increased cost of living;

compare with tariff of 1930 -

examples - woollen flags, etc.

Tariff a matter for parliament, not for Tariff Board -

board there to keep protective principles in tariff.

Tariff maintained at certain level - Subterfuge -

margin of British preference to be preserved;

interference with fiscal policy;

binding subsequent parliaments - establish vested interests;

intermediate and general tariff made the same -

destroys negotiation with foreign countries;

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D 20043

Objections from Canadian Point of View - (Cont'd.)

Agreement injurious to Canadian Foreign Trade -

Canada needs world markets,

makes access to world markets more difficult;

Will restrict negotiation -

Chamberlain ? re reciprocity;

Intermediate tariff and General the same;

Retaliation;

other economic units - preference groups.

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D 20044

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 again.

(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.

See 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 food of their people as basis of right to trade in Canadian market.

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D 20045

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;

true 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.

Means of reducing production in Canada
Subsidies.

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20046

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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D 20047

Part III - Political Consequences

Principles - based on protection - as tried to decay

Self Government

7. Violates Fundamental Principles of Self-Government.

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.

must vote on agreement; without discussing schedule - agreement made by 2 [illegible] [illegible] no [illegible]

(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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D 20048

(V) 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.

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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Re: World Trade

D 20049

Failure to fulfil expectations and pledges or to set example.

Pledged to a reduction, as example to world -

have failed;

have done opposite.

Re: Conference - it did fail re objective;

not sufficient to come to agreement,

must reach the right one.

Re: World Conference - to reduce trade barriers -

Might have succeeded on basis suggested by Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin, at Quebec, July 18: "By the methods we adopt we can set an example to the whole world in breaking down obstacles."

'Times' admits - "in some slight degree the agreements may tie the government's hands in foreign negotiations."

Agreements serve as model?

Restrictions on importations, quotas, and other barriers to trade.

New illustrations of old evils.

What is effect going to be on shipping at ports -

export trade.

Action equivalent to declaration of economic war.

Antagonize Europe, United States, Asia, by Empire tariff wall.

Colonial preferences = open door vs. closed preserve.

World is increasingly interdependent -

there is a law of interdependence among nations which destroys myth of self-sufficent nation.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 20050

Trade has been shrinking - a process of strangulation.

What it needs is expansion -

not extremes, but middle way (preference by reduction).

~~Chamber~~ channels of Commerce should be re-opened and business stimulated.

World sick for want of co-operation between nations -

sick of excessive protection.

Decisions made without regard to rights of outside world.

(See Message by self before Conference).

Baldwin - Southampton - July 13:

"Crown the first year's work of National Government by agreeing at Ottawa upon a policy of freer trade which will lay the foundation of a great expansion of Empire trade."

Baldwin - London - June 28:

"Get as far as we can in direction of free trade in the Empire."

Baldwin - London - June 17:

Some Dominions "have pushed tariff protection further than was helpful to themselves or to the Empire at large."

"The general objective was free trade or reciprocal free trade within the Empire".

One half the trading world meeting and in the end arranging to make additional barriers against the rest of the world - at same time not improving inter-relations.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20051

Re: Economic Unit

Economic imperialism as fatal as economic nationalism.

Attempt to build wall around British Empire as against rest of world.

Do not desire a policy that will set Dominions against rest of world.

Wider trade relations with rest of Empire should be step towards wider trade relations with rest of world.

Government's policies tried and found wanting.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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FILE → WLMK

1932

✓ Constitutional Questions
✓ Imperial Economic Conference (1932
✓ Mr King & the Leadership of the Liberal Party
✓ Mr King in Opposition (1930-35

Mr. K's mm.

Oct/32.

D 20052

Binding of Parliament

But there is also a grave constitutional objection to making the customs duties of the United Kingdom dependent for a term of years on the will of one or more Colonial Legislatures. It is an exact inversion of the policy of George III and Lord North, which lost us the American Colonies. The Colonial Assemblies at that time preferred to fight rather than submit to a trifling customs duty on tea which Great Britain imposed. I can hardly believe that the House of Commons will tamely renounce its power to reduce at any time any tax which it has levied; for this is the most ancient and esteemed of all its privileges, the historical basis and the very essence of its authority. The present Parliament may persist, even in the face of shrinking trade and employment, in its determination to maintain or increase protective duties. But surely it cannot pretend to prevent its successors from touching the taxes which it is about to impose, or the taxes which it has already imposed since it was elected? Earlier in the year Liberals foresaw the danger, and issued a warning in the shape of a resolution passed by a unanimous vote of the National Liberal Federation at its annual meeting in April. The resolution ran as follows:

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20053

> In view of the Ottawa Conference and the danger that this country may find itself committed by commercial treaties with the Dominions to permanent tariffs of a discriminatory character on imports from foreign countries, it (the National Liberal Federation) gives notice in advance that no such treaty can be permitted to interfere with the constitutional right of parliament at any time to reduce or remove any such taxes.

This constitutional right is a privilege won from the Crown by centuries of hard struggle; and it should be equally precious to the Parliaments of the self-governing Dominions, on whom it was freely conferred by the wisdom of our own Legislature. I can conceive of nothing more invidious than this interference by the Dominion Governments with our right of control over our own Budget. Curiously enough, it is a right which two important British Ministers emphasised so lately as February 9, 1932, during the tariff debate. Mr. Baldwin said:

> Much of the debate has run on the difference between the permanent and the temporary nature of the tariff. There is no such thing as permanence in politics. Whatever one Parliament does, it is in the power of another Parliament to confirm, to increase, to diminish, or to abolish.

Here we have the true constitutional doctrine, unambiguously expressed by the leader of the Conservative Party. Mr. Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade) said in the same debate:

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D 20054

The other objection taken to our proposals is that they are permanent. Certainly nothing in our fiscal system is permanent. The yearly Budget comes up for discussion here and for examination in Committee of Ways and Means, and is varied from time to time according to the constitution of the House and the opinion of the electors.

It is one thing, of course, to agree with another Government that both parties will reduce or remove customs duties which impede their exchange of commodities, and quite another to agree that they will, for a term of years, maintain high customs duties against other countries which may be equally ready to enter into good commercial relations. The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860, which Cobden and Gladstone negotiated with Napoleon III. and Chevalier, was an admirable example of a highly profitable arrangement, which enormously increased the trade between England and France withouhtin any way endangering or limiting freedom of trade with other countries. It was a liberation and in no way a restriction of world commerce.

F. W. Hirst,
19th Century, Oct. 1932.

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Would it not be infinitely wiser to abandon altogether thought of anything of the kind and proceed on lines which have proved effective in promoting inter-empire trade in years gone by and at the same time successfully avoid aught in the way of international antagonisms certain to be prejudicial so far as foreign countries are concerned. The policy of the British preference, as we have known and tried it out from the outset, is the one safe and sure road along which to proceed. It affords all that is needed for the purpose of promoting trade through inter-imperial channels with the utmost freedom, and in no way handicaps our fiscal autonomy and our freedom of negotiating in trade matters with any country in the world. It would be well before the Conference meets that all parties in this parliament should unite in approval of some such method of approach and of action, but, failing this formal declaration, let us hope that it will nevertheless be the method that, in the end, will be adopted as the one best calculated to further inter-empire trade, and at the same time further imperial unity.

(Take in re Laurier and imposition of British tariff.)

fiscal freedom

D 20055

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Article 22:
Binding Subsequent Parts.

D20056

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Re French Treaty – (Canada)

Did not present us from giving what rates are pleased to other countries

Would be cancelled in 5 mos

P.M. said it became intolerable

Member for ~~[illegible]~~ Lincoln, said it should have been abolished at once

These treaties have to be read together

Under trade more difficult with figure clauses – rate in S.A. [illegible]

" " Aust. " " " "

" " Br. " " "

cannot negotiate with figure clauses

(over)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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this is time of changes to avoid conditions

Tomorrow may wish to make reciprocal agreement with other country - are deprived of so doing / to extent we have agreed to maintain a margin of preference

Deliberate attempt to make impossible trade with free dress

We will maintain the status quo

are not doing that

are ~~raising~~ changing the status quo

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Another said that we were fixing rates for five years. In answer to this I need only repeat what has been said by the former Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe)—that you cannot draw up an agreement or any other contract unless you have a period of time in which to do what you agree to do. His only objection was that the agreement was not good enough to continue for five years.

The right hon. gentleman has said that our sovereignty is interfered with, that there is a high constitutional question which must be settled. Was there a high constitutional question when the treaty was signed with France? Does he realize that more items were dealt with in the French treaty than in this agreement? Does he realize that under the provision of that French treaty there were items which could not be changed by this parliament but which remained constant as long as the treaty endured? Does he realize that that treaty was in force for nine years? Does he realize that it was regarded as a high tribute to the statesmanship and genius of the former Minister of Justice and the then Minister of Finance. It was not until it was in force nine years and its continuance became intolerable that it was denounced, yet the treaty contained a provision that it could be denounced after six months' notice. I think Sir John Simon dealt with this question very effectively in the British house. If any hon. gentlemen are concerned they can read the Times of October 21; I will do no more than give them the reference. They will find there how he dealt with the French treaty negotiated by Cobden for a period of ten years. He states that anyone who for a moment sets up the theory that it is a denial of sovereignty to sign a bargain for five years is, according to the view of the former Minister of Justice, to take an attitude which is wholly wrong. I wonder if this house realizes that every contract made by a government is to the extent of its terms a restriction upon the free exercise of its powers. Trade channels cannot be developed in a year or two. One of the reasons why we have a period of years within which to try out this agreement is that it is essential that channels of trade be established, and the establishment of channels of trade takes time.

Mr. Bennett
November 3, 1932
Unrevised Hansard

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Re: Binding Effect Five Years

D20058

Mr. BENNETT: I saw an hon. gentleman named for less. The list includes canned salmon, canned fish, cod liver oil, crayfish, whale oil, asbestos, copper, lead, magnesite, magnesium chloride and zinc, as well as leather and tanned hides and skins. All these have a fixed margin which cannot be varied for five years. All these closely and intimately touch the life of every agriculturist in this country; yet tonight, at the call of the right hon. leader of the opposition, the Liberal party is to vote no; having sought these things they now say no. I say, sir, that few more serious moments have had to

[Mr. Bennett.]

be contemplated by legislators. Where is our vaunted democracy? Where are my friends opposite and to the right? After all the years of struggle we have these agreements, with the fixed margins for five years. Some are fixed for three years, and let me say that those that are fixed only for three years still have the preference, because the qualifying clause provides only for quota restrictions rather than preferences. The representatives of Great Britain said that if there should be a change and they should desire to have quotas, we would still have our preference, and at the end of three years the agreement may be revised for that purpose.

Mr. Bennett
Unrevised Hansard
November 3, 1932

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Roll - Imp Eco Conf 1932

D 20059

Restriction of Freedom of Parliament

Binding Subsequent Parliaments - Five Years

Article 22. This Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in Canada is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall remain in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

Bind Subsequent Parts.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 20060

Re Limiting Freedom of Parliament in Fiscal Matters

Article 14. His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that no existing duty shall be increased on United Kingdom goods except after an inquiry and the receipt of a report from the Tariff Board, and in accordance with the facts as found by that body.*

Re increase in duties, must be read in light of what has already been done in raising of duties.

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D 20061

The Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement

Article 20. Nothing in this agreement shall prejudice or diminish any of the benefits enjoyed by any of the parties thereto under the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement dated the 6th of July, 1925.

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Length of Agreements

D 20062

Then there remains for consideration the length of the agreements. It will be recalled that they are for a period of five years, and thereafter indefinitely. I believe it would be well to advise the house as to the length of time for which trade agreements have been heretofore negotiated, and the dates upon which they became effective. The following table will give this information:

—	Date on which effective	Period for which negotiated
Trade Agreement between Canada and Australia.	Aug. 3, 1931	1 year and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 6 months' notice of denunciation.
Convention of Commerce with Belgium	Oct. 22, 1924	4 years and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 12 months' notice of denunciation.
Convention of Commerce with Czechoslovakia.	Nov. 14, 1928	4 years and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 12 months' notice of denunciation.
Convention of Commerce with Italy	Jan. 8, 1924	4 years and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 12 months' notice of denunciation.
Convention of Commerce with the Netherlands.	Oct. 28, 1925	4 years and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 12 months' notice of denunciation.
Trade agreement with the British West Indies	April 30, 1927	12 years and thereafter indefinitely, subject to 12 months notice of denunciation.
Trade Agreement with New Zealand	May 24, 1932	1 year.
Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom.	Aug. 20, 1932 (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable thereafter).	5 years and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 6 months' notice of denunciation.
Trade Agreement with the Irish Free State.	To go into force on date to be agreed upon.	5 years and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 6 months' notice of denunciation.
Trade Agreement with the Union of South Africa.	To go into force on date to be agreed upon.	5 years and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 6 months' notice of denunciation.
Trade Agreement with Southern Rhodesia.	To go into force on date to be agreed upon.	5 years and indefinitely thereafter, subject to 6 months' notice of denunciation.

It will be observed that the practice of preceding governments has been to initiate trade agreements for a maximum period of twelve years, and for periods of four years or less. The present agreements will be in existence for a period of five years, and thereafter will be subject to a six months' notice of termination. We believe that not less than five years will be required in order fully to demonstrate the value of these undertakings, and we are satisfied that if stability is desired, as it is, and if the value of the agreements is to be tested, any period less than that would be too short a time in which to try an experiment so great. The agreements made with Italy and Belgium, it will be remembered, were for a period of four years, and thereafter indefinitely. We believe, as I say, that five years should be the period selected.

Unrevised Hansard p. 151
Oct. 12, 1932.

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D 20063

Article 22:

ARTICLE 22.—This Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in Canada is to be regarded as coming into effect as from the date hereof (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken as soon as may be practicable hereafter). It shall remain in force for a period of five years, and if not denounced six months before the end of that period shall continue in force thereafter until a date six months after notice of denunciation has been given by either party.

Term for 5 years.

Re other agreements - 4 years.

Provision that they might be ended 6 months in case of most.

None of them bound Canada to maintain her tariffs at a certain level - e.g. French treaty.

Most they promised was most favoured nation treatment.

Left us free to negotiate with other countries.

British West Indies special reason - creating steamship lines -

giving subsidies over period of years and relatively small trade affected thereby - 1925

expires 1935.

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20064

Article 23:

ARTICLE 23.—In the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of His Majesty's Government in Canada, as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the agreement, the proposal to vary those terms shall form the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

Does it go the length of permitting British Government and Canadian Government to end agreement by mutual consent?

If it does not - it is meaningless - or of little value - adds nothing, takes away nothing.

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Binding of Parliament
-
Nat. Lib. Fed. Resolution re; Baldwin re. temporary nature of tariffs.

authority. The present Parliament may persist, even in the face of shrinking trade and employment, in its determination t D 20065 maintain or increase protective duties. But surely it cannot pretend to prevent its successors from touching the taxes which it is about to impose, or the taxes which it has already imposed since it was elected? Earlier in the year Liberals foresaw the danger, and issued a warning in the shape of a resolution passed by a unanimous vote of the National Liberal Federation at its annual meeting in April. The resolution ran as follows:

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D 20066

"In view of the Ottawa Conference and the danger that this country may find itself committed by commercial treaties with the Dominions to permanent tariffs of a discriminatory character on imports from foreign countries, it (the National Liberal Federation) gives notice in advance that no such treaty can be permitted to interfere with the constitutional right of parliament at any time to reduce or remove any such taxes."

This constitutional right is a privilege won from the Crown by centuries of hard struggle; and it should be equally precious to the Parliaments of the self-governing Dominions, on whom it was freely conferred by the wisdom of our own Legislature. I can conceive of nothing more invidious than this interference by the Dominion Governments with our right of control over our own Budget. Curiously enough, it is a right which two important British Ministers emphasised so lately as February 9, 1932, during the tariff debate. Mr. Baldwin said:

"Much of the debate has run on the difference between the permanent and the temporary nature of the tariff. There is no such thing as permanence in politics. Whatever one Parliament does, it is in the power of another Parliament to confirm, to increase, to diminish, or to abolish."

Here we have the true constitutional doctrine, unambiguously expressed by the leader of the Conservative Party. Mr. Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade) said in the same debate:

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D 20067

Anglo-French Commercial Treaty 1860.

It is one thing, of course, to agree with another Government that both parties will reduce or remove custom duties which impede their exchange of commodities, and quite another to agree that they will, for a term of years, maintain high customs duties against other countries which may be equally ready to enter into good commercial relations. The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860, which Cobden and Gladstone negotiated with Napoleon III. and Chevalier, was an admirable example of a highly profitable arrangement, which enormously increased the trade between England and France without in any way endangering or limiting freedom of trade with other countries. It was a liberation and in no way a restriction of world commerce.

F. W. Hirst,
19th Century, Oct. 1932.

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Opening speech by General Smuts:

Page 45. " There seems to be an impression in certain quarters that the Dominions have come to this conference to make a concerted attack on the settled fiscal policy of this country. Now let me say at once, speaking on behalf of South Africa, that I know nothing of such conspiracy. There is no intention to launch an attack upon your fiscal policy. We are leaving the British Government a completely free hand to settle the fiscal policy of their own country as they have always done hitherto. We respect your freedom of action, and in return we also claim, and I think you will concede, rightly claim, complete freedom of economic action as far as we are concerned. "

" We have always settled our own fiscal policy, and we come here, so far as South Africa at any rate is concerned, in no spirit of making any surrender of what we have got, in no spirit of bargaining away rights that we have, or trying to induce you to bargain away rights that you have.

Expires 1923

Fiscal freedom

D 20068

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revision of tariffs, for in adopting such a policy the Government is paying you the compliment of emulation . I suspect, however, that it will be found that in some cases , perhaps in many, the preference to Great Britain or other Dominions has been given not by reducing our own tariff but by agreeing to increase or maintain existing duties under our intermediate and general tariffs , and this for a period of five years. I think this aspect of the situation is well worth careful investigation , for such a policy may well have placed a ball and chain on our feet which will handicap us severely as we attempt to move forward to negotiate trade treaties with France and other countries , not to mention the United States if, as seems probable, the Democrats will be returned to office . I suppose, in any event that opposition to the agreements will centre chiefly on the method of negotiation and the form of bilateral agreements for a fixed period in which the preferences are expressed . The main object will be to expose the true nature of the Conference and its fruits, and the perils which are latent in the new effort to secure economic unity of the Empire .

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the New York Times containing the report of their correspondent at Ottawa on the eve of the signing of the agreements . On second thought, I shall enclose the clipping in this letter .

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D 20069

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON, ONT. ECONOMICS

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Extract from Speech by Hon. Walter Runciman, H. of C., Feb. 9, 1932

Re temporary Nature of tarrifs.

D 20070

-3-

"The other objection taken to our proposals is that they are permanent. Certainly nothing in our fiscal system is permanent. The yearly Budget comes up for discussion here and for examination in Committee of Ways and Means, and is varied from time to time according to the constitution of the House and the opinion of the electors."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 20071

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 could 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.

U.S. MISSIONARY SLAIN BY CHINESE

Report Unconfirmed But Consular Authorities Convinced It Is Correct

(Associated Press Cable)

Hankow, China, October 30. — United States consular authorities said today reports that the Rev. Bert Nelson, Lutheran missionary from Minneapolis, Minn., was shot and killed by Communist bandits who had held him prisoner for nearly two years, were unconfirmed, but that circumstances indicated they were correct.

Chinese who escaped from a bandits' camp 100 miles north-east of here arrived yesterday with word that the missionary, who was last reported in good health, was slain by the bandits two months ago.

Lutheran missionaries and Chinese military officials here have undertaken a search to determine the route the brigands took when retreating before provincial military forces in the possibility that Nelson's body may be found.

C. C. Skinines, Lutheran missionary at Sinyadg, telegraphed that he also had received word that Nelson was slain and he was seeking information independently.

Chinese who reached here said Nelson had proved an encumbrance to Communists when they were fleeing from provincial troops and was slain for that reason.

It was believed he was executed simultaneously with a kidnapped Chinese general on August 3.

The missionary was kidnapped October 5, 1930, at Kwangshan, in southeastern Honan province, the captors originally demanding $100,000 (gold). When this was not forthcoming, the brigands announced they were holding Nelson indefinitely.

In the past two years missionaries of central China sought to rescue Nelson but failed when the outlaws presented extravagant ransom demands.

Missionaries were understood to have paid ransoms totalling $50,000 and to have given the Communists large quantities of supplies but Nelson continued to be held. Chinese authorities expressed regret over his capture but at no time, they said, were they in a position to effect his release.

The New Order

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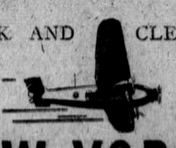

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Liberal Leader Sees Only Negative Results From Ottawa Parley

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 ight, 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. Taigle, 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 could 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. Benhett, 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 difficulty 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.

U.S. MISSIONARY SLAIN BY CHINESE

Report Unconfirmed But Consular Authorities Convinced It Is Correct

(Associated Press Cable)

Hankow, China, October 30. — United States consular authorities said today reports that the Rev. Bert Nelson, Lutheran missionary from Minneapolis, Minn., was shot and killed by Communist bandits who had held him prisoner for nearly two years, were unconfirmed, but that circumstances indicated they were correct.

Chinese who escaped from a bandits' camp 100 miles north-east of here arrived yesterday with word that the missionary, who was last reported in good health, was slain by the bandits two months ago.

Lutheran missionaries and Chinese military officials here have undertaken a search to determine the route the brigands took when retreating before provincial military forces in the possibility that Nelson's body may be found.

C. C. Skinines, Lutheran missionary at Sinyadg, telegraphed that he also had received word that Nelson was slain and he was seeking information independently.

Chinese who reached here said Nelson had proved an encumbrance to Communists when they were fleeing from provincial troops and was slain for that reason.

It was believed he was executed simultaneously with a kidnapped Chinese general on August 3.

The missionary was kidnapped October 5, 1930, at Kwangshan, in southeastern Honan province, the captors originally demanding $100,000 (gold). When this was not forthcoming, the brigands announced they were holding Nelson indefinitely.

In the past two years missionaries of central China sought to rescue Nelson but failed when the outlaws presented extravagant ransom demands.

Missionaries were understood to have paid ransoms totalling $50,000 and to have given the Communists large quantities of supplies but Nelson continued to be held. Chinese authorities expressed regret over his capture but at no time, they said, were they in a position to effect his release.

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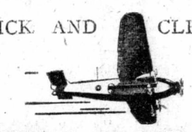

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Liberal Leader Sees Only Negative Results From Ottawa Parley

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 Ogilvie, 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 could 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.

U.S. MISSIONARY SLAIN BY CHINESE

Report Unconfirmed But Consular Authorities Convinced It Is Correct

(Associated Press Cable)

Hankow, China, October 30. — United States consular authorities said today reports that the Rev Bert Nelson, Lutheran missionary from Minneapolis, Minn., was shot and killed by Communist bandits who had held him prisoner for nearly two years, were unconfirmed, but that circumstances indicated they were correct.

Chinese who escaped from a bandits' camp 100 miles north-east of here arrived yesterday with word that the missionary, who was last reported in good health, was slain by the bandits two months ago.

Lutheran missionaries and Chinese military officials here have undertaken a search to determine the route the brigands took when retreating before provincial military forces in the possibility that Nelson's body may be found.

C. C. Skinines, Lutheran missionary at Sinyadg, telegraphed that he also had received word that Nelson was slain and he was seeking information independently.

Chinese who reached here said Nelson had proved an encumbrance to Communists when they were fleeing from provincial troops and was slain for that reason.

It was believed he was executed simultaneously with a kidnapped Chinese general on August 3.

The missionary was kidnapped October 5, 1930, at Kwangshan, in southeastern Honan province, the captors originally demanding $100,000 (gold). When this was not forthcoming, the brigands announced they were holding Nelson indefinitely.

In the past two years missionaries of central China sought to rescue Nelson but failed when the outlaws presented extravagant ransom demands.

Missionaries were understood to have paid ransoms totalling $50,000 and to have given the Communists large quantities of supplies but Nelson continued to be held. Chinese authorities expressed regret over his capture but at no time, they said, were they in a position to effect his release.

The New Order

Peggy sat in her room that evening thinking of her old school friends. It had been so long. She remembered how they had promised to keep in touch. Well, it had been the usual thing—time, distance, other duties. Suddenly Peggy picked up the telephone—she'd call Florence right away! That call gave her more happiness than any ever had before. It was the first of many satisfying talks.

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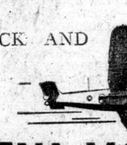

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

Oct 31/32
Montreal Gazette

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D20073

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. Aigle, 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 arrive at an agreement which could 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 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 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 good will, 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



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Oct 31/32

Ottawa Citizen

Little of Value To Canada Seen In Trade Pact

D 20074

Mr. King Finds in Ottawa Agreements a Source of Future Irritation Between Dominion, Britain

Says Bennett Forfeited Independence of Parl't.

Govt. Will "Go to Smash" Moment It Goes to the Country, He Declares.

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—The Liberal party sees little of value either to Canada or the United Kingdom in the Ottawa agreement and will continue their stand against it.

This, in effect, was the declaration made by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, during a speech before the Montreal Reform Club here last night.

Mr. King condemned the tariff policies upon which the agreement was based, found in the arrangement a source of future irritation between the United Kingdom and Canada and charged Premier R. B. Bennett with forfeiting the independence of the Canadian Parliament.

With the opposition leader at the banquet given by the club to its past presidents were Premier L. A. Taschereau, of Quebec, who also addressed the gathering; Hon. Raoul Dandurand, leader of the Liberals in the Senate; members of the Quebec government, Liberal front benchers in the House, and prominent men in the party.

The speech of Mr. King was interrupted by cheers and applause as he denounced the course adopted by the Conservative government in negotiating the agreement and said, "Their government will go to smash the moment they go to the country." The club's spacious dining room was not large enough for all those who wished to hear him and many were crowded into other rooms where his voice was carried to them by loud speaker apparatus.

"It is one of the historic fights of the Liberal party," said Mr. King as he outlined the reasons for their stand.

Strained Relations

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Strained Relations

What a change there had been, he said, from the attitude as expressed before the delegates arrived at Ottawa and after they had started to negotiate. Before, they had all said there was to be no "hard bargaining." But the conference had hardly begun before hard bargaining was noticeable on all sides. The relations of the several parts of the Empire have hardly been more strained in the last 100 years, Mr. King contended, than they became with the negotiating of the agreements.

All such strained relations could have been avoided, if the delegates had met in the proper spirit to bring about freer trade. The conference should have "set an example to the world so that a greater freedom of trade might take place."

In the past Imperial conferences had a useful purpose. Opportunity had been given to arrive at conclusions held in common and to translate these conclusions into active policies.

The conference held this year had, however, marked an innovation. For the first time agreements were reached which were sought to be made binding on parliaments before those parliaments had an opportunity to pass upon them. "This conference," Mr. King declared, "was based on the theory of bargaining and to see how each might come out the best for himself.

"This bargaining between members of the same family," Mr. King warned, "is laying the source of trouble for the future."

It was all right for Britain to do as she pleased with her fiscal policy. But if Canada must do certain things in response to what Britain did, then "it becomes coercion by one part of the Commonwealth upon another."

Concessions to Britain

On the other hand, what did Britain obtain from the agreement—merely concessions on products little of which were ever brought into Canada in any event. When the terms of the agreement were analysed it became obvious that "the cost of living and the cost of production in Canada had been increased as a result."

Under the guise of giving preferences the government had used the "greatest subterfuge any government had ever been guilty of," said Mr. King. Out of 230 changes in the tariffs, 180 were increases.

"We are asked to put the tariff at a certain level and to leave it there for five years no matter what the will of the people may be."

The Prime Minister had said the agreement had exemplified a new Imperial policy. "Since when," asked the Liberal leader, "have we had to swallow Imperial policies without the approval of the Canadian Parliament?" Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said the Empire was a "galaxy of nations" and had fought for years to support the principle of the independence of the Canadian Parliament.

Either, he said, countries are to become more internationally minded in the matter of trade or the world would divide itself into economic units with consequent international friction.

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Oct 31 32
Ottawa Journal

FIGHT AGAINST PACT HISTORIC ONE SAYS KING

D 26975

Liberal Leader Sees Treaties of Little Value to Canada or Britain.

ALL SIDES JOINED IN "BARGAINING"

Denounces Government's Course in Speech at Montreal.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

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Fight Against

Continued from Page One.

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Parliament Has Last Say.

In 1923, the conference conclusions were laid before the various parliaments and parliaments were given an opportunity to pass upon them. Today, the Conservatives boasted: "We have achieved what you failed to do." The fact that a parliament had failed to give its consent to the conclusions did not mean that the 1923 conference had failed. "It merely meant," Mr. King declared, "that the Parliament of the people had the last say."

If Canada were only bound to the agreement while the Conservatives were in power, he would not have so much to say in opposition to it. "But," said the Liberal leader, "when they seek to bind subsequent parliaments, when their Government will go to smash the moment they go to the country, then it is time to protest."

The agreement proper was contained within two pages of written material, but attached were 15 pages of tariff changes. The Opposition had been told they must accept the agreement as a whole. "We must vote on the agreement before discussing the

the week-end, Lucien Jacques, 7 Jacques street, Hull, was injured rather seriously, and the machine was wrecked, when a truck in charge of Eugene Fournelle, 72 1-2 St. Henri street, Hull, drove into him. Mr. Fournelle and Mrs. Jacques, who was accompanying her husband, also suffered injuries.

Poor visibility, owing to rain, is believed to have been responsible for the accident. So strong was the impact when the truck, owned by the J. A. Lalonde store, hit the parked automobile, that it was pushed across the street, went up the sidewalk, and finally went through a fence on the property of Mrs. Pierre Legare, 246 St. Redempteur street, which was considerably damaged.

Mr. Jacques had borrowed the automobile from Traffic Inspector Rene Menard. He had planned to attend a religious ceremony in Montreal yesterday. When the accident occurred, he was doing some repair work underneath the car. According to Constable Lavergne, who investigated, the truck's front wheels rolled over his body after hitting the automobile with such strength that it was damaged beyond repair.

Accompanying her husband, Mrs. Jacques suffered several injuries, including cuts to the face and bruises. Sharp pieces of glass from the smashed windshield also caused several cuts to Mr. Fournelle, and the truck was damaged to the extent of about $400.

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It never rains inside a street



The agreement proper was contained within two pages of written material, but attached were 15 pages of tariff changes. The Opposition had been told they must accept the agreement as a whole. "We must vote on the agreement before discussing the vital part, the tariff changes," he said.

Those sponsoring the agreement had said it insured free markets for Canadian products in the United Kingdom. He had no doubt, Mr. King declared, that free entry would have been continued if there had been no agreement at all. Canada had to meet world prices for her primary products. "We were told recently," the Liberal leader proceeded, "that we could not compete against New Zealand butter right here in the Canadian market. What is the use then of an opportunity to compete in Great Britain?"

Becomes Coercion.

It was all right for Britain to do as she pleased with her fiscal policy, but if Canada must do certain things in response to what Britain did, then "it becomes coercion by one part of the Commonwealth upon another."

On the other hand, what did Britain obtain from the agreement — merely concessions on products little of which were ever brought into Canada in any event. When the terms of the agreement were analyzed it became obvious that "the cost of living and the cost of production in Canada had been increased as a result."

Under the guise of giving preferences the Government had used the "greatest subterfuge any government had ever been guilty of," said Mr. King. Out of 230 changes in the tariffs, 180 were increases.

"We are asked to put the tariff at a certain level and to leave it there for five years no matter what the will of the people may be."

Premier Bennett had himself said the agreement was based on the policies of the Conservative Party. "Are we then, as Liberals, to endorse an agreement based on policies of the Winnipeg conference?" Mr. King demanded.

The Prime Minister had said the agreement had exemplified a new Imperial policy. "Since when," asked the Liberal Leader, "have we had to swallow Imperial policies without the approval of the Canadian Parliament?" Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said the Empire was a "galaxy of nations" and had fought for years to support the principle of the independence of the Canadian Parliament.

The Alternatives.

Either, he said, countries are to become more internationally-minded in the matter of trade or the world would divide itself into economic units with consequent international friction.

Analysing some of the tariff changes Mr. King said it might be of interest for even the "flag wavers" to examine them. The duty on the British flag entering Canada from the United Kingdom was under the agreement $13.78 on each $25 of value. During the Liberal regime, it had been $6.19.

The rates against British goods under the agreement in many categories were now substantially higher than they had been when the Liberals were in power. The conference rate on cottons was now 50 percent, as against the Liberal Government duty of 18 percent. The duty on suitings would now be 63 percent, as against 24 3-4. Blanakets must now face a duty of 72 percent, as against 20 1-2 while the duty on carpets had moved up from 22 1-4 percent, to 78 percent.

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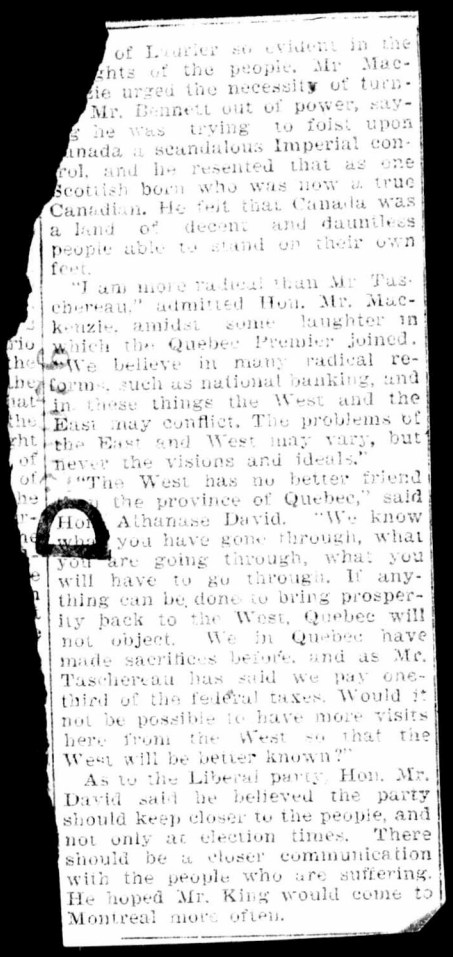

of Laurier so evident in the
ghts of the people. Mr. Mac-
ie urged the necessity of turn-
Mr. Bennett out of power, say-
g he was trying to foist upon
nada a scandalous Imperial con-
ol, and he resented that as one
Scottish born who was now a true
Canadian. He felt that Canada was
a land of decent and dauntless
people able to stand on their own
feet.

"I am more radical than Mr. Tas-
chereau," admitted Hon. Mr. Mac-
kenzie, amidst some laughter in
which the Quebec Premier joined.
"We believe in many radical re-
forms, 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
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 any-
thing can be done to bring prosper-
ity 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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Coll - Imp. Eco. Conf 1932

D 20077

Canada - United Kingdom Agreement

Notes for Speech
Second Reading of Bill No. 8. &c. Nov. 8/32.

Bennett running true to form -
Parallel between campaign of 1930 and present campaign.

(1) Note parallel between speech delivered on trade agreement and speeches delivered before and during campaign of 1930:

(a) Talk of great betrayal - the Liberal Party leaders had betrayed its principles. (See clipping).

After promises made in campaign of 1930 for sake of office, and failure to redeem, Prime Minister should be last person to speak of betrayal; an old device and trick to seek to conceal course of conduct and impute one's own motives to others.

(b) Appeal to local prejudice -
typically protectionist - appeal to local interest - immediate industry to be affected:

e.g. in manufacturing towns - the appeal of protection - what it could do for those in the textile industry, &c.

in lumbering districts - what protection could do for lumbering industry;

in fishing districts - do.

in fruit growing districts - do.

in agricultural districts - what was compensation, etc.

Only difference in two - in 1930 "Canada First";
in 1932 "Empire First".

Protectionist appeal moved along just one stage;

effort to dragoon Members to vote in accordance with articles getting preference.

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D 20078

(2) Distortion and Misrepresentation of facts -

(a) re British preference - to have it appear that Liberal Party was now voting against preference -

has never done anything of the kind;

still favours preference, but not preference framed to serve the ends of protection and to exclude trade, but rather preference to further greater freedom of trade by lowering of tariffs, etc.

(b) Misrepresentation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position:

(i) In regard to Conference of 1902 -
Laurier stated if there were protectionist tariffs in England, Canada would expect preference.

(ii) Misuse of conversation with Hewins -

Conversation confidential;

Sir Wilfrid Laurier not here to speak for the circumstance. We know nothing of relationship in which proposals made.

Tariffs entirely different than those existing at present time -

Compare situation in 1932 with Dunning budget - raising tariffs, but not making tariffs prohibitive.

(iii) Why quote from secret records, when there is all of Sir Wilfrid's public utterances and record of his political life in opposite direction.

(iv) See Willison's biography of Laurier and his view of legislation by bargaining.

(v) Deliberate misrepresentation of Laurier as desiring to exclude world trade.

Quote Mr. Bennett's speech.

This most important.

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D 20079

(3) Misrepresentation of Liberal position re Conference of 1932.

Attempt to have it appear that Liberals were opposed to preferences being granted through imposition of duties.

Liberal position was the very opposite - It was that if Britain proposed, of its own volition, to impose duties and to grant preferences - in this way, preferences, so far as they were real, would be appreciated by Canada. They should not, however, be the result of any bargaining, which would either compel the British people to tax their food, in order to get a preference in the Canadian market, or bind Canada to raise her tariffs and maintain them at a given point.

See correspondence.

(4) Re: Personal Attack.

Will Prime Minister say attitude of Sir Herbert Samuel, Lord Reading, Lord Grey, Lord Lorne Lord Lothian, and others, result of spleen, of wounded vanity, of pride, etc., or standing for principle.

Prime Minister seems to think that political parties swayed by personal motives, which actuate their leaders - motives of spleen, vanity, pride, anger, etc.

This may be true of present leader of Conservative party, and of his following, but is not true of Liberal party or its leader.

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D 20080

I would ask Prime Minister to confine his attention to his own party, and his own affairs, and debate questions on their merits and arguments; not on score of personal vituperation and sarcasm, which are not argument. I would remind him, too, that mere noise is not argument.

What was particularly noticeable was that speech concerned itself only with what was being done in Britain; not a word with what was being done in Canada.

No mention made of tariffs having been raised to inordinate heights, and that this agreement is agreement for raising tariffs rather than lowering tariffs;

This agreement an effort to fix protectionist tariffs on Canada for five years.

In this connection, note what was said in British Parliament about Parliament not being bound;

also, statement by Neville Chamberlain, that Canadian Parliament was bound for five years.

Make clear Canada will not be bound with respect to any tariff arrangements.

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D 20081

Re: Other Treaties for term of years -

Contain no provisions restricting fiscal freedom;

French treaty - subject to cancellation six months notice.

Make clear what Canada wants is foreign markets -

also that Mr. Bennet has made clear purpose of this

agreement is to keep out foreigners - to create economic unit.

Use that quotation, also quotation re tribute.

This means loss of markets outside Europe, at a moment when Britain

threatens to become more protectionist, even in agricultural lines.

See recent action by Amery and Conservatives in England - Citizen

See article Neville Chamberlain - Citizen Nov. 4.

See arguments against political implications of agreement.

Economic side, so far as Britain concerned, can be left to one side.

We are concerned with what it means to Canada, so far as actions of her own parliament are concerned.

Note: Moore re fastening fetters on ourselves.

Object to higher tariffs - strangling trade.

Restrictive trade and other policies.

Make strong appeal on the illeffects of high tariffs.

Note two features:

(1) Agreement shutting out world trade.

(2) Binding Canada to maintain protection over period of years.

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D 20082

Bennett Speech - Thursday, November 3, 1932.

Comparison with speeches in campaign of 1930 - running true to form:

Style, language, kind of representations, sarcasm, vituperation, denunciation;

effort to make the issue a personal one;

everyone who dared to differ a betrayer, and himself the one who alone could save mankind from the error of its ways.

In 1930 it was Canada and "Canada First" -

now it is Empire and "Empire First".

Compare

Re: Betrayal -

Re: Appeal to local prejudice - the favorite method of protectionists.

Province by province -

community by community -

lumber, fish, fruit, wheat, textiles, boots and shoes, etc., etc.

Re: Calling upon High Heaven to witness.

Thank God that I am not as other men are - I and my party.

re righteous.

And this from the leader who gained office for himself and his party by countless promises to end unemployment -

Employment for all who can and will work - work, not doles;

to stabilize economic conditions;

to find markets for surplus products;

to provide 100% old age pensions to all the provinces;

and whose performance has betrayed every promise he made.

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D 20083

Extraordinary procedure for Prime Minister re important Empire measure.

Re: dragooning.

Re: Personal Attack -

not - vanity, pride, resentment, spleen;

no thought of principle - attack upon

false representation of leader and following;

will not have to look far to discover why these words slip so easily and are found so frequently in vocabulary of Prime Minister

questioning good faith of everyone who doesn't agree.

What about British Liberals?

Better confine his attentions to himself and his own party and leave Liberal party and its members alone.

Stand taken - because of principles for which party has stood and fought.

Inaccuracies:-

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D 20084

Speech divides into 2 parts:-

(1) Review of controversy re British preference.

Sought to have it appear Liberals opposing today what they and their leaders have supported and fought for in the past.

A distortion of the truth and the facts from beginning to end.

Liberals have never opposed preference - they have seen in preference a means of removing restrictions - of gaining a wider measure of freedom of trade.

What they have opposed is preference being made a cloak for increased protection -

more in the way of restriction and tariff barriers;

a means of restricting fiscal freedom - of interference of one part of Empire in affairs of other;

of riveting protection duties upon Canada and Empire;

of making international trade still more difficult.

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(2) Purported to be a review of the arguments against the Agreement.

Confined himself to the British side of the agreement -

What Britain had done, either at instance of Canada or of her own volition.

If, at instance of Canada, it was coercion on part of Empire.

If, of her own volition, there is little for which Government can claim credit - our thanks due to British Government, not to Government of Canada.

Criticism of Liberals here was against claims of Government of what so-called concessions amounted to - that they were less apparent than real -

as presented by Prime Minister were preferences much in nature of humbug.

Did not touch upon what Canada had done and was doing by the agreements -

the economic consequences and the political consequences.

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Delegates Give Party Leaders Fine Reception

D-2486

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.

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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Nov 18/32
Toronto Daily Star

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO CARVE UP EMPIRE FOR INDUSTRIES–KING

D29087

Government's Desire to Act Secretly Indicates Something to Hide, Says Liberal Chief

ADDRESSES MEETING

Ottawa, Nov. 18.--A great effort deliberately to carve up the British empire among different industries and to make closed preserves for these industries, was being made, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, addressing the Ontario Liberal convention here this afternoon, charged.

"We are told by the prime minister we must have imperial policies," said Mr. King.

"The present government had been taking advantage of the depressed conditions of the country to put over something the country would not have listened to normally."

"This country has never been so completely under the control of the special industries," said Mr. King. "Publications which should be fighting for publicity, the great organs which should insist on free and full expression of public opinion have been appealing to a great political party to be silent and not to go into discussion on matters of vital importance.

"There must be some force behind, something that does not lie on the surface seeking to silence public opinion."

This sort of thing was to be ex-

(Continued on Page Two)

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EFFORTS BEING MADE TO CARVE UP EMPIRE

(Continued from Page One)

pected from the government of the day. Mr. King declared that he did not expect it from the press of Canada.

The efforts of the present government, he said, were directly indicated something they wanted hidden.

Mr. King made reference to the many new and progressive ideas of thousands of people in Canada would assist in a federal fund--the best method of attaining it.

Mr. King Speaks

A great awakening of Liberalism in all provinces of Canada, a militant Liberalism marching on to victory in the next election, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King declared in addressing the Liberal Association convention here to-day by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

"Liberalism is the hope of Canada," said Mr. King, who received a great ovation as he arose to speak. Liberal policies were more needed in Canada, he said, than ever before. Liberalism was the result of the Manitoba election, he declared, and the attitude of the government at Ottawa towards the problems of the day--a failure to meet the issues squarely and face them fearlessly especially the right of peaceful association, the British subjects other British subjects are permitted, provided they offer no overt threat to law and order.

Liberalism stood for the reform of the electoral law through proportional representation in the cities and the removal of the present gerrymander which discriminated against the minorities. A complete overhauling of the election laws and machinery was needed, among other things, to see that adequate publicity money necessary for parties to raise.

Election expenses could be reduced to a reasonable amount by making voting compulsory voting and the assumption by the state of certain election costs such as those of broadcasting.

Liberalism's great task to-day stood in the field of economics. As contrasted with Liberalism and Socialism, he declared industry was its own best master.

Liberalism stood for the liberation of trade and the right to conduct business with a minimum of restriction without the preposterous restrictions with which we have been saddled in the last few years.

There should be extension of international contacts, and governmental agencies abroad strengthened. Public ownership was not Liberalism, declared Mr. Massey, protested against "the calculated policy by which in the last few years we have seen added many of our great publicly-owned railway systems has been steadily impaired in the alleged interests of private ownership."

The Liberal fiscal policy there should be unemployment insurance, and because of recent conditions the public responsibilities must be overhauled and old age pensions revised.

Mr. Massey declared that the Liberal fiscal discussion now it is due to the attention they badly needed.

"For two years we have had government by trial and error in Ottawa. We have suffered from its sterile nationalism of 'Canada First' to the imperialistic emotion of last year's Imperial Conference with its 'Canada first' is still with us," said Mr. Massey, deploring that the emotion never been interjected into political controversy.

Result of Conservatism

"The British Empire should not be in politics. If we have any states manship in Canada it is that which has prevailed in the last few years which has been interjected into political controversy.

"No human problem in Canada has ever been solved by Conservatism, the question of unemployment relief," Mr. Massey declared. "The man who has had to walk back while lawyers discuss the British North American Act. As far as the Liberal party is concerned there is only one thing can meet it, the placing of the management of relief in the hands of a non-political body or commission with the best qualifies expert minds at their disposal."

Mr. Massey discussed Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism, and the new Co-operative Commonwealth movement. Conservatism was declining throughout the world. He referred to the result of the United States election. "In the most populous country in the world, and one which chosen as its head who presented himself to the electorate as a Liberalism as his political creed and was accepted by an overwhelming vote," he declared.

Reviewing the remedies being attempted in various parts of the world Mr. Massey declared that the world holds democracy to be a pious sham and that stability and order can only be found in the rule of force. Force must be ruthless in its suppression of constitutional rights in government. This is the doctrine of the iron heel in its most thorough-going form. Mussolini's servant is to be the tyranny of pure dictatorship."

Russia expounded the dictatorship of Communism, Germany that of Fascism and tyranny, trying to make stubborn fact fit shifting theory.

Individual Sacrificed

Liberalism in Canada to-day was the first experiment. In Germany there was conflict between these two forces, democracy. Both in Fascism and state socialism the state was conceived as a thing apart from the individual. Inherent in both was force and the refusal to admit opposition, the individual sacrificed to the collectivist pattern.

There was, however, a third path, that followed by the British Empire and United States had now turned in that direction.

"We may have no Fascist organization in Canada, but we have the same tendency, the same danger," declared Mr. Massey declared that a Liberal party represented the true democracy. Coming to specific terms, Mr. Massey declared that a Liberal party would be a party of progress in all fields. There should be only one official provincial body representing the party in each province, and in the same thing applied to the Dominion. There was no room for more than one organization in Ontario representing the Liberal party, declared Mr. Massey. Organization in Ontario represented the result of the Manitoba provincial election (coalition), where Liberal-Conservatism was overwhelmingly defeated, and also in South Huron.

Politics in Canada had taken on a material character, Mr. Massey declared, forced the minority makes the party real and effective instrument.

Electoral Lawes Obsolete

As to Liberal principles Mr. Massey said: "We believed that the principles of democracy should be represented and that Canadians should enjoy the right of free speech, the right of peaceful association, the right to assemble without police interference, the right to a fair trial and other freedom from the five-year sentence he is now serving. The police commission made to-day considering the action of the police in connection with the case.

SEEKS GRANDSON'S FREEDOM

Mrs. D. McKillop, grandmother of Albert E. Dorland, who has retained Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to secure the release from the five-year sentence he is now serving. The police commission made to-day considering the action of the police in connection with the case.

other. "We borrow neither from Conservatism nor Socialism.

"We offer no ill-defined nostrum, for we believe that the rights of the individual are sacred and that the needs of men and women can be satisfied within the limits of the social order in which we live.

"We are essentially practical. We have a social conscience and a coherent program of action. We are essentially practical. We are not content with impossible utopian dreams than with immediate reforms, for ours is a progressive party.

"We have a new task before us," concluded Mr. Massey. "We must have a new program. We must have new people in the youth, who are with us as they always must be with youth. Above all we have a new program to carry out.

"Ontario is suffering from the worst and most scandalous government that has ever governed it. The government is going to be kicked out of office at the next election when the Conservatives will ally themselves to defeat the present government and its policies.

This was the condemnation and prophecy of T. B. McQuesten, K.C., in addition, in his presidential address.

"The next election will see the Conservatives and their allies buried so deep that they will never get out," he declared. "Ontario is suffering from the worst and most scandalous government that has ever governed it. The government is going to be kicked out of office at the next election when the Conservatives will ally themselves to defeat the present government and its policies.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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Jan 19/32
Evening Citizen

Government by Faith Rather Than Fear Needed in Canada

D 20088

This Opinion Voiced By Hon. Vincent Massey in Earnest, Eloquent Address to Ontario Liberal Association. Outlines Task That Lies Ahead of Liberalism. Free Speech, Drastic Electoral Reform, Non-partisan Handling of Unemployment.

"Whatever remains to be done in other spheres, the great task of Liberalism today lies in the field of economics," Hon. Vincent Massey, Toronto, former Canadian minister to Washington, and now president of the National Liberal Association reminded the Ontario Liberal Association in the course of an earnest, sincere and thought-provoking address at its business meeting yesterday afternoon at the Chateau. Arrangements will be made by the association to distribute Mr. Massey's address in pamphlet form.

Mr. Massey advocated the establishment of a national bank of rediscount at Ottawa which would not be responsible in its operations, as are the chartered banks, to private shareholders, and to set forth the principle, which he said Liberalism believes, that industry is its own best master. "Industry should not depend upon the state for nourishment, nor should it be called upon to surrender its initiative," Mr. Massey affirmed. "We as a Liberal party stand for the liberation of trade, for the right to conduct our business and our agriculture without the preposterous restrictions with which we have been saddled for the past two years. We are fighting at the same time for the consumer's right to buy without the intolerable tax he has to bear."

Maintenance of free speech, drastic electoral reforms, establishment of a non-partisan national commission to handle unemployment, maintenance of the Canadian National Railway as a public ownership project unhampered by attack, and an urgent appeal for government by faith rather than fear. all were features of Mr. Massey's address.

"We have the dole in Canada in its most crude and haphazard form" Mr. Massey observed. "No human problem in Canada has even been so cruelly mishandled as the question of unemployment relief. Only one thing can meet the emergency situation regarding unemployment and that is the placing of the management of relief in the hands of a national non-partisan commission with the best qualified expert minds at their disposal. As far as the permanent solution is concerned, the Liberal party is committed to the policy of unemployment insurance. We must accept it as a solemn, permanent responsibility of the state that men and women have the right to work or to sustenance on a self-respecting basis.

"We believe that the principle of personal liberty must be reasserted in this country and that Canadians should enjoy the right of free speech, the right of peaceful association, the right to live their own lives as British subjects in other British countries are permitted to live provided they offer no overt threat to law and order.

For P.R. System.

"Our electoral machinery is far from perfect and we Liberals stand for a reform through proportional representation in our cities and the transferable vote and measures elsewhere which will give representation to minorities deprived of a voice under our present system. Personally I would go further, since if abuses are to be honestly met the reform will be best accomplished by reducing the amount of money necessary for the parties to raise for an election. Expenses could be reduced by introducing compulsory voting and the assumption by the state of certain election costs such as those of radio broadcasting of speeches and the publication of party programs. The establishment of a national radio broadcasting system should make possible the use of this medium to inform the public expense as to the policies and the platforms of all political parties on a fair and equitable basis.

For Public Ownership.

"We stand as Liberals to safeguard the principle of public ownership where it is in the interests of the community. This great principle is under attack in an important field, and we protest against the calculated policy by which in the last two years the efficiency and standing of our great publicly owned Canadian National Railway system have been steadily impaired in the alleged interest of economy.

Fear is a Poor Thing.

"The Conservative doctrine which has prevailed in the last few years is the philosophy 'Keep things as they are and resist all change' and fear has been the actuating motive. But fear is a negative thing; fear is a poor basis on which to erect anything constructive or enduring. We have too much fear in Canada. If a public inquiry into the causes of the lamentable outbreaks in Canadian prisons is refused, the reason is fear. If Canadians are held incapable of managing a great railway in the public interest, this is due to fear, to lack of faith in the men and women who make up our community. If the rights of Parliament are cynically flouted, as they have been, it is because of fear. If Canadian citizens are forbidden the British rights of free speech; if deportations are carried out on a wholesale scale; if our police are instructed to perform more in the traditions of Russia than of a British country; if we are promised 'the iron heel of ruthlessness,' as a political instrument in Canada, the motive is fear. With growing fear marches increasing force. Fear and force are dangerous elements in the body politic.

Faith and Good Will.

"But before we scrap the present system let us try to make it work. Let us try to free the mechanism of some of those things which clog its operation. Let us give it the oil of good will and the motive power of faith. Our friends on the right (Conservatives) possess too little faith; Our friends on the left (Co-Operative Commonwealth) have not related their ideals to stern realities. Liberalism is different from both. It is a slave neither to the theory of force on the one hand nor to the force of theory on the other.

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"A primitive economic nationalism the jungle law of economic force, is at the bottom of our misery. The world as we know has become one economic unity, but this fact we still won't recognize, and the effort to keep trade and commerce in increasing watertight political compartments—the doctrine of national self-sufficiency in this interdependent planet—makes a mockery of recovery. This is well understood, and we hear it loudly proclaimed, but the long view is expressed in words only and when it comes to action the short view prevails.

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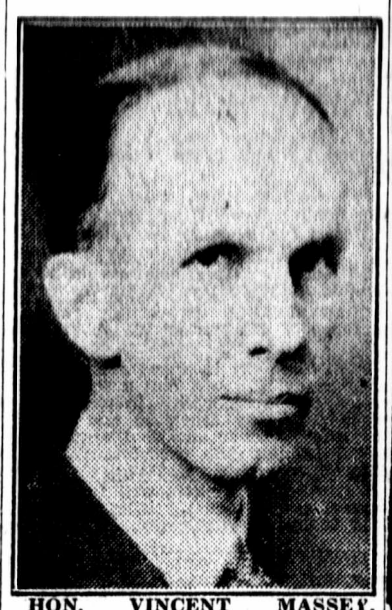

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

Nov 19/22
Evening Citizen

Government by Faith Rather Than Fear Needed in Canada

D 20088

This Opinion Voiced By Hon. Vincent Massey in Earnest, Eloquent Address to Ontario Liberal Association. Outlines Task That Lies Ahead of Liberalism. Free Speech, Drastic Electoral Reform, Non-partisan Handling of Unemployment.

"Whatever remains to be done in other spheres, the great task of Liberalism today lies in the field of economics," Hon. Vincent Massey. Toronto, former Canadian minister to Washington. and now president of the National Liberal Association reminded the Ontario Liberal Association in the course of an earnest, sincere and thought-provoking address at its business meeting yesterday afternoon at the Chateau. Arrangements will be made by the association to distribute Mr. Massey's address in pamphlet form.

Mr. Massey advocated the establishment of a national bank of rediscount at Ottawa which would not be responsible in its operations, as are the chartered banks, to private shareholders, and to set forth the principle, which he said Liberalism believes, that industry is its own best master. "Industry should not depend upon the state for nourishment, nor should it be called upon to surrender its initiative," Mr. Massey affirmed. "We as a Liberal party stand for the liberation of trade, for the right to conduct our business and our agriculture without the preposterous restrictions with which we have been saddled for the past two years. We are fighting at the same time for the consumer's right to buy without the intolerable tax he has to bear."

Maintenance of free speech, drastic electoral reforms, establishment of a non-partisan national commission to handle unemployment, maintenance of the Canadian National Railway as a public ownership project unhampered by attack, and an urgent appeal for government by faith rather than fear. all were features of Mr. Massey's address.

"We have the dole in Canada in its most crude and haphazard form" Mr. Massey observed. "No human problem in Canada has even been so cruelly mishandled as the question of unemployment relief. Only one thing can meet the emergency situation regarding unemployment and that is the placing of the management of relief in the hands of a national non-partisan commission with the best qualified expert minds at their disposal. As far as the permanent solution is concerned, the Liberal party is committed to the policy of unemployment insurance. We must accept it as a solemn, permanent responsibility of the state that men and women have the right to work or to sustenance on a self-respecting basis.

"We believe that the principle of personal liberty must be reasserted in this country and that Canadians should enjoy the right of free speech, the right of peaceful association, the right to live their own lives as British subjects in other British countries are permitted to live provided they offer no overt threat to law and order.

For P.R. System.

"Our electoral machinery is far from perfect and we Liberals stand for a reform through proportional representation in our cities and the transferable vote and measures elsewhere which will give representation to minorities deprived of a voice under our present system. Personally I would go further, since if abuses are to be honestly met the reform will be best accomplished by reducing the amount of money necessary for the parties to raise for an election. Expenses could be reduced by introducing compulsory voting and the assumption by the state of certain election costs such as those of radio broadcasting of speeches and the publication of party programs. The establishment of a national radio broadcasting system should make possible the use of this medium to inform the public expense as to the policies and the platforms of all political parties on a fair and equitable basis.

For Public Ownership.

"We stand as Liberals to safeguard the principle of public ownership where it is in the interests of the community. This great principle is under attack in an important field, and we protest against the calculated policy by which in the last two years the efficiency and standing of our great publicly owned Canadian National Railway system have been steadily impaired in the alleged interest of economy.

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Nov 19/32
Montreal Gazette

LIBERALS PLAN DOMINION-WIDE APPEAL FOR AID

D-20089

Single Organization for All Canada Forecast

ONTARIO PARTY MEETS

King and Hepburn Cheered By Ottawa Convention Delegates

(By The Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, November 18.—Forecasting an appeal to the Liberals of Canada to support a national Liberal office, Hon. Vincent Massey, president of the National association urged unity of organization, in addressing the Ontario Liberal Association today. There was no room for two organizations in Ontario, in fact he was prepared to go as far as to say there should be but one budget for the provincial and federal needs.

The meeting this afternoon gave a great demonstration to Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, national Liberal leader, and to Mitchell Hepburn, M.P., leader in the Province of Ontario. Mr. King was applauded when he expressed the wish that the meeting would stand loyalty behind Mr. Hepburn, in deeds as well as words.

Dealing with the press, Mr. King said that at no time "has the press of this country been so under the control of special privilege."

Urging a national non-partisan commission to handle unemployment relief, Mr. Massey declared that "we have the dole in Canada in its most

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Urging a national non-partisan commission to handle unemployment relief, Mr. Massey declared that "we have the dole in Canada in its most crude and haphazard form." He protested against "the calculated policy by which in the last two years the efficiency and standing of our great publicly-owned railway system has been steadily impaired in the alleged interest of economy." A national rediscount bank was also urged by Mr. Massey.

"We have the Tories on the run," declared Mr. Hepburn, "and we intend to keep them there."

About 800 delegates from all parts of Ontario are attending the meeting. Two sessions were held today and a banquet tonight. The forenoon sitting was devoted to speeches urging the unity of all people of Liberal thought in the province against the "Tory machine." Confidence was expressed that public opinion was swinging strongly towards the Liberal party.

HYDRO DISCUSSED.

When confronted with a payment of $50,000 to John Aird, jr., in connection with the "Madawaska power proposition," Premier George S. Henry, of Toronto, asserted that he had not known Aird was to be paid this money, A. G. Slaght, of Toronto, informed the convention.

"How long," he asked, "should he remain in office when he dishes out $50,000 to a political favorite and doesn't know about it."

Mr. Slaght spoke briefly toward the end of the afternoon session. He devoted the greater part of his time to a discussion of Hydro and the recent investigation into its administration.

"The report of the commission," he declared, "does not at all set at rest the real facts behind the investigation."

Conservatives were endeavoring to discourage the people of Ontario from learning the facts, Mr. Slaght informed his audience. They endeavored to spread the impression that when the Liberals attacked the maladministration of Hydro they were attacking Hydro. This was not the case. No one was more loyal to Hydro than was the Liberal party.

The first matter which he referred to was the purchase of the $22,000,000 assets of the Dominion Power Corporation, at Hamilton. Mr. Slaght said. He had not the time, nor was the place appropriate to go into the transaction fully. But he felt that the conclusion which a person perusing the evidence would draw was that when the shares of this corporation were worth about $40 "and the people in charge of your money undertook to pay at the full rate of $100 a share, the public interest is not foremost."

Secondly he said he would refer briefly to the payment to John Aird, jr., of the sum of $125,000 in connection with the contract by the Ontario Commission to purchase power at 50 cents per horsepower. Again, if he could present to them extracts from the evidence he felt that his listeners would conclude that Mr. Sweezey was told if a contribution was made to the Conesrvative party funds "the signature would be placed on the bottom line."

Mr. Aird had claimed that the money was paid to him for professional services, but he had to admit that he had done nothing at all. "It's unthinkable the travesty of justice which cloaks this transaction," declared Mr. Slaght.

He declared that the evidence was that Mr. Aird had got his money in $50 bills, but when examined Mr. Aird was quite unable to say what he did with these bills. "One of them he thought had been used to pay the milkman," said Mr. Slaght as his listeners laughed.

He finally referred to the Madawaska power transaction. Here a payment of $50,000 had been made to John Aird, jr. He suggested that when his listeners had an opportunity to examine the evidence they would conclude that this transaction was "a promoter fly-by-night effort by the use of political patronage to get the company to put money into his pocket."

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, and Mitchell Hepburn, Ontario Liberal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8.)

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LIBERALS PLAN DOMINION-WIDE APPEAL FOR AID

(Continued from Page One)

leader, paid a brief visit to the convention this afternoon.

He was not surprised, said Mr. King, that the meeting was a large one. All over Canada indications pointed to the fact that Liberals were marching on to victory. Conventions held east and west showed that enthusiasm for the Liberal cause was high. Liberalism was in a fighting mood, and had the people of Canada behind it.

"There never was a time in the history of Canada when Liberal thought was more needed," declared Mr. King. He went on to assert that the Liberal party wanted the co-operation of every man and woman in it.

Mr. King warned that under present difficult conditions there was always the danger of extremists. The Conservative Government of the day in Ottawa was going to extremes in the tariff. It was not content, said Mr. King, with the national policy of Sir John Macdonald.

It was not content with protecting the infant industries. It wanted protection for full-grown industries and an Imperial tariff policy. At the opposite pole were the extremists who wanted to do away with all government.

The Liberal faith was one of ordered progress. It was not an extreme policy. And therefore the Liberal thought and effort was of tremendous importance today.

"At no time has the Press of this country been so under the control of special privilege," Mr. King declared in expressing the view that there was an effort to suppress rather than reveal facts which the people should know.

He referred to the South Huron by-election as a triumph for the people in spite of all the efforts put forth by Conservative speakers. He hoped that the meeting would "sound no uncertain note in your loyalty to Mr. Hepburn."

This expression was met with loud applause. And, continued Mr. King, he trusted that the loyalty to Mr. Hepburn would be expressed in deeds as well as words and applause.

Mr. Hepburn followed Mr. King. During the time that he had been leader he had done his best. He gave it as his opinion that Mr. King "was the greatest statesman that this country had ever produced."

"We've got the Conservatives on the run and we're going to keep them there," Mr. Hepburn declared while the meeting applauded. He announced his willingness to relinquish the leadership, if he was not wanted, "to get in behind whoever was chosen, and give him loyal support." If it was their will he would go on and try to consolidate the Liberal ranks. He was confident that after the next election the Liberal banner would be flying from the legislative buildings in Toronto.

Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works discussed methods of organization for a few minutes.

Hon. Vincent Massey, president of the National Liberal Association, declared that "conditions have forced us to realize that politics is everybody's business."

"No human problem in Canada has ever been so cruelly mishandled as the question of unemployment relief," said Mr. Massey. "We have the dole in Canada in its most crude and haphazard form. As far as the emergency situation is concerned at present only one thing can meet it, the placing of the management of relief in the hands of a national non-partisan commission with the best qualified expert minds at their disposal."

Mr. Massey said at the outset that he preferred to come before the meeting in his private capacity.

"We have no room for more than one organization here in Ontario representing the Liberal party," Mr. Massey informed the meeting.

"Nothing," he said, "is more stultifying than competing appeals for funds by rival organizations elbowing each other within the ranks of a single political party which represents a single political movement."

The need for unity within Liberal ranks was emphasized by Mr. Massey. Today, he said, a political party meant more than ever. He forecast an appeal to the Liberal public all over Canada for the needs of the national Liberal office.

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"Compulsory voting" was favored by Mr. Massey.

"The individual can only find true self-expression through a sound election system," he said. "Our machinery is far from perfect. Liberalism stands for a reform of the electoral law through proportional representation in our cities, and measures elsewhere which will give representation to minorities deprived of a voice under our present system. It is my belief that we should go further than that.

"I think we need a complete overhauling of our electoral laws and machinery. If the abuses are to be honestly met the reform will be best accomplished, not by attempting some Utopian solution which is unrealisable, but by reducing the amount of money which it is necessary for parties to raise. Expenses can be reduced by two measures, the introduction of compulsory voting and the assumption by the state of certain election costs such as those of broadcasting, and the publication of party programmes, which at present fall on the party chests. The establishment of a national broadcasting system should make possible the use of this medium to inform the public at public expense as to the policies and platforms of all political parties on a fair and equitable basis."

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"We have too much fear in Canada," Mr. Massey told his audience. "If a public inquiry into the causes of outbreaks in Canadian prisons is refused, the reason is fear," he continued. "If Canadians are held incapable of managing a great railway in the public interest, this is due to fear—to lack of faith in the men and women who make up our community."

He referred to the springing up in Canada of a nationally organized Socialist party. This was a significant act. But Liberals could not subscribe to this movement. Liberals believed rather that an effort should be made to make the present system work rather than scrapping it outright.

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Nov 19/32
Evening Citizen

Rousing Speech To Liberals By Mackenzie King

D 20090

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.

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"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 criticising 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.

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"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.

Sounds Battle Call



RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, federal leader, who before the Ontario Liberal Association yesterday, sounded a clarion call to all Liberals to join in the present-day fight for the same principles for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other leaders fought in days past.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Nov 19/32
Evening Citizen

Rousing Speech To Liberals By Mackenzie King

D 20090

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.

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D 20091

LEADER OF OPPOSITION
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OTTAWA ONT

THE WEATHER
Snow or Rain

The Ottawa Morning Journal

TEMPERATURE
Minimum—12
Maximum—26

NO. 19122. OTTAWA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1932. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HYDRO TARGET FOR LIBERALS NEXT ELECTION

A. G. Slaght, K.C., Attacks Premier Henry at Liberal Meeting Here.

WILL LAY FACTS BEFORE PEOPLE

Hepburn, King and Massey Say Party Marching to Victory.

Hydro electric administration of the present Conservative Government in Ontario will be the target for heaviest firing by Liberal campaigners in the next provincial general electiton, it seemed apparent from the speech of Arthur G. Slaght, K.C., Toronto, at the afternoon session of the annual meeting of the Ontario Liberal Association in the Chateau Laurier yesterday.

The applause which greeted Mr. Slaght's criticism of the Government in connection with the judicial investigation of Hydro affairs, at which he was chief counsel for the Liberal party, was only matched by the great wave of cheering which swept through the hall when Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader arrived early in the afternoon and by the reception accorded Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., provincial Liberal leader.

Both Optimistic.

Both leaders were exceptionally optimistic, Mr. King declaring that events throughout Canada in the past year had demonstrated that Liberalism was marching forward to victory ahead, while Mr. Hepburn predicted that after the next provincial election the flag of Liberalism would float over Queen's Park, Toronto.

Mr. Slaght announced he had promised Mr. Hepburn he would travel throughout Ontario to "lay before the people in all ridings the facts adduced by documents and sworn testimony so that they can form their opinion as to whether or not there had been mal-administration" of the hydro electric power system.

Another speaker was Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian Minister to the United States who has become president of the National Liberal Association. He declared the present Dominion Government to be motivated by a policy of fear, illustrated by their refusal to agree to a public inquiry into penitentiary conditions and also in the fact that the "rights of Parliament were being cynically flouted."

Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., former Federal Minister of Public Works, addressed the gathering on riding organization and Frank Griffiths, K.C., Niagara Falls, spoke briefly. T. B. McQuesten, Hamilton, acting president of the association, was in the chair.

Introducing Mr. Slaght, the chairman said he had served as counsel for the Liberal party at the Hydro investigation on a voluntary basis.

Before, during and since the investigation the Conservatives had endeavored to discourage the people of the province from learning the facts, Mr. Slaght declared. They had introduced the old-fashioned bugaboo that to want to investigate the Hydro was to want to attack it. That was a false assertion, for this great public policy was as dear to the Liberals as to the Conservatives. As to the findings of the investigation, Mr. Slaght declared it did not, "in the opinion of our leader nor of myself," set at rest the real question behind the facts involved. The right of appeal in such cases should be allowed not to a court of judges, but to the court of the people. He had, therefore, pledged himself to lay before the people of all ridings the facts by documents and sworn testimony so they could form their opinion as to whether or not there had been mal-administration.

Without Proper Inquiry.

Three subjects had been investigated, Mr. Slaght explained. The first was the purchase for $22,000,000 of the Dominion Power Company, of Hamilton. When the real facts were known the conclusion was that without proper investigation or regard to business principles and the fact that the company's stock had been selling at between $30 and $40 a share, the Government had undertaken to pay on the full basis of $100 a share. The public interest was not foremost in the minds of the Government.

Referring to the payment of $125,000 to John Aird, Jr., by R. O. Sweezey in connection with the Beauharnois Company getting a contract from Ontario Hydro for the delivery of 250,000 horsepower of electricity, Mr. Slaght asked if it was for an honest purpose or was it for the contract. Mr. Aird

Concluded on Page 2; Col. 2.

Hitler to Meet President Today

German Political Spotlight Shifts Again to Nazi Leader.

Associated Press Cable.

BERLIN, Nov. 18. — The political spotlight shifted once again today to Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialist party, who came to Berlin by airplane for a conference with President Von Hindenburg tomorrow at which he will set forth the course he purposes to follow in dealing with Germany's cabinet problem.

The Nazi leader kept his own counsel. At his party headquarters, it was said even his closest advisers did not know what line he would follow when he faced the venerable field marshal.

But all commentators were agreed Hitler would do his utmost to overcome the President's personal misgivings about him.

For the first time, the President today took personal charge of the negotiations with party leaders looking toward the creation of a cabinet which would have the toleration if not the active support of the stalemated Reichstag.

Claims Royalty On Irish Anthem

Associated Press by Direct Wire.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—Audiences of several theatres and movie houses were surprised today when orchestras omitted the customary playing of "The Soldiers' Song," the Free State national anthem. It was learned all places of entertainment received letters from lawyers acting in behalf of Peter Kearney, a house painter who composed the song, claiming royalties every time the tune was played. Managers of the various houses conferred and decided to seek a legal ruling. Meanwhile, larger houses continued to play the anthem while others substituted different Irish airs.

ENTIRE NATION ENTHUSED OVER RECORD FLIGHT

Praise From All Over Britain Greets News of Success.

SPECIAL EDITIONS OF LONDON PAPERS

Amy Johnson Tired, 103 Hours in Air, Only Five Hours' Rest.

Canadian Press Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Paeans from all over the United Kingdom greeted the news that Amy Johnson had been victorious in her attempt to break the record from England to Cape Town, and none was more happy and pleased than the former holder of the record and husband of the victor, Captain J. A. Mollison.

London newspapers rushed out special editions and the headings were rapidly changed with each new development. The most striking was the laconic phrase: "Amy There." The whole of the country had followed Amy's courageous effort step by step and it has been the principal topic of conversation during the past four days.

Elation More Manifest.

The elation manifest on learning of her safety and success was made all the more gratifying after yesterday's disappointment from the news that trouble with an oil filter might cause her to abandon her trip with only another hop to go.

"How did she keep awake" was the universal question. And in the home of her parents it was the same question. Mrs. Johnson was speechless for a full minute on learning of her daughter's safety and achievement and then burst into ecstasies. The family was aware of the great willpower possessed by Amy, but were nevertheless worried as to how she could keep awake while flying in the darkness over the jungle.

"It takes more than an iron will to keep your eyes open all that time," remarked her father. "It is marvelous, wonderful, splendid—I was most worried by fearing that a woman's stamina would not stand such a tremendous strain and she would fall asleep."

Husband Dashes to Phone.

Captain Mollison's calm reticence which he has always shown after his own great accomplishments was entirely broken down today. His wife's success had pleased him more than any of his own. He had been up at

Concluded on Page 2; Col. 5.

Automobile Fees Cut is Predicted

Shortly to be Announced by Ontario Department, is Report.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

TORONTO, Nov. 18. — "Readjustment of automobile fees for 1933 is to be announced shortly by the Ontario Department of Highways," the Toronto Telegram says today. "The schedule is now under consideration by Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways.

"The new schedule, it is stated, will apply chiefly to light six and eight-cylinder cars which came on the market this year, falling under the increased rates placed in operation last year for sixes and eights. The present rate is $12 for a six-cylinder car and $20 for eight cylinders.

"For the lighter and lower-priced cars, it is felt these rates are rather high, so it is expected the new rates for the light sixes will be $10 and for the light eight-cylinder cars probably $15 or $16," the newspaper says.

Bishop Kidd is Able To Leave the Hospital

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 18.—Rt. Rev. J. T. Kidd, Bishop of London, injured with Archbishop Neil McNeil, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Toronto, in an automobile accident here Wednesday, was able to leave St. Joseph's Hospital late today. Archbishop McNeil is still in hospital but is making rapid progress and his injuries are not as serious as at first feared.

Canadian Bacon and Ham Prices Higher in London

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—Canadian bacon and ham prices on the London market today rose sharply as a result of the Ottawa Conference agreements coming into force and the increase in the tariff against Irish cattle. Both bacon and ham were firm with prices almost a cent a pound more than last week. The market for cheese was quiet and butter demand slow.

Amusement Ads. On Page 17.

$50,000 MARK OF CAMPAIGN NOW EXCEEDED

Total Assured Last Evening is Announced as $55,169.

WORKERS STRIVING REACH NEW LEVEL

Hope to Greatly Increase Original Objective by This Evening.

The objective in the $50,000 Ottawa Emergency Relief Campaign has been reached. At 6 o'clock last evening the amount assured totalled $55,169.12 and campaign workers were enthusiastically pushing their drive forward to bring the ultimate amount up to a new level by midnight tonight when the campaign closes.

The original objective was the minimum sum necessary for assistance to the thousands of Ottawa residents who face need during the Winter. With this amount exceeded and workers concentrating on materially increasing the original objective there will be no excuse this Winter for anyone to be accosted by street or house beggars.

$21,000 From Service.

The $55,169.12, announced from campaign headquarters at 67 Sparks street last evening, was made up of $21,000 from the Government Service, $28,169.12 in cash and pledges and $6,000 from the employes of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The amount reported from the Government canvass was not complete and will be above this total it is expected.

Of the amount collected $25,000 will go to the Welfare Bureau, the Union Mission for Men, each of which will receive $10,000 and the Ottawa branch of the Red Cross Society.

The remainder of the campaign funds will form the nucleus of an Emergency Trust Fund to which the Ontario and federal governments will each contribute equal amounts for all expenditures in connection with food, fuel, clothing and shelter. With the total announced last evening this would mean that $30,000 is already available for the Trust Fund and, with the tripling of this amount, this fund will be, on the known figures, $90,000.

The campaign is the forerunner of a Federated Charities annual drive in which all charitable organizations of the city will participate, doing away eventually with a series of campaigns during the year for each of the organizations. With this year's success being so notable there is little doubt that it will greatly assist in the promotion of a necessity of a Federated Charities campaign each year in Ottawa.

The three organizations which will divide the $25,000—the Welfare Bureau, Union Mission and Red Cross Society — will not again appeal for public assistance during the next 12 months.

Responded Nobly.

"Ottawa has responded nobly and with the returns as yet far from complete there is reason for residents to be proud of the manner in which they have arisen to the occasion," Frederic E. Bronson, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, stated.

"Everyone may now rest assured that there will be nobody without food, fuel, shelter or adequate clothing in the Capital this Winter. The original objective was $50,000 but every cent received above this amount will be well spent in the urgent work of looking after the thousands of needy residents.

"The Citizens' Committee cannot adequately express their appreciation of the untiring work and zeal of the many volunteer workers engaged in the drive and also of the generous and courteous manner in which residents received them during the week."

Canadian Given Honor at Geneva

Dr. W. A. Riddell is Elected Dean of Diplomatic Corps.

Canadian Press Cable.

GENEVA, Nov. 18.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canada's representative to the League of Nations, tonight was elected dean of the League's diplomatic corps at the organization meeting of that body.

The diplomatic corps will be similar to those formed by ambassadors and other representatives at world capitals.

The meeting decided the secretary-general of the League will be considered as the permanent head of the state, in this case the League, to which other representatives are accredited.

News Causes Pleasure.

News of the selection of Dr. W. A. Riddell, M.A., Ph.D., Canadian advisory officer at the League of Nations, as dean of the League diplomatic corps was received with pleasure and satisfaction in official circles in the Canadian Capital last night.

Dr. Riddell is one of the senior officers in Canada's foreign service, which has developed since the war. He went to Geneva first in 1920 as chief of the agricultural service of the International Labor Office, after resigning his post as Deputy Minister of Labor for Ontario.

Formerly in Ministry.

He represented Canada in various capacities at Geneva and in 1925 was appointed to his present permanent post.

Educated at the University of Manitoba and Columbia University, Dr. Riddell was ordained in the Methodist ministry. He had charge of a church at Reston, Manitoba, for a time, but soon developed a special interest in labor and social problems and thus entered the service of the Ontario Government.

Vast Area Added to Rich Mineral And Timber Land of North Ontario

Resurvey of Boundary Places 5,320 Square Miles in This Province Formerly Subject of Dispute With Manitoba.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—Re-survey of the Ontario-Manitoba boundary line has added 5,320 square miles of valuable mineral and timber land to Ontario territory, the report of the two-year survey issued today reveals.

Prior to the re-survey, Ontario's square mileage was 407,262. It now stands at 412,582. Practically all the new territory acquired lies around the eastern end of Island Lake, where the boundary line shoots off on a 45-degree angle to Hudson Bay.

This Island Lake corner has been the subject of mild dispute for some time and not until Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, conceived the idea of re-survey was any progress made toward settlement. Ontario and Manitoba surveyors jointly undertook the task.

On one of the islands of Island Lake a mining development of considerable size is under way. This remains within the province of Manitoba. Several water powers of importance on the old boundary line are now definitely within the Province of Ontario.

Likes Irishmen Because They Are Fond of a Joke

Prince Expresses View of Hosts as He Leaves Ulster to Return to England.

Associated Press Cable.

BELFAST, Nov. 18. — "Everyone who knows Irishmen likes them," as the Prince of Wales said in a farewell speech to Ireland tonight just before he boarded a special train to catch a boat back to England.

The Prince said he liked Irishmen "for we have many tastes in common. They like a joke and are always ready for a bit of fun."

"Your attachment to the Throne," he continued, "is proverbial and I am delighted to have had this opportunity of seeing it for my own self on your own soil."

The Prince's desire to see for his own self provided some work for the authorities charged with escorting him during his three-day visit here for the purpose of opening the new Northern Ireland Parliament Buildings. The Prince evaded his escort whenever possible.

He was cheered by thousands of persons as his special train pulled out.

Earlier today, the heir to the Throne was almost mobbed by a crowd of gay working girls at Barbour's linen thread works in Lisburn. The girls clung to the mudguards of his automobile, jumped on the running boards and perched on the baggage grid. The Prince smiled throughout the demonstration.

Definite Action On Exchange Rate By New Zealand

Move Will be Made to Raise Quotation With Britain to 25 Percent. Above Par.

Canadian Press Cable.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 18.—Definite action designed to raise the exchange rate between New Zealand and the United Kingdom to 25 percent. above par will probably be taken next week. At present, the exchange in London against New Zealand currency is around 12 percent.

Pressure for such a step is being applied and Prime Minister J. G. Forbes states the banks, having accepted the responsibility for the country's finances, must take the action.

The banks, however, are reluctant to take the responsibility for such a move, which would, of course, result in a corresponding benefit to New Zealand exporters. If imports from the United Kingdom fall off as a result of the move, a surplus might pile up in the exchange pool maintained in London by the New Zealand banks since the beginning of the year.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce are opposed to the project, viewing it as a grave breach of the agreements signed by New Zealand at the Imperial conference. In their opinion, an artificial rise in the exchange rate is tantamount to increasing the duties on British goods.

More Opposition To Sunday Shows

Croydon Bishop, Supporter of Plan, Voted Down by Town Council.

Canadian Press Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Renewed opposition to opening of motion picture houses on Sunday appeared in various parts of England today.

The Bishop of Croydon, a supporter of Sunday pictures, was voted down by a meeting of the town council in that London suburb. He made the opening conditional on the pictures being educative, but raised an uproar of protest when he said Sunday movies possessed the sanction of Christian principle. The matter will be put to a vote of all citizens.

In Birmingham, sanction for Sunday performances has been obtained from the magistrates provided programs are "healthy and elevated" and that 10 percent. of the receipts are given to charities. One hospital, however, immediately let it be known it would accept no share of any such revenue.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Bergensfjord	N. York	Bergen
Hamburg	Hamburg	N. York
Majestic	South'pton	N. York
Pres. Roosevelt	Plymouth	N. York
Rex	Gibraltar	N. York
Paris	Havre	N. York
Excambion	Naples	N. York

Can Now Catch Germ in Million

Associated Press by Direct Wire.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 18.—If you're looking for one germ in a million you can not only find him but catch him with an instrument invented at Notre Dame University. Prof. James A. Reyniers, professor of bacteriology at the University, described the device known as the micro-manipulator. He said it would enable physicians to make a quick diagnosis of certain diseases. It consists of minute pipettes, from two or five microns in diameter. A micron is 1/25,000 of an inch. That's the average size of a healthy bacterium. One merely has to press a button, he said, and the pipettes go in and isolate one bacterium from a field of millions.

Bishop in Debt About $800,000 By Man's Fraud

Head of New York Investment House Gets Hard Labor Term and Scored by Judge.

Associated Press by Direct Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Daniel O'Connell, former president of the bankrupt investment house of O'Connell and Company, Inc., was sentenced to from five to 10 years at hard labor today by a judge who said he had conducted his business "in mad speculation, in forgery and thievery the like of which I have never heard before."

Judge John J. Freschi, who imposed the sentence, said "humble people, some of whom were domestics, some illiterate, lost all of their savings."

Liabilities $4,000,000.

Liabilities of the bankrupt investment company have been estimated as high as $4,000,000 and a probation report said the heaviest losses had been sustained by members of the clergy in both their individual and clerical capacities.

"The Rt. Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, Bishop of Springfield, Mass., required about $600,000 for certain building undertakings," said this report. "O'Connell agreed to raise this sum on the Bishop's notes. He explained that in order to expedite the matter, it would be necessary for the Bishop to sign a considerable number of notes in blank and that he, O'Connell, would arrange with various banks to have these notes discounted.

"O'Connell was then to fill in the amount to the extent that the bank was willing to participate. He borrowed and delivered to the Bishop approximately the sum required, but he held in his possession a considerable number of additional notes in blank which he had not been called upon to use. It is estimated by examiners for the Irving Trust Company that the Bishop is now liable for payment on notes aggregating about $800,000 in excess of the sum actually received by him."

Other Clergy Mulcted.

After telling of O'Connell's transactions with Bishop O'Leary, the report said: "Numerous other members of the clergy were likewise mulcted by O'Connell, who accepted their deposits for his syndicate and who also sold them stock in the Cathedral Bond and Mortgage Company, which securities are now valueless."

The probation report said O'Connell was born in Worcester, Mass., 47 years ago, was graduated from Holy Cross College and at one time prepared for the priesthood at a Brooklyn Seminary from which he was finally requested to leave. He married Loretta Curley, of Boston, in 1916, and they have four children.

Indian Communal Problem Settled

Plan Cabinet to Include Moslems, Sikhs and Other Minorities.

Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The third Indian round table conference received a cable today from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya announcing a conference of representatives of Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs in India reached a settlement of the problem of communal representation in the proposed autonomous Indian Government.

The premise of the agreement, the message said, was that transference of the Government to the Indian people was an indispensable step preliminary to any settlement. The conference in India was reported to have drafted a scheme whereby a central cabinet would include Moslems, Sikhs and other important minorities. The message said the agreement was approved unanimously.

Pandit Malaviya, Hindu sage and orthodox Brahmin leader, has championed the cause of the "Untouchables" with Mahatma Gandhi. He has carried on conferences seeking to give them and other minorities representation in electoral reforms.

KING THROUGH WITH SEEKERS ONLY OF OFFICE

Urges Hepburn Give Some Thought to Possible Ontario Cabinet.

BANQUET MARKS ONTARIO MEETING

Enthusiasm Runs High When Large Gathering Hears Speeches.

A banquet attended by more than 400 people, which concluded shortly before midnight after continuing for four hours and a quarter last night, ended the first day of the annual convention of Ontario Liberal Association. This morning the convention will meet again at 10 o'clock to deal with a number of resolutions to be submitted by the resolutions committee appointed yesterday, and to elect officers. The convention is expected to finish at midday.

The banquet was held in the spacious ballroom of Chateau Laurier. Principal speakers were Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion leader of the Liberal party; Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario leader, and Senator Cairine Wilson, who was hailed as leader of the Liberal women.

Opens His Heart.

Senator A. C. Hardy presided, and at the close of the program called upon Senator, the Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, who was not on the program, to voice the thanks of the company to the 20th Century Women's Liberal Club and the 20th Century Men's Liberal Club for arranging the successful function, and to the speakers who had addressed the gathering. In doing so Senator Graham expressed his opinion that Mr. King had "excelled himself" in the speech he had delivered, lasting an hour and a quarter, and that "the speech was one of his best."

Mr. King opened his heart at some points. On one occasion he declared that he was "through with those people who only supported the Liberal party and looked for place and power when they were in office." He complimented Mr. Hepburn on the fight he was making for Liberalism in the province, and strongly agreed with him that the party should be giving

Concluded on Page 8; Col. 3.

Last Tariff Item In Trade Treaty Has Passed House

Still 13 Articles to be Approved — Warm Debate on Textile Rate and Wages in Canada.

Another landmark in the slow progress of the new trade treaty between this country and the United Kingdom was passed last night when the House of Commons approved the last of the tariff changes involved in the treaty in committee of the whole.

The treaty is still far from finally ratified, however. There are still 13 articles, many of them contentious, to pass the committee. Then the bill will receive its third reading which, according to the traditional practice, is given without debate. The next step is passage in the Senate.

Plug Steadily Ahead.

The tariff changes, all designed to give Empire goods a larger preference in the Canadian market, are 239 in number. In some cases the larger preference is given by lowering the duties in the British preference schedule, in other cases by raising the

Concluded on Page 8; Col. 1.

THE WEATHER

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—An area of high pressure and cold weather covers Manitoba and the northwest states and another is centred over the Gulf of St. Lawrence while a trough of low extends from Hudson Bay southward across the Great Lakes to the southern states. Pressure is low and decreasing over British Columbia and the Mackenzie Valley. Except for some light snow in northern Ontario the weather has been fair and cold today from Alberta to the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 32 below, 2 below; Aklavik, 24 below, 2; Simpson, 30 below, 4 below, Fort Smith, 36 below, 2 below; Prince Rupert, 50, 56; Victoria, 50, 56; Vancouver, 52, 56; Kamloops, 36, 38; Prince George, 20, 46; Jasper, 6, 46; Edmonton, 2, 10; Banff, 11, 44; Calgary, 4, 12; Lethbridge, 5, 11; Medicine Hat, 6, 12; Swift Current, 2, 8; Battleford, 8 below, 6; Prince Albert, 10 below, 4; Saskatoon, 7 below, 4 below; Moosejaw, 6 below, 2; Regina, 6 below, 3 below; Brandon, 6, 8; Winnipeg, 2 below, 8; Kenora, 5 below, 9; Port Arthur, 30, 32; Cochrane, 14, 26; Moosonee, 12, 32; Huntsville, 14, 32; Parry Sound, 18, 30; London, 8, 30; Toronto, 20, 36; Kingston, 16, 30; Ottawa, 12, 26; Montreal, 16, 26; Quebec, 14, 26; St. John, 28, 34; Halifax, 34, 36; Charlottetown, 30, 32.

Forecasts.

Northern Ontario—Strong winds and gales shifting to northwest; cloudy and becoming colder again with some light snow.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valleys—Strong winds with some snow or rain; colder again on Sunday.

Northwestern Quebec and Lake St. John—Strong winds; cloudy with some snow.

Manitoba—Mostly fair and cold; becoming milder on Sunday.

DOLLAR AND STERLING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—British currencies displayed opposite trends on New York foreign exchanges today, the pound sterling closing 1½ cents higher at $3.29½ for cables, and the Canadian dollar ending the day 1-16 cent lower at 86 13-16 cents. Previous to the New York open, the pound slumped in London to $3.26¾, but rallied before exchanges opened here.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—A new high for the present movement was reached by the United States dollar in Montreal today. The dollar closed at a premium of 15 3-16 percent, as compared with 15 percent. yesterday. The pound was $0.0234 firmer at $3.7968.

Plans to Give 1,000,000 Work

Associated Press by Direct Wire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—General Hans Kundt, German military advisor who Prussianized Bolivian troops after the Great War, leaves New York tonight for the upper Amazon region to further plans for a gigantic colonization scheme. If the plan materializes, some 1,000,000 unemployed Germans will, within the next three years, enter the vast forest tracts of Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia and Peru and there seek a livelihood. The scheme involves financial arrangements totalling many millions of dollars.

DEBT QUESTION IS CONSIDERED BY U.S. CABINET

Extraordinary Session is Called by President Hoover.

MORE OPPOSITION TO ANY REVISION

Congress Leaders Prepare for Parley Next Wednesday.

Associated Press by Direct Wire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—With the urgent problems of war debts and budget balancing almost constantly before him, President Herbert Hoover today summoned the first full meeting of his Cabinet in more than two months for an extraordinary session lasting nearly two hours.

Although the White House itself maintained a silence upon these questions, authoritative sources indicated both subjects received official attention.

Meanwhile, United States Congressional leaders, both Democratic and Republican, accepted Mr. Hoover's invitation to discuss the debt situation with him next Wednesday, the day following the President's conference on that subject with President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. In addition, reiterated opposition to debt revision was voiced at both ends of the Capitol.

Informed of Plans.

As members of the official family fyled into the executive offices today, for their first meeting since the Democratic victory at the polls, they were informed of plans for Mr. Hoover's parley with Governor Roosevelt next Tuesday afternoon.

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, carrying a bulging brief case as he left his longest Cabinet meeting in six months, smilingly told newspapermen that the gathering had considered domestic budget matters.

Other Cabinet officers were equally non-committal, but it was intimated both national and international matters came within the session's scope, with most emphasis being placed upon scaling down the Government's expenditures to equal its collections.

Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills, who will sit with Mr. Hoover during his conference with Mr. Roosevelt, as will Professor Raymond Moley, of Columbia, with the President-elect, remained behind after the general Cabinet session had ended.

All Have Accepted.

Definite acceptances were received by the President from all six members of the House of Representatives ways and means committee invited to Wednesday's White House debt parley. Senators Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, and Walter George, of Georgia, Democratic members of the Senate finance committee, also accepted, while Senator William King, of Utah, has indicated he will accept with the three ranking Republican members of the committee.

Harrison, who will be chairman of the committee in the new Congress, today reiterated his opposition to debt revision. He asserted a revival of the foreign debt commission would carry with it a suggestion "that we are now willing to cancel the debts in whole or in part."

"One very telling fact cannot be overlooked in the consideration of this question," he said, "and that is that France, for the year 1931, expended for military purposes, as revealed by the League of Nation's year book, $575,000,000, the United Kingdom $460,000,000 and Italy $262,000,000—even Germany expended $170,000,000."

Vote Helen Hayes As Best Actress

Frederick March Hollywood's Choice as Leading Actor of Year.

Associated Press by Direct Wire.

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 18. — Helen Hayes and Fredric March were voted the best actress and actor of 1932 by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences at the annual banquet here tonight for the award of filmdom's highest honors.

Miss Hayes, nominated for her part in "The Sin of Madelon Claudet," received more votes, on secret ballot by which each academy member votes, than Marie Dressler, winner of the award last year and a nominee again this year, and Lynn Fontaine, the third selection.

March received the honor for his work in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," winning over the other two nominees, Wallace Beery and Alfred Lunt, husband of Miss Fontaine.

More than a thousand actors and actresses applauded as Lionel Barrymore, winner of the award for actor last year, called Miss Hayes and March to a platform where he presented them with trophies, symbolic of the honor bestowed upon them.

To Frank Borzage, veteran director, went the honor of the best work in direction for the picture "Bad Girl." "Grand Hotel" was voted the best picture of 1932.

DRASTIC CUT IN NON-PERMANENT MILITIA COMING

Government May Reduce Number of District Headquarters.

SAY GREAT SAVING WOULD BE EFFECTED

Many Less Prominent Units of the Dominion Would Disappear.

The Government has under contemplation a drastic curtailment of the non-permanent militia organization of the country, both as a means of economy and also as a practical step towards disarmament, according to information obtained by The Journal.

It is understood that the Militia Council, composed of the high ranking officers of the Department of National Defence, with the Minister, Hon. Dr. D. M. Sutherland, as chairman, has discussed and recommended a reduction in the 11 military districts to six, with a corresponding reduction in the number of units and establishments of the non-permanent forces. This would include not only the army, but the navy and also air units.

Will Save Thousands.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved by the reduction, it is estimated, because it would mean the abolition of many high offices, and staffs, and elimination of the cost of administration in districts which now are believed to be unnecessary.

It is not believed that Military District No. 3, Kingston, of which Ottawa is a part will be done away with, because of the fact that at Kingston there is stationed a permanent force in the R.C.H.A. as well as the Royal Military College, the training school for officers. There is a suggestion, however, that both the Toronto and London military districts are to be abandoned, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion the military districts of St. John, N.B., Quebec and Regina. The present military districts of Kingston, Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg, Calgary and Victoria would be retained.

It would be only guesswork to hazard the units which would be affected by such a policy but it is believed that Ottawa would lose one or perhaps more, although since this is the Capital it is likely special consideration would be forthcoming. Units with historic backgrounds would be favored as against those of less renown and not so noted affiliations.

Abolition of five military districts would mean, of course, the retirement of brigadiers, colonels and others of lesser rank, as well as the dismissal of a large number of staff members. Each district has an officer commanding, a general staff officer and an assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, the commander usually being a brigadier, the others colonels. There are many others, officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

According to the latest list, the non-permanent active militia is an extensive organization composed of the following: 35 regiments of cavalry and mounted rifles; 69 batteries of field artillery, 25 batteries of heavy and medium artillery, three anti-aircraft sections of the C. A., 15 field companies of engineers; two fortress companies of engineers, seven field troops of engineers, 10 of divisional signals; 22 contingents of Canadian Officers Training Corps, 123 battalions of infantry, 15 machine gun units, 12 divisional trains, Army Service Corps, 51 units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, 11 detachments of the Canadian Dental Corps, 11 sections of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, and 12 detachments of the Canadian Postal Corps.

Cost Now Heaviest.

With regard to the number of battalions of infantry it is said that there will be a reduction to not more than 72 which would naturally mean the loss of identity of many units throughout the country in the districts affected.

Cost of the Department of National Defence is now the heaviest of all departments and in looking around for channels for further economies, it is understood the Government has concluded that in respect to the military organization of the country, much can be saved without any injurious effects. It is recalled that the question of large expenditures on military training, on armories and so forth has often been a source of questioning in Parliament with many protests made against substantial votes of money for the purpose. In recent years there has been a retrenchment affecting many branches, principally the permanent air service and also the annual Summer training of the non-permanent militia.

Hope Abandoned Three Are Alive

Missing Since Wednesday When They Rowed to St. Lawrence Island.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Grief settled today upon a little home at Verdun, Que., from which three sons were missing.

All hope was abandoned for the safety of Elphege, Roland and Valmore, sons of L. Proulx, who rowed to Heron Island in the St. Lawrence river on Wednesday to pick up their camping equipment and have not been seen since their heavy rowboat left the island for the return trip.

The young men, aged 28, 26 and 20, respectively, were expert boatmen and swimmers but it is believed their boat was overturned in a small rapids they would have to traverse and the three went to their deaths. Dragging of the river commenced today.

WORK FOR 50,000 MEN.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—Employment will be given 10,000 men at the Buick and Fisher body plants in manufacture of new automobiles, General Motors officials announced today. They said that 50,000 in all will be given work, including those engaged in supplying materials and parts.

More on Payroll In Border City

Financial and Industrial Trends of Week Are Bright.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 18.—During October, 640 workers were added to Windsor payrolls. Total shows 1,618 more employed this October than in October 1931.

Quebec—Fraser Lumber Company decides to cut upwards of 10,000,000 feet of lumber on Riviere Du Loup district.

Vancouver, B.C.—Pulp and Paper Company will reopen Port Alice plant December 1 and employ 100 men on orders mainly from Japan.

Chatham, Ont.—Sugarbeet growers in this district received $1,000,000 on crop payment; similar amount due December 15.

Ottawa—Canada's exports in October valued at $56,626,095 against $55,537,917 in October, 1931.

Edmonton-Peace River, Northern Alberta, has mild boom with eight stores and three wholesale houses opening in six months.

Montreal—First full copper cargo of season exported from Canada to United Kingdom.

Toronto—Gold production in Ontario for 10 months this year $38,703,435, compared with $35,168,304 for same period last year.

New Hamburg, Ont.—Furniture plant closed here two years re-opened by new company for manufacture of truck and hearse bodies.

Kenneth A. Greene Is Elected President

Kenneth A. Greene was elected president of the Board of Directors of the Perley Home at a meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon. At the annual meeting, held on October 14, Sir George Perley was elected honorary president. Other officers elected at yesterday's meeting for the current year were as follows: Vice-president, Fred E. Bronson; treasurer, Major T. Hamilton Warren; secretary, Thomas A. Burgess; admission committee, William F. Wilson, chairman, Karl B. Conger, Oswald S. Finnie and John D. Fraser; finance committee, William E. Matthews, chairman, Karl B. Conger, A. J. Freiman and Norman F. Wilson; property committee, Fred E. Bronson, chairman, John J. Allen, John D. Fraser and William T. Macoun.

Protest Higher Taxation On Life Insurance Firms

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—Protest against the increasing taxation of life insurance companies was made today by G. Cecil Moore, retiring president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, at the annual meeting today. He contended that those charged with raising revenues "had determined on the plea of necessity deliberately to shut their eyes to the injustice of so heavily taxing the thrift of hundreds of thousands of our citizens."

FARM MARKET GAINS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Prairie Farmer, in its weekly review today, said the United States farm market made gains in almost all points during the second week in November. Markets sharing in the rise included cattle, hogs, lambs, butter, eggs, poultry, wheat, corn, barley and cotton.

Hydro Target

Continued from Page One.

had received 50 cents per horsepower and the province had been tied up to pay $3,000,000 a year for power from Quebec. Mr. Sweezey had testified at the investigation that he had made a bargain with Aird to pay him the money when the contract was signed. Aird had sworn the money was not for political services, but for engineering. On cross-examination he had admitted he had done nothing.

"It is unthinkable the travesty and injustice that cloaks this transaction," declared Mr. Slaght.

Got It in Bonds.

The contract had been signed on November 29, Mr. Slaght went on, and the next day Aird was informed that if he came to Montreal "he would get his end of the swag, which he did" (laughter). He got it in bonds. The coupons had been deposited with a broker and a cheque taken for the face value. Instead of cashing the cheque at the brokers or his own banks, Aird had gone to a third bank and got $50 bills. Asked about these bills, Aird had not explained what he did with them, although he had said he thought he used one to pay his milkman (laughter).

"I thought this funny," Mr. Slaght said, "so I asked Premier Henry, who is president of a dairy company, if his milk drivers were given change for $50 bills. He answered no."

The third transaction investigated was the payment of $50,000 to Aird by the province over the acquisition of the Madawaska proposition, Mr. Slaght continued. Aird had engaged Peter White, K.C., to interview the Prime Minister, which he did, and was told to take the proposition up with the Hydro people.

"Aird did not see a bad advocate in Mr. White, who afterwards cross-examined him up here on the Hill," Mr. Slaght said.

The deal was a promoter's fly-by-night effort to use political patronage to put the $50,000 in the pockets of Aird, the speaker declared. On the stand, Premier Henry said he did not know of it until a year after, although he had presided at the meeting at which payments of $66,000 had been approved, the $50,000 being included. "What sort of man was this who dished out $50,000 to political favorites?" asked Mr. Slaght, asserting that Mr. Henry was in a peculiar position in any event whether he did or did not know.

"The Hydro question will be no unimportant matter in the campaign when Queen's Park comes to answer for its stewardship," Mr. Slaght declared in closing.

In Militant Mood.

Given a greeting marked by repeated outbursts of cheering and waving of hands, Mr. King told of byelections throughout Canada in the past year which he regarded as a triumphal procession for the party. "Wherever you look across Canada Liberalism is in a militant mood and has the people behind it," the Dominion leader declared. "Never has there been a time in the history of Canada when Liberal policies were more needed to bring industry out of the depression in which it is today." Mr. King emphasized that the real government were the people themselves, not the party leaders. Liberals should be forewarned against extremists. The Liberal party stood for progress but it was for ordered progress. They did not stand for extremist policies.

"Our Conservative friends in office here today have gone to extremes in their policies," he asserted. "They are not satisfied with tariffs such as satisfied Sir John A. Macdonald for the protection of infant Canadian industries. They want protection for full-grown industries, the creation of monopolies."

Conservatives wanted the British Empire carved up for certain industries, made a closed preserve for these industries, Mr. King said. There had been nothing like it before. The present Federal Government had tried to take advantage of the depression to put something over. At no time, also, had the press of the country been so much under the control of special privilege, the Liberal Leader declared, although there were certain notable exceptions. Liberals in the House of Commons had fought vigorously to have the items in the Anglo-Canadian agreement discussed, against the influence exerted on members on the other side of the House to say nothing. The South Huron byelection result had been an expression of the determination of the people, regardless of the attitude of the press, to assert their views in no uncertain way. No incident in Canada's political history better illustrated what the people could do themselves.

Mr. King urged the provincial Liberals to sound no uncertain note in their loyalty to Mr. Hepburn. He had never seen a man more wholeheartedly and disinterestedly devoted to their interests. Reference was made by Mr. King to the maintenance fund established by the provincial organization. He believed the time had come when the great mass of the people would welcome an opportunity to contribute towards working funds both for federal and provincial efforts.

Did His Best.

Mr. Hepburn felt he had done his best to further the cause of Liberalism. (Cheers.) He thanked Mr. King for his personal references and reciprocated by terming the Federal Liberal Leader as "the greatest statesman this country has ever produced." With the people of Ontario giving him full support, Mr. Hepburn had no fear of the future. They had the Conservative Party "on the run" and he was confident the flag of Liberalism would float over Queen's Park after the next election. The majority of the people throughout the world were against Toryism, he said, stating that 40 percent. of the votes cast in the recent United States elections had been for the Republicans and only 40 percent. for the Conservative candidate in the West York by-election.

Cruelly Mishandled.

Hon. Vincent Massey declared that "conditions have forced us to realize that politics is everybody's business."

"No human problem in Canada has ever been so cruelly mishandled as the question of unemployed relief," said Mr. Massey. "We have the dole in Canada in its most crude and haphazard form. As far as the emergency situation is concerned at present only one thing can meet it, the placing of the management of relief in the hands of a national non-partisan commission with the best qualified expert minds at their disposal.

"We have no room for more than one organization here in Ontario representing the Liberal Party," Mr. Massey informed the meeting.

"One executive should guide its activities. I think I can go so far as to say there should be one budget for both federal and provincial needs."

The need for unity within Liberal ranks was emphasized by Mr. Massey. Today, he said, a political party meant more than ever. He forecast an appeal to the Liberal public all over Canada for the needs of the national Liberal office.

Turning to the depressed conditions in Canada and the world in general, Mr. Massey asserted that "the jungle law of economic force is at the bottom of our misery."

"Compulsory voting" was favored by Mr. Massey, the gathering applauding.

"The individual can only find true self-expression through a sound election system," he said. "Our machinery is far from perfect. Liberalism stands for a reform of the electoral law through proportional representation in our cities, and measures elsewhere which will give representation to minorities deprived of a voice under our present system."

The meeting will be resumed this morning with resolutions to be submitted by the committee and election of officers.

Has a Birthday



HON. R. J. MANION, M.D., Minister of Railways and Canals, today is receiving congratulations on the occasion of his 51st birthday. A native of Pembroke, Ont., Dr. Manion had a distinguished scholastic record, rendered notable service during the Great War, both as a member of the French Army and the C.A.M.C. and has been one of the outstanding citizens of Fort William, where he makes his home.

Signs of Yuletide Seen in Britain

Shops Report Increased Trade and Fat Stock Shows Numerous.

Canadian Press Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The rapidly approaching Yuletide season has its usual harbingers. Shops are reporting increased business and the annual early preparation for the Christmas mail is being made by the Post Office Department.

Another sure sign that Christmas is approaching are the many fat stock shows being held throughout the country. At Norwich, which is the premier show of England, His Majesty took first prizes in both classes for red polls with his entries from the royal farm at Sandringham.

These and the other prize animals on exhibit will eventually make their way to the great Smithfield meat market in London. Falling under the critical eye of some smart buyer, the proud oxen will before long be converted into a first-class dinner.

Percy Harvey to Run For Public School Board

Percy Harvey, 176 Primrose avenue, well-known resident of Dalhousie Ward, who has resided in the ward all his life, has announced himself a candidate for the Public School Board for 1933. Prominent for many years in church and community activities, Mr. Harvey holds an important supervisory position with the C.P.R., by whom he has been employed for 21 years. He has always shown a keen interest in civic affairs, particularly education, while he has been energetic in community club affairs in his ward. He was one of the founders of Dalhousie Community Club and at present is treasurer.

He is an Anglican, member of the finance committee of St. Luke's Church and past president of the Men's Club.

Regarding Public School Board matters, Mr. Harvey thinks special study should be given to any matter before it is made a compulsory part of the school system. As the Public School Board is one of the heaviest spending bodies of the city, special care should be exercised, he thinks, in the selection of men sent to serve on the Public School Board.

ARREST LOCHABER MAN.

While investigating five recent thefts at Thurso, including reported robberies at the Protestant and Catholic churches, the school, railway station, and bakery, High Constable Achille Ricard discovered a sixth theft, that of a bicycle at Buckingham, and arrested Thursday Patrick Kingsburry, of Lochaber.

Kingsburry was arraigned in Hull Police Court this morning, before Judge Honore Achim, and was remanded until next Tuesday on charges of stealing a bicycle belonging to Adelard Dupuis, Buckingham, and stealing a case of soap from the Thurso railway station.

The bicycle and case of soap were found in a barn adjoining the accused's house. Mr. Ricard believes Kingsburry was connected with the other robberies, which are still under investigation.

SENT TO REFORMATORY.

Offering as an excuse the explanation that he took the car in order to learn how to drive did not impress Magistrate Glenn E. Strike, in Police Court, as a good reason for allowing Edgar Lavoie, 18, of 135 Geneva street, Eastview, to go free on a charge of taking an automobile without the owner's consent.

"I was inclined to be sympathetic towards you until you put forward that silly reason," the magistrate told Lavoie, whom he then sentenced to six months definite and one year indeterminate in the reformatory.

The charge was reduced from the original one of theft. Lavoie was arrested by an R. C. M. P. motorcycle patrolman, after a chase along the River Road Driveway in Eastview.

MORE MINERS WORKING.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—Coal production increased 1,000,000 tons and almost 10,000 miners returned to work in Illinois mines during October, John G. Millhouse, director of the State Department of Mines and Minerals, said today. The number of mines working increased from 76 to 124, he said.

Entries Increase For Winter Fair

Record Competition in View for Annual Show Opening on Nov. 29.

Entries for Ottawa Winter Fair are now being made in rapidly increasing numbers and it is the expectation that when the last entry is made or mailed today, record competition will be promised for this year's fair.

The Coliseum will soon be put into shape for the comfortable and efficient housing of the various classes of live stock, and the space will be allotted to the many exhibitors so as to give the best service possible to all those making Ottawa their place of business during Winter Fair week.

The committee in charge of attractions are working very earnestly so as to provide some special feature in each night's performance. These features will be announced in good time before the Winter Fair opens and it is hoped that in the meantime the people of Ottawa and vicinity will keep the dates of the Fair in mind—November 29 to December 2 inclusive—and make arrangements to have all or any of these dates open for a visit to this annual event, which belongs to this part of Ontario particularly.

It is understood that there will be a parade of live stock each evening in addition to the many spectacular classes and the special feature on the program. There are still a number of box seats available to the public and it is hoped that those who would like to bring a party to this social event of the season will get in touch with the Fair management at their earliest convenience.

The Royal Winter Fair at Toronto is on at the present time and no doubt some of the very best live stock and horses which will be in competition at that big event will, at the conclusion of that Fair, come to Ottawa. The cream of the light horse stables in Canada are now in competition in Toronto, and it is likely that the people of Ottawa will have an opportunity of seeing some of these animals on the tanbark at the Coliseum in Ottawa from November 29 to December 2.

Entire Nation

Continued from Page One.

dawn pacing the room in anxious expectation of news. Learning that Amy had passed over Hopefield, only 65 miles up the coast from Cape Town, eased things however, and as soon as the final word came in of her arrival at the Cape he dashed to a telephone and booked a call to the distant South African port to offer his own personal greetings.

Among the numerous expressions of joy and congratulations was the announcement in Australia that A. E. Whitelaw, prominent manufacturer, had made a gift to the flyer of £1,000. Mr. Whitelaw made a similar gift to Captain Mollison on the occasion of his breaking the England-Australia record and to Don Bradman, celebrated batsman when he attained the world's cricket batting record.

Sleeps After Epic Flight.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Nov 18.—Amy Johnson, 23-year-old British flyer, slept tonight after establishing a record for the flight between England and the Cape of Good Hope in four days, six hours and 55 minutes, clipping 10 hours and 24 minutes from the mark established last Spring by her husband, Capt. J. A. Mollison.

Amy was dead tired when she brought her little 'plane, "Desert Cloud," down on the airport early this afternoon. She did not look too worn out, however, as she took time out on the way over Table Mountain to powder her nose and "fix up a bit". She had flown for nearly 103 hours with only five hours rest.

One of her first acts was to struggle through a cheering crowd of 2,000 persons to the airport office and telephone her husband who was waiting in London for news of her arrival.

She seemed almost incredulous when she was told she had broken Mollison's record by more than ten hours. "As much as that?" she asked. "I thought it was only about an hour. I'm sorry in a way that I beat him, but it was awfully sporting of him to inspire me to undertake the attempt."

Powdered Her Face.

"I had just five hours sleep coming down," she said before she was whisked away in a friend's automobile. "It was in naps of two hours, two hours and one hour. I may not show it, because when I was coming over the mountain I powdered my face and fixed up a bit. But believe me I'm tired."

The identity of the friend was withheld so that Amy might sleep undisturbed for as long as she wished. Later in the evening, however, the friend informed newspapermen by telephone that the flyer was sleeping soundly.

Meanwhile, city and Government officials planned a ceremony of welcome for the famous flyer when she awakes.

Quebec Liquor Board Also Reduces Prices

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Reductions in the price of alcoholic beverages were announced today by L. B. Cordeau, chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission. The new prices become effective tomorrow.

Imported gin and Scotch whiskey will be marked down 40 cents per 26-ounce bottle, and 60 cents on the 40-ounce bottle. Domestic products will be reduced 30 cents for 26 ounces with a corresponding reduction for the 40-ounce size.

Alcohol is reduced $1 per 40-ounce bottle.

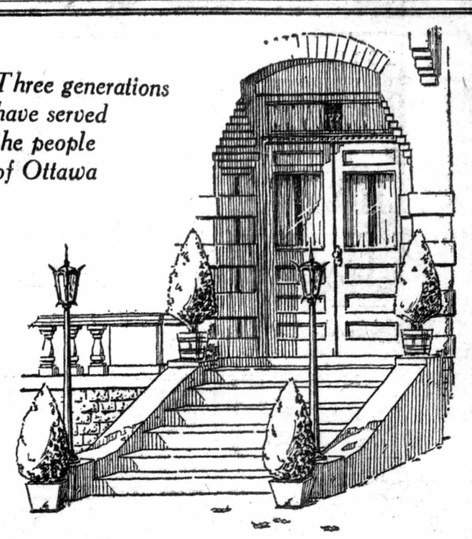
The new prices are made possible by the reduction in Dominion Government excise duties.

All Clergy and Lawyers In Soo Sign Petition

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Nov. 18.—The names of every clergyman and lawyer in Sault Ste. Marie are included in the 6,000 signed to the petition asking commutation of the death sentence passed on John Beregovenko. The petition will be presented to Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, at Ottawa next week. Beregovenko was sentenced to death for the murder of Dan Bature. Date of the execution is set for December 30.

JOHN L. GARLAND WILL.

The will of the late John L. Garland, who died on the 27th day of August, 1932, has been entered for probate. Mr. Garland was the president of John M. Garland, Son & Company, Limited, wholesale drygoods, and practically all his estate consisted of shares of stock held by him in that company. Provision is made for Mrs. Garland's maintenance out of the dividends arising from shares of John M. Garland, Son & Company, Limited, and the shares are, on her death, to go to the children of the deceased. The widow is also the beneficiary of five life insurance policies, totalling $23,797. The executors of the estate are John H. Garland, Charles H. B. Garland, and Frank O. C. Hutchison.



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LIMITED
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
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21st SHAFFER'S LIMITED 21st
143 145 147 149 RIDEAU ST.
Anniversary Sale
Featuring Quality at Amazingly Low Prices on
MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR



Smart Fur-Trimmed
COATS
New Diagonal and Wool Crepe Coats in shades of wines, browns, greens, blacks, etc., with large fur collars and cuffs in light and dark furs. All sizes in this special group of Values to 22.50. Anniversary Sale . 14.84

Values to 30.00 COATS
Huge fur collars of Vicuna Fox, Seal, Genet, Wolf, etc., make these smartly tailored coats of diagonal suedine and crepe coatings. A record-breaking value at this sale price. They're style-right in sizes 13 to 44 including half sizes.
Anniversary Sale Price 19.84

ALL OUR HIGH-GRADE COATS are specially reduced for our 21st Anniversary. The coat is here at a price even lower than you would expect to pay.

MEZZANINE FLOOR
Girls' and Children's
CAMEL TEX COATS
A new shipment of these popular warm coats in browns and fawns for kiddies and girls up to 15 years. Well tailored with full or half belt. Special Anniversary Prices.
1 to 3 Years. 4.94 | 4 to 6 Years 5.94 | 7 to 15 Years 8.94

Children's and Girls'
Winter Underwear
Health Brand, Turnbull's and Zenith makes. Vests with V neck with short sleeves or button front and long sleeves and Bloomers or ankle Drawers.
VALUES TO 1.25 39c and 49c

Juvenile COATS
Nice browns of heavy quality all-wool tweeds with hats to match. Sizes for kiddies 2 to 6 years. Special 4.99

Youths' COATS
Warm Winter Coats of quality brown silvertone. Guard model. Sizes 31 to 36. Special 10.95

BOYS' BREEKS
Corduroy Breeks in browns or greys, with leather patch knees and double seat. Sizes 26 to 36. Sale Price 1.84

Boys' Leather Windbreakers
Genuine leather in brown; warmly lined. Sizes 26 to 36. Sale Price 2.94

BARGAIN BASEMENT
Ladies' Shoes
Reg. to 4.00
1.99

A special purchase, direct from the factory of 300 pairs of Ties, Straps, Pumps and Gores with Cuban and high full-breasted heels. Satins, kid with suede trim and combination kid trimmings in sizes 3 to 8 to choose from. A Bargain—Come Saturday.

Eiderdown Robes
Ladies' Warm Bathrobes, in a good assortment of patterns, with silk girdle to match. Sizes 36 to 44. Values to 2.95. Sale Price 1.94
A Gift She Would Appreciate.

Ladies' Winter Underwear
Winter weights, in a variety of styles of good quality. Sizes 36 to 46. Sub-standards, and some slightly soiled. Regular to 1.00. Sale Price 48c

Men's Sweaters
Jumbo knit Coat Sweaters, with double collar, knitted waist and cuffs. Good colors; all sizes. Regular to 3.50. Sale Price 1.99

Men's Underwear
Penman's Fleece-lined Combinations. Sizes 36 to 42. Sub-standards. Special 1.19
Penman's 71 Combinations. Sizes 34 to 44. Guaranteed perfects. Regular 1.95. Sale Price 1.59
Penman's All-Wool Combinations; heavy quality. All sizes, and perfects. The suit 2.49

Men's Winterweight Sox
All-wool. Sizes 10 to 11½ in black, grey and heather. Perfects ..... 35c the pair, or 3 pairs $1

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BUY NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

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Screen grid, volume control, super dynamic speaker which gives that so much desired tone; tubes included. Sold on easy terms, and carries that well-known R.P.T. money-back guarantee $49
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FIRST QUALITY RUBBERS
Men's .... 79c Boys' 69c
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2 Bridge Pads
Complete with tallies and score for Auction and Contract
Free
with purchase of Purse Flaconnette dram size bottle of
SEVENTEEN PERFUME
All for
50c
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Phone orders and mail orders promptly attended to.
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Full course, delicious home cooking. Quick service in a pleasant atmosphere.
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GRAND DRAWING TONIGHT
at the
Imperial Theatre at 11.15
THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO WIN ONE OF THE MAJOR PRIZES
Ford V-8 — Connor Electric Washer — Kelvinator Refrigerator and many other valuable articles.
Come in Tonight and Enjoy Yourself—Fun for All.
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Try our pure Home Made Chocolates and Candies. Made on the premises and guaranteed fresh and pure.
SPECIALS
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Assorted MARROWBONES and CARAMELS. Regular 30c lb. ..... 24c lb.
BUTTERSCOTCH SQUARES. Regular 30c lb. ..... 24c lb.

REDUCE OVERWEIGHT with
OCTA-PLANT
The Reducing Herb Tea
NATURE'S SAFE WAY
From All Leading Druggists

GOODWIN'S for GOOD ONES 6.50 GOODWIN'S for GOOD ONES
If You Must Wear Glasses— Wear Good Ones
GOODWIN
has the smartest styles at the lowest standard price.
If they're Goodwin's— They are good ones.
GOODWIN OPTICAL CO.
42 Bank St. Q. 545

DANCE!
DANCE!
DANCE!
Tonight
NO COVER CHARGE
—but guests are expected to have a check of $1 or more.
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Main St. Hull (Opposite Court House)
SHER. 7160

VICTOR RADIOS
DIRECT AGENTS
JOHN RAPER Ltd.
177-179 SPARKS ST.

SPECIAL
"Beach" Quebec Cookstove, with Oven $29.50
Reid's Stove Store
224 Bank St. Q. 4453

A bureau, which will report daily weather conditions on the shores of James Bay, has been established at Moosenee by the Dominion Meteorological service.

King Through

Continued from Page One.

serious attention to the consideration of what would have to be the composition of the Liberal Provincial Cabinet following the next general election, which they were all agreed they were going to win.

The Liberal leader drastically denounced the agreement signed at the Imperial Economic Conference between Canada and Great Britain as a violation of the fundamental principles on which the Empire could hope to continue. He denied emphatically that Liberals today were not, as it had been alleged, carrying out the principles of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

He said that Sir Wilfrid at the Imperial Conference following the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, had visualized the Empire as "a galaxy of free nations." They could not be that under the agreement just signed by the Government of Premier Bennett, for their hands would be tied for five years in the matter of tariffs if they accepted such an agreement. That was why he and his party had strenuously combated such an agreement he said.

Mr. King said he could not understand the attitude of some journals which professed to be opposed to publicity on such matters, and were anxious to "stifle discussion."

It was only by such discussion that the people could be said to govern themselves. People were entitled to a chance to live, but high tariffs were making this impossible, and Canada was in the worst depression she had known in her history. If the policy of high tariffs against foreigners were to be continued throughout the Empire, as Premier Bennett was urging, then there were bound to be retaliations from the rest of the countries of the world.

The Liberals had the only policy by which the Empire could live, declared Mr. King.

To the older Liberals, some of whom were inclined to think the new Ontario leader was a bit "radical," Mr. King advised that "instead

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of criticizing you come out and stand by his side," a sentiment which was greeted with loud applause.

No Sinister Control.

Reverting to something he had said during the afternoon session regarding the press of Canada, Mr. King remarked that it had been pointed out to him that his remarks were likely to be misunderstood. "I had no suggestion of sinister control," he said. What he meant was that so large a proportion of the press was anti-Liberal.

"You cannot hope to get through the Tory press a full expression of Liberal policies," said Mr. King. With few exceptions the press of Canada was avowedly Conservative. "I do not think we can be too grateful to a number of papers for holding up the cause of Liberalism," he said. But he could not understand some members of the press which discredited publicity, and deprecated discussion. "Are we afraid to have the truth," he demanded.

Tariffs were taxation, he declared. They were impositions in restraint of trade. What was Parliament for but to expound the rights of the people? But there had been a session of two months and no opportunity afforded to discuss unemployment, the issue on which the Government of Premier Bennett had secured election.

Imperial tariffs were in force, though Parliament had passed no act authorizing them. That was opposed to Liberal principles and they were bound to fight. Mr. King said they were fighting the same battles over again that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to fight in his day. "We know that the position we are taking is the one alone on which the British Empire can be based," he said in closing.

"Must people starve to satisfy the high protectionists?" asked Hon. Cairine Wilson, Canada's woman senator.

"Our wheat is at the lowest price on record," she said, "and yet that same wheat sells in France, Germany and Italy for $1.50 a bushel." The result was suffering and privation, despite a bountiful harvest.

Senator Wilson expressed pleasure that Mr. Bennett had said his Government was encouraging the Welsh hard coal industry. "From the price paid for this coal on the docks in Montreal and that paid by the consumer, we had grave doubts," she remarked.

Super Depression.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal Leader, was given an ovation as he rose to speak. "We are having a depression—yes, a super-Bennett depression," said Mr. Hepburn, "and there never has been as vacillating a policy as that on Parliament Hill today."

Mr. Hepburn believed unemployment relief should have been studied more carefully. As things were going now, one-half the people would soon be working to keep the other half unemployed.

In Ontario the cost of government had increased from about five millions in the last century to $90,000,000 now, said Mr. Hepburn.

"In the province of Ontario, we have an administrative machine capable of running a nation," he said. He gave some practical illustrations. In Ottawa there was a fine research bureau, but Mr. Ferguson had established a miniature research bureau which was of no value but "to give jobs to Mr. Ferguson's friends." There were many other duplicative services.

"I don't think that the Liquor Control Board should be run as a closed corporation," said Mr. Hepburn. Returns from sales in Ontario did not measure up to those in other provinces. But they could not get the facts.

"There should be a careful investigation."

Mr. Hepburn asserted that if the Liberals attained power they were going to smash the Tory machine, whatever else happened.

Both the Dominion and provincial leaders were given rousing ovations several times throughout the evening, attended with musical honors.

The program was perfectly arranged and executed, and the two clubs who had organized the delightful function were cordially congratulated by the leaders of the party.

"O Canada" was sung in opening the proceedings, and the toast to "The King" was fervently honored. Senator Hardy made an ideal chairman with his brief but pointed remarks interspersed between the speeches. He was warned by Mr. King that he would not be allowed to continue in retirement from the presidency of the Ontario Liberal Association without a struggle.

After a brief address in French by Paul Leduc, in which Senator Wilson was eulogized, Leo Durham, representing the 20th Century Men's Liberal Club, introduced Mrs. Wilson. Following her speeche, Mrs. Douglas Blair introduced Mr. Hepburn on behalf of the 20th Century Women's Liberal Club. When Mr. Hepburn had concluded his speech, Miss Lucette Valin, president of the Eastern Ontario 20th Century Women's Liberal Association, introduced Mr. King.

The latter caused considerable amusement in responding and hinting at the nice things he could say of his introducer.

Douglas B. Blair, president of the 20th Century Men's Liberal Club, briefly thanked all the speakers. Senator Hardy then asked Mr. Graham to say a few words, which the veteran Liberal leader did, and complimented the organizations on their arrangements and their activities. The National Anthem was sung in closing the program.

Seated at the lengthy head table were, in addition to those named already: Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Hardy, Hon. Vincent Massey, Mrs. Massey, Senator and Mrs. Robert Forke, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, M.P., Mrs. W. C. Kennedy, Miss Helen Spence, Senator J. H. and Mrs. King, Hon. J. C, Elliott, Hon. Charles and Mrs. Stewart, Senator and Mrs. James Murdock, Hon. Peter and Mrs. Heenan, Madame Beland, Mrs. Charles Dunning, Mrs. F. S. Greenwood, J. L. Wilson, Hon. James Malcolm, Mrs. George P. Graham, Senator A. B. Copp, T. B. McQuesten, of Hamilton, and Hon. W. D. Euler.

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Prov. Committee
National Federation of
Liberal Women's Clubs.

D 20094 10/32

Introduction

Thanks to Provincial Committee of National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs

formed 1927; Mde.Lapointe First Pres.

efforts of Committee to organise 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.

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 a 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 Liberty - Rights of Minorities vs. tyranny;

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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King Speeches - 1932 MSS. Reports, etc

Prov. Committee, National Federation of Liberal Women's Clubs,
Montreal, December 10, 1932.

D 20100

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 Natuneof 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;

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 - 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)

See Exhibit A

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II - 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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D 20104

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 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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D 20106

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.

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 women's participation in public affairs means to take women 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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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;
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Montreal Speech

Exhibit Q D 20112

Strangling Canada

A striking comparison of tariff rates based on the agreements reached at the Imperial Conference in Ottawa.

Issued by the

National Liberal Federation of Canada.

114 Wellington St. - - Ottawa

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In the following tables, comparative tariff rates on certain imports of staple articles from the United Kingdom into Canada, are shown, the fifth rate in each table representing the percentage of customs tax established by the recent Imperial Conference. The Borden rates are those in effect at the outbreak of the war, the rates under Meighen were in effect when the Liberals came into office in 1921. The King Administration made a substantial reduction bringing the rates to the lowest level in fifty years. Mr. Bennett since coming to office has raised the tariff four times bringing it up to levels higher—much higher than ever before. Note the trifling reduction in the Bennett tariff as it existed before the Conference and after the Conference Agreement.

Comparative Rates on Imports from the United Kingdom.

Cotton Printed Piece Goods.

Cons. Borden	25 %
Cons. Meighen	25
Lib. King	18
Cons. Bennett	61
Cons. Preference	58.5

White Cotton Flannelette.

Cons. Borden	17½
Cons. Meighen	17½
Lib. King	15
Cons. Bennett	55
Cons. Preference	52

Wool Piece Goods.

Cons. Borden	30
Cons. Meighen	30
Lib. King	24¾
Cons. Bennett	68
Cons. Preference	64

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Wool Overcoating.

Cons. Borden	30
Cons. Meighen	30
Lib. King	24¾
Cons. Bennett	100
Cons. Preference	93

High Grade Suitings.

Cons. Borden	30
Cons. Meighen	30
Lib. King	24¾
Cons. Bennett	72
Cons. Preference	68

Hosiery, Wool.

Cons. Borden	25
Cons. Meighen	25
Lib. King	18 to 24¾*
Cons. Bennett	92
Cons. Preference	82

*Depending on value.

Blankets.

Cons. Borden	22½
Cons.. Meighen	25
Lib. King	20¼
Cons. Bennett	106
Cons. Preference	78

Axminster Carpets.

Cons. Borden	25
Cons. Meighen	25
Lib. King	22½
Cons. Bennett	106
Cons. Preference	80

Farm Implements.

As these are imported mainly from the United States, the comparative tariffs here given are for imports from that country. A glance will show how far, in this question, the present government has departed from the Liberal policy, and how remote also it stands from the policies of Messrs. Borden and Meighen.

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Mowers and Binders.

Cons. Borden	12½
Cons. Meighen	12½
Lib. King	6
Cons. Bennett	25
Cons. Preference	25

Cultivators, Harrows, etc.

Cons. Borden	20
Cons. Meighen	15
Lib. King	7½
Cons. Bennett	25
Cons. Preference	25

Plows.

Cons. Borden	20
Cons. Meighen	17½
Lib. King	10
Cons. Bennett	25
Cons. Preference	25

Cream Separators.

Cons. Borden	Free
Cons. Meighen	Free
Lib. King	Free
Cons. Bennett	Free
Cons. Preference	25

Barbed Wire.

Cons. Borden	Free
Cons. Meighen	Free
Lib. King	Free
Cons. Bennett	Free
Cons. Preference	10%

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Coll - Liberal Party - women
Nat. Fed. Lib. Women, Montreal, Dec 10/32.

Type "Women" by Mackenzie

A Few Reasons Why Women should take an Active Interest in Politics

D 20116

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 Natnseof 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;

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 - 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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II - 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.

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D 20121

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 women may not attain.

What then about woman's nature:

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D 20122

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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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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 terms 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.

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D 20125

III - For the Good of the Country:

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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 politics 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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D 20126

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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.

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 terms 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 women'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 polities 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.

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;
" " 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.

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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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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

WOMEN NEEDED IN POLITICS, SAYS MACKENZIE KING

Problems of Today Directly Concern Home, Liberal Leader Declares

GIVEN GREAT WELCOME

Canada a Robinson Crusoe Nation as Result of Tariffs, Asserts Lapointe

Not only the right of women to participate in political activities, but also the need of their collaboration in solving the problems which affect the country was emphasized by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Federal Liberal party, in addressing a luncheon meeting held under the auspices of the provincial committee of the National Federation of Liberal Women on Saturday at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. King's statements were echoed by Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Hon. Fernand Rinfret. These three were the only men at the head table. Ministers, members of the House of Commons and of the Quebec Legislature had the unusual experience of finding themselves not among the exalted at the head table but occupying humble seats in the audience. Presidents of women's Liberal clubs and other feminine leaders occupied the places of honor. Limits also were placed upon the eloquence of the speakers, Mr. King being assigned forty-five minutes for his discourse, Mr. Lapointe twenty minutes and Mr. Rinfret the odd five minutes. The addresses were broadcast.

The Liberal chief was given a rousing welcome. The audience rose and cheered as he was introduced, and again at the end of his address.

Mr. King said that his remarks were intended not only for his immediate audience, "but more particularly for some of the men of this province who, up to the present time, have not seen quite so clearly as the women and some men in regard to women's participation in public life."

The great questions before the people today were industrial and social problems, said Mr. King. In the past, industry had been regarded as a means of the acquisition of wealth, and now the true nature of industry was social service—service to the community. The call of Liberalism today was to men and women to help solve the problems of those in need. He asked those who have opposed the entrance of women into public affairs to stop and realize that the problems of the country were the problems of the home.

The organization of earlier civilization was for war and defence. Later on, it became concerned with trade and commerce. About a century ago a great change came over the world which had an all-important bearing on politics and citizenship—the development of inventions, and society took on a form which had to do largely with the protection of wealth, when emphasis was placed on the sacredness of property.

"What are we face to face with today?" queried Mr. King. "Not only in this country, but in every country of the world we have the situation where there is plenty as far as production is concerned but where people are starving in the midst of plenty. Instead of emphasis being put on material things, on wealth, in public discussions today it is put upon personality and upon life.

"If that is true, does it not suggest that every member of a family is interested in the solution of problems facing our country at the present time?

It was natural in a time when shaping of policies had to do with trade and organization of material things that men should have had more exclusive say in these affairs, Mr. King commented.

PEACE AND LIFE PARAMOUNT.

"But when it is not so much war as prevention of war, not preservation of property, but of life that is at stake, a new call goes out to the world, and women as well as men must answer it."

Today women the world over were trying to win what was necessary to keep families together.

Firstly, women should take interest in public affairs for their own sake, said the Liberal leader, and secondly, for the sake of politics.

"Any woman who wishes to be intelligent must be interested in the affairs of the community or the country, and to deny her that interest and the fullest expression of that interest is to take away one of her great opportunities and deny one of the great needs of her life."

As a concrete illustration, Mr. King asked: "Do you not believe that you have an immediate interest in all that pertains to the prevention of war and in those economic questions that arise out of war?"

Up to the present time the accounts of the war have not been settled, but sooner or later every bill has to be paid. This period of depression is in very large part a result of conditions of many years ago, and surely women are interested in preventing a recurrence of those conditions, the speaker said. Tariffs had been one result, and surely women should be interested in this question.

"Ask yourselves, in regard to this depression, what about unemployment?" Mr. King counselled. "Are you influenced in your homes by the fact that so many men and so many women are unemployed? That unemployment is the result of false courses of action taken by nations in the past.

"Then why should you not have a voice in remedying the situation, to seek equally with men to discern the causes and find a remedy for those factors which have contributed to the problem? Where policies have been sound, prosperity has followed."

The dividing line had been the period of the Great War, which was a war of industrial aggression—the determination of a nation to have more power, world power. It was ended by the triumph of spiritual over material things, it was the spirit of women as well as of men that put an end to it.

If it were true, then had not women an obligation as well as a right to take part in public questions, in prevention of the repetition of war? The great purpose of nations today was to organize, not for war, but for peace, and women were just as much, perhaps more, interested than men, in organizing for the great purpose of maintaining the peace of the world.

"Now, ladies, I am not an authority upon women," said Mr. King amid laughter, "but I can say a little from many years of observation. I believe it is to the interest of politics that women should participate in them."

Honors were fairly evenly divided between men and women as to intelligence. Many a man owed his brains to his mother, and few men would be proud to declare their daughters feeble-minded. Women's attainments in scholarship, in teaching, in positions of administration on school boards and in mechanical science—such as their achievements in aviation, attested their ability, as did their work in offices, stores and factories. Surely they had a right to determine the conditions under which they should work.

In discussion of women's ability, the question of opportunity must be taken into account, Mr. King pointed out.

The existence of the home was at stake today, and many women had to go out to work to maintain it. The home was a special reason why women should take active interest in politics.

Entrance of women into public life would cause a greater emphasis to be placed on social problems, on personality and human life, Mr. King declared. They would enter into it as an opportunity for service—just as most men did, whatever critics may say. They would regard it as a trust, not as a game; men had perhaps put the emphasis on its being a game.

The problems of today would be solved by character, and Mr. King added that he looked for a betterment of public life through the contribution of intuition that women would bring.

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Mayor Rinfret extended an official welcome to Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe and referred to the advantages the city of Montreal had enjoyed during the King administration.

Mrs. Ernest Lapointe, president of the provincial committee, presided. She introduced Mr. King and he was thanked by Dr. Grace Ritchie England. Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain introduced Mr. Lapointe and Mrs. Tancrede Jodoin thanked him.

Among those present were Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Hon. Cyrus McMillan, Hon. L. A. David, Hon. Honore Mercier, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Hon. J. H. Dillon, Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., M.P., Paul Mercier, M.P., Dr. H. Deslauriers, M.P., Jos. Mercier, M.P., E. St. Pere, M.P., Joseph Jean, M.P., Vincent Dupuis, M.P., J. A. Fancoeur, M.L.A., Dr Gaspard Fauteux, M.L.A., Cleophas Bastien, M.L.A., J. A. A. Leclair, president of the Reform Club; Col Thomas Vien, K.C., Hector Racine, Olivar Asselin, Arthur Corbin, Charles Taschereau, Dr. Milton Hersey.

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Big Sister Association, Inc., Christmas tree committee, at 1419 Bishop street, 2 p.m.

Women's Association for Social Service Work, of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, in lecture hall, 2.30 p.m.

Mount Royal Chapter, I.O.D.E., at residence of Mrs. A. D. MacTier, 3 p.m.

Group No. 1 (W.A.), Women's Association of Trinity Memorial Church, 3 p.m.

Ladies' Committee of the Royal Montreal Regiment, at Armory, 3 p.m.

Church of the Advent Senior W.A., in parish hall, 3 p.m.

Emmanuel W.M.S. (Circle No. 1); speaker, Rev. J. T. Tucker; 3 p.m.

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Speeches-1922 - 1932

Dec. 12/32
Montreal Gazette

WOMEN NEEDED IN POLITICS, SAYS MACKENZIE KING

D-20141

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ORT TRADE OFFERINGS AT UPWARD

D 20142

Lively Speculative Buying Due to Irreparable Damage to United States Winter Wheat Lifts Prices Nearly One Cent a Bushel on Chicago Market

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Brick upturns in grain values today went hand-in-hand with lively speculative buying and with authoritative assertions of irreparable damage to United States winter wheat.

Reports that President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt would demand abolition of the Farm Board contributed impetus to buying of wheat and other grains. Another stimulating factor was announcement that the new Argentine wheat crop was officially estimated at 232,000,000 bushels, compared with private forecasts heretofore that ranged as high as 280,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed firm at almost the day's top, ¾c to 1c above yesterday's finish; corn, ¼c to ⅝c up; oats, ⅛c advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 20 cents.

Crop Report Issued.

Sharp notice by wheat traders was taken of a statement by a leading crop expert that regardless of favorable weather no recovery of injured domestic winter wheat could be expected next spring over large sections southwest, and that only partial recovery could be had over still larger sections.

Advices current today indicated that only light snows had fallen in dry sections of winter wheat territory southwest, and that drought and lack of protection from cold were largely unrelieved. Meanwhile, traders were stirred by a sudden advance in rye quotations, a result of purchase orders from the northwest.

Excise Tax Omitted.

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CANADA

KING ASKS INDUSTRY TO AIM AT SERVICE INSTEAD OF WEALTH

Humanity Must Replace Greed, Liberal Leader Says at Montreal

URGES WOMEN TO HELP

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Montreal, Dec. 11.—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. So declared Right Hon. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal Leader, here yesterday at a luncheon given under the auspices of the Quebec Provincial Committee of the National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs.

"Industry in the past has been viewed too largely as a means to the acquisition of wealth, instead of the means of administering to human needs," continued Mr. King. "It has been the battleground of contending rival economic interests, instead of the common ground of mutual human 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."

Not to Serve Greed.

"In the proper order of things, industry was meant to serve the needs of humanity, not humanity greed of any one or more of the parties to industry," continued the Liberal Leader. The gains which resulted from industry must be made proportionate to the services which were rendered to industry.

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Dec 10/32

Toronto Star

KING URGES INDUSTRY TO FIT HUMAN NEEDS

Viewed Too Much in Past as Means to Wealth, He Says

D 35143

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The Liberal leader was the chief speaker at a function which brought together prominent Quebec Liberals, presided over by Mrs. Ernest Lapointe, president of the provincial committee.

"I feel very strongly that the country needs the support which women alone can give," Mr. King told his listeners. All men and all women were citizens, and the problems of the state were becoming increasingly social problems. These affected the lives of individuals, irrespective of their sex.

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Toronto Globe

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D 20144

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"Industry in the past has been viewed too largely as a means to the acquisition of wealth, instead of the means of administering to human needs," continued Mr. King. "It has been the battleground of contending rival economic interests, instead of the common ground of mutual human 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."

Not to Serve Greed.

"In the proper order of things, industry was meant to serve the needs of humanity, not humanity greed of any one or more of the parties to industry," continued the Liberal Leader. The gains which resulted from industry must be made proportionate to the services which were rendered to industry.

Liberalism, not socialism nor communism, offers the solution of probleme confronting Canada today, Mr. King asserted. Socialism, he said, looks too much to the State. Liberalism looks to the individual, and aims to help others to help themselves. Communism seeks for what it can take from others. Liberalism, on the contrary, looks for what it can give to others.

"Liberalism," he declared, "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."

The Liberal Leader was the chief speaker at a function which brought together prominent Liberals of Montreal and of the Province of Quebec. Presided over by Mrs. Ernest Lapointe, President of the Provincial Committee, the program also included brief addresses by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice and Federal member for Quebec East; Mme. P. F. Casgrain, National Vice-President of the Federated Women's Clubs, and Dr. Grace Ritchie England, Vice-President of the Provincial Committee. In the audience were gathered Quebec members of the Federal Parliament and of the Provincial Legislature, and others prominent in the activities of the Liberal Party in this part of the Dominion.

Addressing a Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs, the Liberal Leader devoted the major part of his speech to a discussion of the part which women have to play in politics.

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Addressing a Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs, the Liberal Leader devoted the major part of his speech to a discussion of the part which women have to play in politics.

Women's Support Needed.

"I feel very strongly that the country needs the support which women alone can give," Mr. King told his listeners. Briefly he dealt with the derivation of the word politics, telling how civilization had emerged from a period when, in the time of the Greeks, free men were the only citizens, the remainder being slaves.

"At that time," he remarked, "women did not enter into the picture at all." But now conditions had changed. All men and all women were citizens, and the problems of the State were becoming increasingly social problems. These affected the lives of individuals, irrespective of sex.

He referred to some of the problems. Were not women interested in preventing wars? "Ask yourselves if the present depression means anything to you and your families," said Mr. King. The present depression was the outcome of war.

Taxation, unemployment, the tariff, all these were vital to the home, and women were primarily interested in homes.

Well Qualified.

He believed that women were well qualified to take an intelligent interest in politics, continued the Liberal Leader. He dealt with some of the achievements of women. In educational circles the honors had been pretty evenly divided between women and men. In business, men found the assistance of women most valuable. The same applied to commerce and industry. Even in the field of mechanical sciences and arts, the genius of women had manifested itself.

He instanced the success of women in aviation as illustrative of what had been accomplished by them in a field which might have been regarded as peculiarly that of men.

But the fact that the problems of today were notably social problems demanded the assistance of women, Mr. King asserted. The instinct and intuition of women appeared to be superior to that of men. Women's intuitive nature should help her to discern "what in the long run may be best for the home, the race and the nation." Women's participation in public affairs was found to result in greater emphasis being placed on human life and personality, rather than upon mere questions of wealth and property and individual and national aggrandisement. It should lead in larger measure to the substitution of service for gain as the main motive, said Mr. King.

Lapointe Diagnoses.

The Dominion's economic system is ill, but its organs sound, and all it needs is a change of diet, declared Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice. This change the Liberals were prepared to give, he assured.

The tariff policies of the Bennett Administration had made Canadians "Robinson Crusoes." By refusing to buy from others they had closed markets against themselves, Mr. Lapointe said. While reports purported to show that Canada's trade was in a favorable position, its exports had shrunk proportionately more than those of any other country, except two—the United States and British West Indies.

Democracy in Canada was on trial —was order or chaos to result from present conditions, the speaker said. The necessary element of confidence was lacking, it had been lost through the cynicism with which promises made to the electorate had been violated. The Dominion Ministers from Quebec, he declared, amidst laughter, were occupying themselves with organizing branches of l'Idee Conservatrice.

Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Mayor of Montreal, and former Secretary of State, [illegible]

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Dec 12/32

Evening Citizen

Need to Consider Industry In New Light, Says King

Starvation Amidst Plenty Result of Mistaken Conception of Purpose, Declares Liberal Chieftain.

(Canadian Press.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 11. — 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 on which it has been viewed in the past, so declared Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, here Saturday at a luncheon given under the auspices of the Quebec provincial committee of the National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs.

"Industry in the past has been viewed too largely as a means to the acquisition of wealth, instead of the means of administering to human needs," continued Mr. King. "It has been the battleground of contending rival economic interests, instead of the common ground of mutual human 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 greed of any one or more of the parties to industry," continued the Liberal leader. The gains which resulted from industry must be made proportionate to the services which were rendered to industry.

Women's Part in Politics.

Addressing a Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs, the Liberal leader devoted the major part of his speech to a discussion of the part which women have to play in politics.

"I feel very strongly that the country needs the support which women alone can give," Mr. King told his listeners. Briefly he dealt with the derivation of the word politics, telling how civilization had emerged from a period when, in the time of the Greeks, free men were the only citizens, the remainder being slaves.

"At that time," he remarked, "women did not enter into the picture at all." But now, conditions had changed. All men and all women were citizens, and the problems of the state were becoming increasingly social problems. These affected the lives of individuals, irrespective of sex.

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Dec 12/32

Ottawa Journal

States Liberalism And Not Socialism Will be Solution

D20146

Leader Says His Party Looks to Individual and Helps Others to Help Themselves.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—Liberalism, not Socialism nor Communism, offers the solution of problems confronting Canada today, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, asserted here in the course of a luncheon address to Liberal women, on Saturday. Socialism, he said, looks too much to the state. Liberalism looks to the individual and aims to help others to help themselves. Communism seeks for what it can take from others. Liberalism, on the contrary, looks for what it can give to others.

"Liberalism," he declared, "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,

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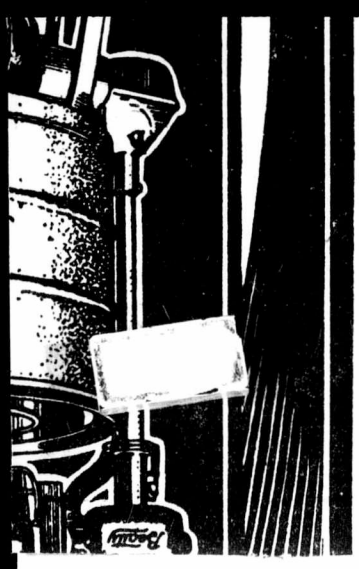

States Liberalism

Continued from Page One.

but which have not as yet been accorded to women in equal measure."

Addresses Women.

The Dominion Liberal leader was the guest of honor and chief speaker at a luncheon given here under the auspices of the provincial committee of the National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs of Canada. His audience, composed largely of women, included many of those most prominent in the Liberal cause in the province of Quebec. At the head table, Mrs. Ernest Lapointe, president of the provincial committee, introduced the speakers. Women who spoke briefly were Mrs. P. F. Casgrain, national vice-president of the Federated Women's Clubs and Dr. Grace Ritchie England, vice-president of the provincial committee, and Liberal candidate in the last general election.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, and now federal member for Quebec East, and Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Mayor of Montreal, who represents the constituency of St. James in Parliament, both spoke following the address of the Liberal leader. Many members of the House of Commons from Montreal district were present in the audience.

Mr. King devoted the major part of his address to a discussion of the part which he felt women should play in the political life of the country.

"I feel very strongly that the country needs the support which women alone can give," he told his audience.

Qualified by Intelligence.

Not only for their own sakes, but for the good of politics women should take an increasing interest in public affairs, went on Mr. King. Women were qualified by intelligence to do so. They were found to participate successfully in the fields of commerce and industry. They had achieved distinction even in the mechanical sciences and arts. He instanced the success which had been attained by women in the field of aviation, a pursuit which might have been regarded as peculiarly adapted to men.

And it must not be forgotten that the problems today were peculiarly social problems, he continued. The intuitive faculties of women were of great value in dealing with such problems. Women's intuitive nature should help her to discern what might, in the long run, be best for the home, the race and the nation.

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 on which it has been viewed in the past, he said.

Result of Mistaken Idea.

"Industry in the past has been viewed too largely as a means to the acquisition of wealth, instead of the means of administering to human needs," continued Mr. King. "It has been the battleground of contending rival economic interests, instead of the common ground of mutual human 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 greed of any one or more of the parties to industry," continued the Liberal leader. The gains which resulted from industry must be made proportionate to the services which were rendered to industry.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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(Toronto Men's Liberal Association,
(December 15, 1932)

Liberal Banquet

D 20147

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.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20148

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 ~~those~~ whose duty, both in and out of parliament, is to ~~make~~ 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,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20149

that a large percentage of them are prepared to accept any statement at its face value, and that if something plausible enough can be sufficiently stressed, and people were promised what they want, a majority might 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, 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 in quite another may be accomplished, and would never be countenanced were they known, and 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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D 20150

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.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 20151

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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D 20152

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 150,000 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.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20153

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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CANADA

D 20154

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.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20155

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.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

D 20156

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 those 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,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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D 20157

that a large percentage of them are prepared to accept any statement at its face value, and that if something plausible enough can be sufficiently stressed, and people were promised what they want, a majority might 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, 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 in quite another may be accomplished, and would never be countenanced were they known, and 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.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 20158

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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CANADA

D 20159

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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D 20159

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D 20160

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 150,000 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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D 20161

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?

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 20162

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.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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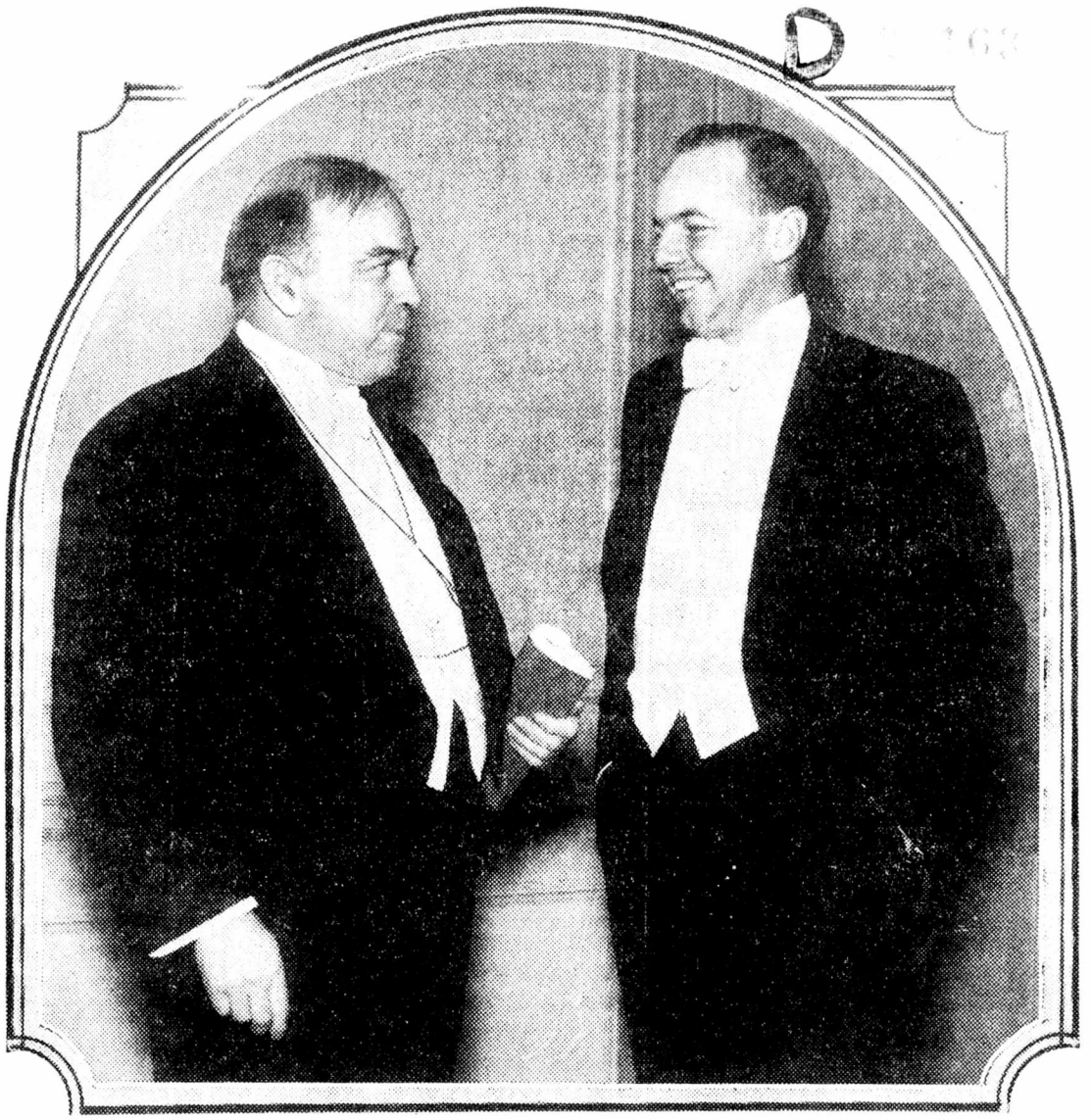
LIBERAL LEADERS AT TORONTO RALLY



Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal Leader, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Leader, snapped by The Globe photographer last night before the banquet held by the Ward 8 Liberal Association.

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LIBERAL LEADERS AT TORONTO RALLY

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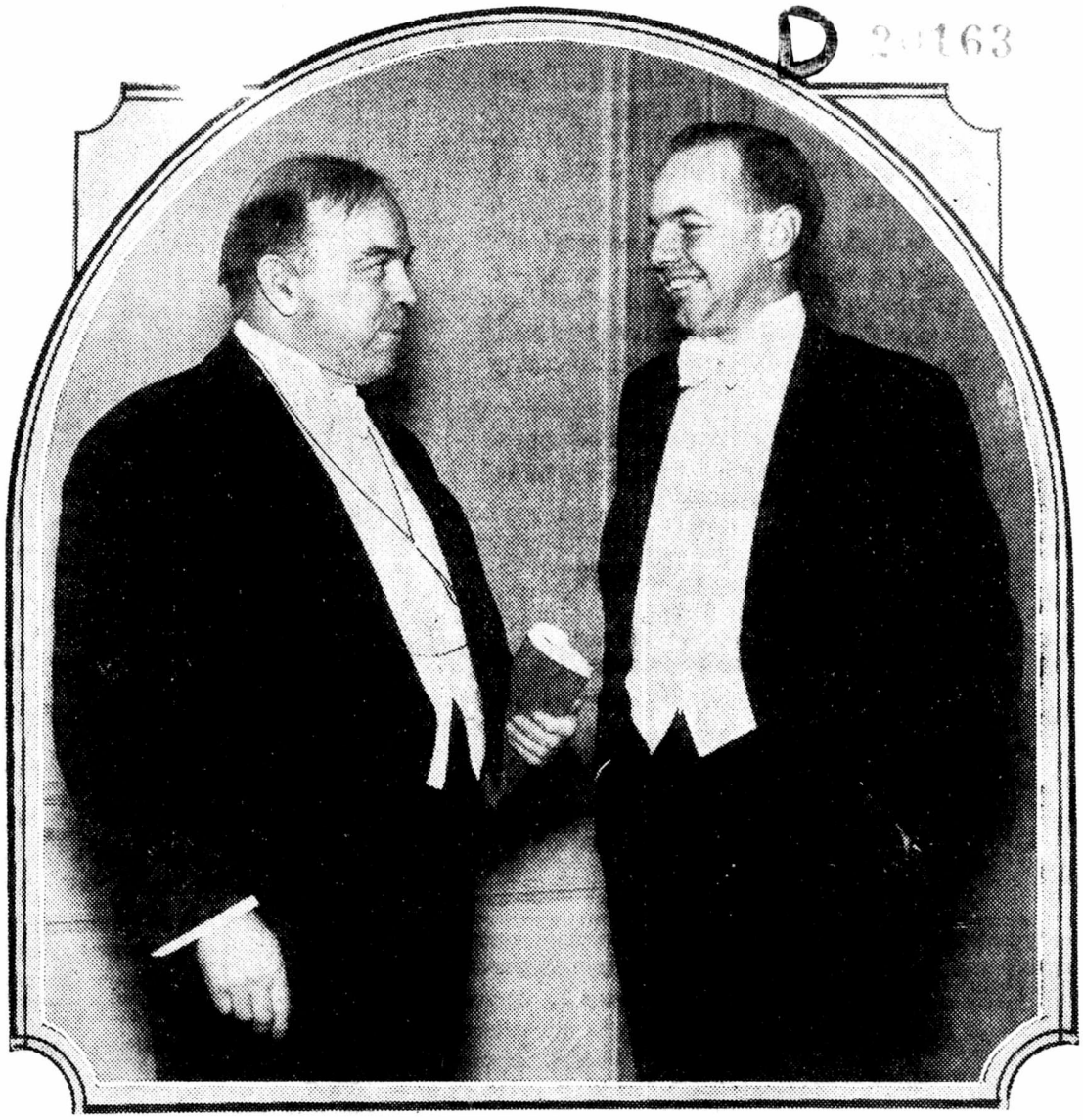

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal Leader, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Leader, snapped by The Globe photographer last night before the banquet held by the Ward 8 Liberal Association.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Dec 14/32
Evening Citizen

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, will leave for Toronto today. Tomorrow evening he will be the guest of honor and chief speaker at a dinner given under the auspices of the Liberal Association of West Hall.

D 20164

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Dec 15 '32

Toronto Globe

LIBERALS GATHER TO HEAR LEADERS AT DINNER TONIGHT

D2-165

Mackenzie King, Hepburn, Factor and Slaght to Speak

RECEPTION AFTERWARD

The great principles of Liberalism will be set forth tonight when Right Hon. W. L Mackenzie King addresses not only those at the banquet of the Ward 8 Liberal Association in the Royal York Hotel, but when tens of thousands will hear him as his speech is broadcast. Beside the Federal Liberal chieftain, other notables in the party who will address the gathering are: Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Leader, and Arthur G. Slaght, K.C. At the head table with the two Leaders will be four former Cabinet Ministers, officers of Ward 8 Association and Toronto Liberal Associations, and many Liberal members from Ontario who sit in the House of Commons and Legislature. B. C. Mace, President of the association, will preside, and the function has been convened by Dr. Frank N. Walker.

The program follows: Toast to the ladies, proposed by W. H. Ford and responded to by Mrs. F. E. Dilworth; solo by Miss Dorothy Doyle; toast to Canada by Miss Dorian Wray and response by Sam Factor, M.P., Toronto; solo by William Duncan; toast to the Ontario Liberal Leader by Alderman John Glass and response by Mr. Hepburn; address by Arthur G. Slaght, K.C.; toast to the Federal Liberal Leader and response made by Mr. King.

Following the banquet, a reception will be held in the parlor by both Leaders. The address of Mr. King will be broadcast over Station CFCA, commencing at 10 o'clock. Reservations have almost completely filled the banquet hall, but officers of Ward 8 Liberal Association will attempt to seat all who attend.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa Citizen

King and Hepburn Speaking Tonight

D 20166

Will Deliver Main Addresses at Liberal Party Gathering in Toronto.

(Canadian Press.)

TORONTO, Dec. 14. — Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, will be the chief speakers tomorrow night at what promises to be one of the largest Liberal gatherings ever held in Toronto.

Supporting the two leaders at the head table of the Ward Eight Liberal Association banquet-rally, will be four former federal cabinet ministers—Hon. W. D. Euler, Hon. James Malcolm, Hon. Peter Heenan and Hon. J. C. Elliott.

Mr. King is due to arrive here tomorrow morning and confer with party leaders prior to the dinner. Mr. Hepburn arrived here tonight and spent some time at Liberal headquarters.

About half the Liberal members in both the House of Commons and the Ontario legislature have already reserved their places at the banquet table and three Twentieth Century organizations have made table reservations.

In addition of Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn, Arthur G. Slaght, K.C., is scheduled to address the gathering.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

Dec 13/32

Toronto Globe

Former Federal Cabinet Ministers to Attend Ward 8 Dinner

P 20167



The four former Cabinet Ministers from Ontario and the Speaker of the Senate of the last King Government will all be present at the Ward 8 Liberal Association dinner in the Royal York Hotel on Thursday night, when Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., the Dominion and Provincial Leaders, will be the chief speakers. Those shown above are, left to right: Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P., former Minister of National Revenue; Hon. James Malcolm, M.P., former Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Arthur C. Hardy, P.C., former Speaker of the Senate, and Honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Liberal Association; Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., former Minister of Public Works; and Hon. Peter Heenan, M.P., former Minister of Labor. (Latter photo by Milne Studios.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

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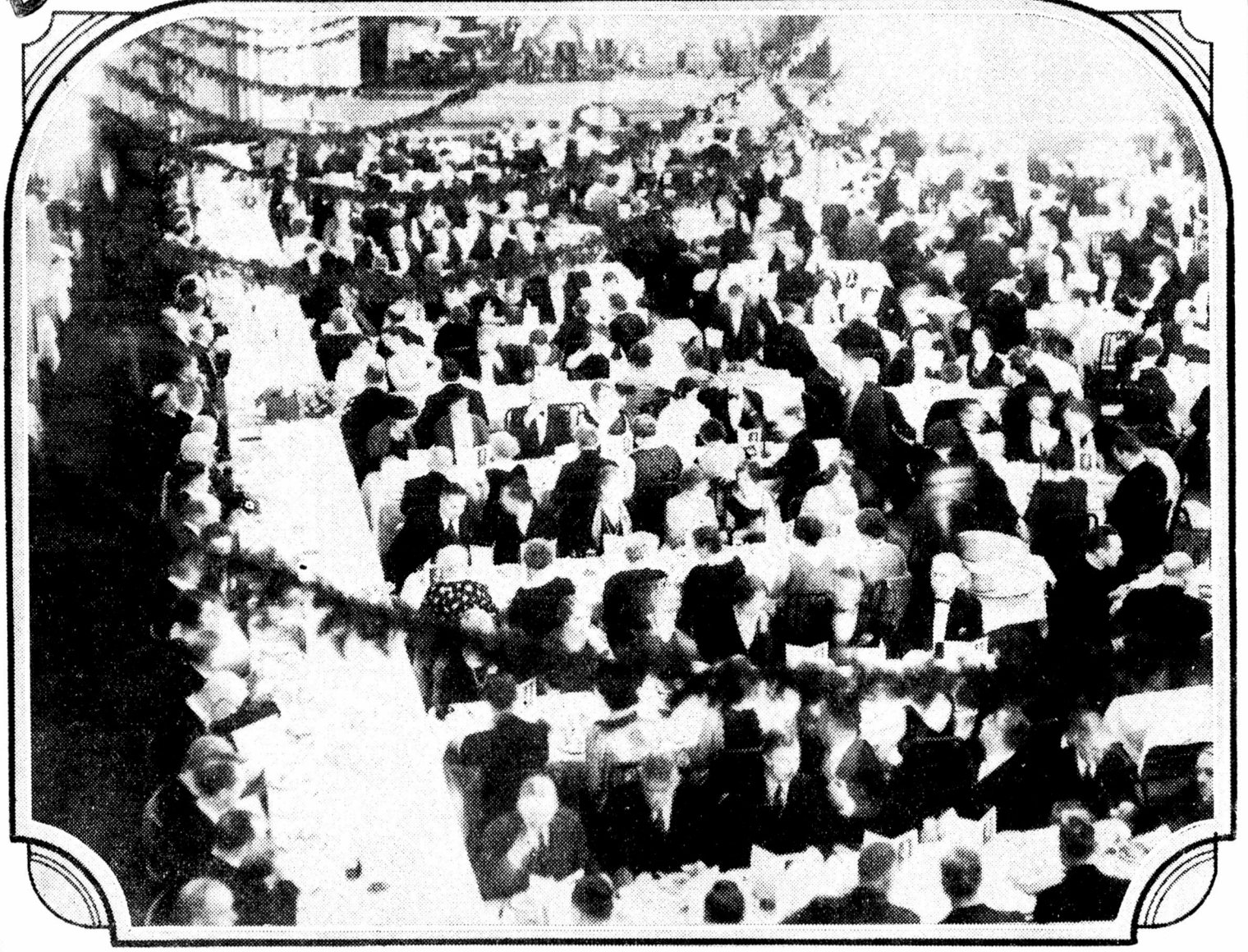
CANADA

Dec 16/32
Toronto Globe

D 2016

THOUSANDS AT BANQUET CHEER LIBERAL LEADERS



The Concert Hall of the Royal York was crowded to capacity last night for the banquet of the Ward 8 Liberal Association, at which Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Federal Leader, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Leader, were the principal speakers. The above picture, taken by The Globe photographer, shows part of the assembled crowd, with head table at left of picture.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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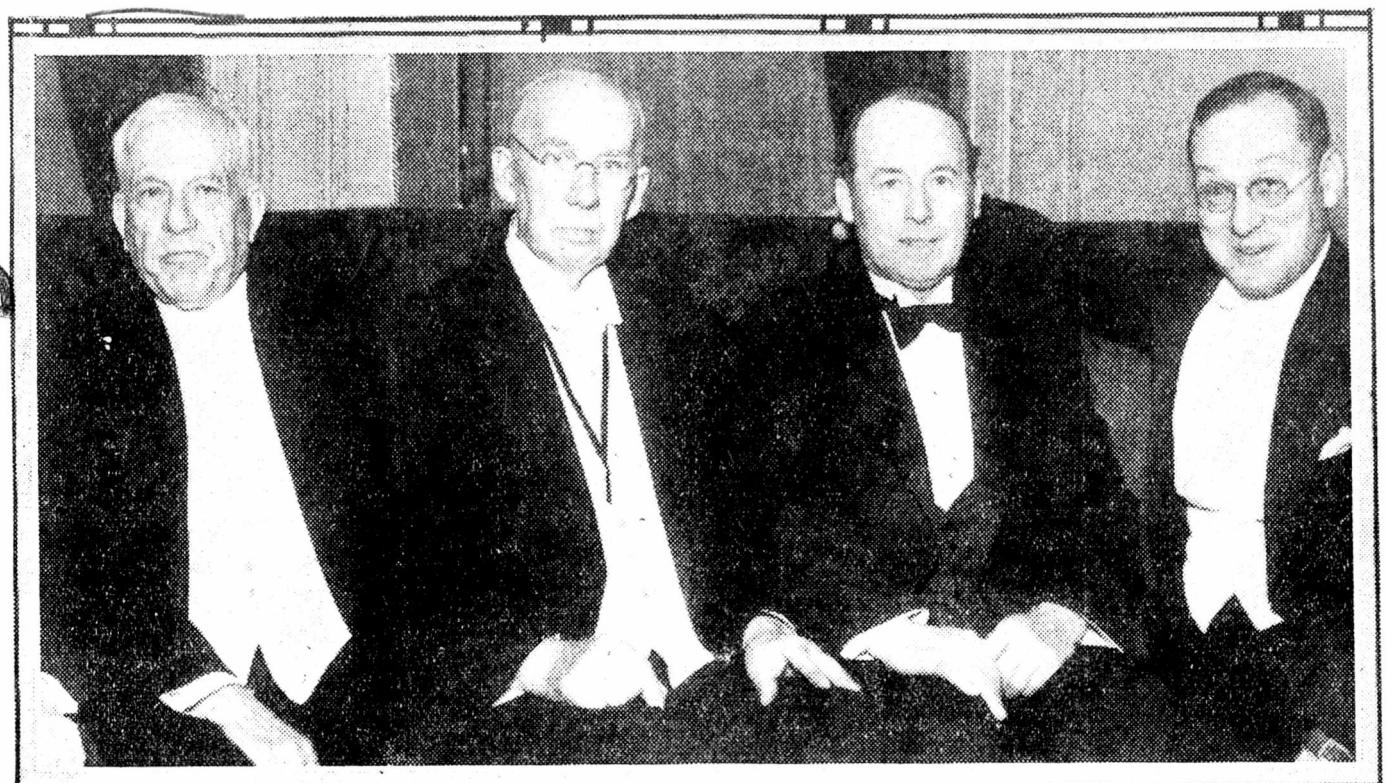
WARD 8 LIBERAL ASSOCIATION HONORS PARTY LEADERS







The banquet given last night by the Ward 8 Liberal Association drew a throng that crowded to capacity the spacious Concert Hall of the Royal York Hotel, with Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Mitchell Hepburn, Federal and Ontario Liberal Leaders, respectively, the featured speakers of the evening. Illustrations above of some of the prominent men and women present show: At the top, left to right—Right Hon. George P. Graham, Senator J. H. Spence, Senator W. H. McGuire, and E. S. Little of London. Below, at left, are three members of the Ward 8 Liberal Association. From left to right: Mrs. John Kinsella, Miss Dorian Wray, and Mrs. Floribel Dilworth. At lower right are three women from the Cairine Wilson Liberal Club. From left to right: Mrs. Eleanor Violet, Miss Floretta A. Pritchard, and Mrs. J. J. Taylor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dec 16/32
Ottawa Journal

WARNING NOTE OF RETALIATION ALREADY HEARD

D 20170

Mackenzie King Scores Empire Economic Ideal of Premier.

SLOWLY STRANGLE CANADA'S TRADE

New Parties Inevitable Under Conservative Regime, He Says.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—Sounding the clarion call of Liberalism—a Liberalism which would level Canada's tariff barriers and provide freer trade with the world—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Federal Liberal Leader, addressed a large political meeting here tonight. Ostensibly, the meeting was the annual dinner of the Ward Eight Liberal Association; actually it was a gathering of Liberals from all parts of the city and province.

In fighting form, Mr. King attacked strongly the trade agreements reached at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa last July, and declared Prime Minister R. B. Bennett was seeking to form a "self-sufficing economic unit" which would slowly strangle Canada's trade. Speaking in London on December 12, the Prime Minister had said the common economic policy "is more strongly imbedded in my being than anything I know and influences my political life at every point."

Reckoning Day Coming.

But, said Mr. King, the principle of a self-sufficing economic unit had been discarded years ago. Tariff walls could be raised to prevent other countries from dealing with Canada, but soon the day of reckoning would come and already there was a warning note of retaliation from other countries.

He referred briefly to the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, newly-formed political body. Formation of such bodies was inevitable under a Conservative regime and this had been borne out in history, he said. With the installation of a Liberal Government, the "third parties" disappeared in the ordinary course of events. They were formed because of the dissatisfaction of the people.

He could not, he said, condemn the leaders of such parties who were seeking only to better conditions. But the policy of the C.C.F. provided too much for the state to do, and he ex-

Concluded on Page 19; Col. 2.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Warning Note

Continued from Page One.

pressed doubt that it could be brought to a successful conclusion.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., provincial Liberal leader, also addressed the gathering, attacking the Provincial Government led by Premier George S. Henry and forecasting a Liberal victory at the next election. Conservative promises with regard to the pulp and paper industry, lumbering and agriculture had not been fulfilled, he declared, and friends of the Government had been granted valuable timber limits. He did not agree with the C.C.F. regarding the overthrow of the capitalistic system, because there was nothing wrong with such a system if it were not exploited and abused.

A. G. Slaght, K.C., who acted as Liberal counsel during the investigation of Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission matters, also spoke briefly. He had pledged to Mr. Hepburn, he said, that he would tell the story behind Hydro in every riding of the province.

Blow "Toryism" Off Map.

He referred to the payments of $50,000 and $125,000 made to John Aird, Jr., by the Hydro Commission and Beauharnois Power Corporation respectively and predicted a "political revolution which will blow Toryism off the map."

Speaking of the Commonwealth Federation, Mr. King declared: "If we are truly in earnest, if we are seeking better conditions and government, we must look well into the reforms which are sought and the methods through which they would be invoked.

"One objection I have to the C.C.F. is that it looks for too much for the state to do without realizing what that state will be. Is not the state already overburdened?" he asked. "Should not the great task be to see that more responsibility is placed upon the people of the state rather than the state itself?"

Canada's position in the Empire was being vastly changed as the result of the Conservative Party's actions, he declared. He had watched closely the speeches of the Prime Minister. When Canada entered the "throes of the depression," the Premier had gone up and down the "breadth of the land, decrying the condition of the people, telling them there never had been so great unemployment, never such need and want. He promised all things to gain power. He would 'blast his way into the markets of the world.'"

Bring No Improvement.

Successive sessions of Parliament had brought about no improvement in the lot of the people, Mr. King said. Parliament had given the Government blank cheques for unemployment relief and allowed it a free hand. Suggestions of the Liberal Opposition for the formation of an unemployment commission and for the inauguration of unemployment insurance had been ignored. But recently, Mr. Bennett had announced a conference would be held to discuss such insurance. "Had this been done 2 1-2 years ago, we would have a different Canada today," said Mr. King.

Economic wars, Mr. King declared, lead to real wars, and he appealed to the audience for their support in helping Canada to lead the way to world peace.

Communism, he remarked, could never be curbed by talk of the "iron heel of ruthlessness," rather, the people of Canada should seek the cause underlying the agitations of Communists in the country. With the elimination of these causes, the grievances would disappear.

The C.C.F. should be regarded "as a feeling of revolt" of men and women who were dissatisfied. No one could take exception to a man and woman who sought to improve conditions.

But while "we may sympathize in spirit we must look at the means by which they seek to bring about changes."

"That particular movement is seeking redress of conditions by promises which are incapable of fulfillment," he declared. To those who were in favor of the C.C.F., he asked if they had considered how the Federation was going to bring about its proposed changes.

It would be better if all united to sweep out "reactionary Toryism," Mr. King said.

Believes Bennett Sincere.

He did not believe, he said, the Canadian people knew what Mr. Bennett's intentions were although he believed the Government Leader was sincere in his aims.

The danger in times of stress was that people did not look behind the scenes and found out too late what had happened.

Mr. Bennett had appeared on the stage as "Canada first".

"What took place?" he asked. "The public were told unemployment was so bad a special session of Parliament was necessary. Out of that came a raising of trade barriers, even against Great Britain herself," he said.

'All that was done for unemployment was the request for $10,000,000 for relief. But in the 100 years preceding, not more than $2,000,000 had been spent for the same purpose.

Then the Government got "blank cheques" and took away all the powers of the people's representatives.

Again and again, tariff changes had been brought in which raised still higher the tariffs of the country.

The people believed the Government had come into office to solve the unemployment situation—instead, nothing had been done and the people had been deceived.

The Liberals had suggested a conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments on unemployment relief. Mr. Bennett had announced such a conference. Had this action been taken 2 1-2 years ago "we would have had a different Canada today," the Liberal leader said.

Says Tariffs Meant.

He quoted from Mr. Bennett's statement in London last Monday, in which the Premier had urged a "common economic policy." This meant, said Mr. King, tariffs aimed to keep everything out of Canada.

The tariff has been put to such a point that any appreciable increase in trade with Great Britain was impossible, he said.

Everything had been "cut and dried" at the Imperial Conference before it was put before Parliament. ...greement, he believed, would ...the injury of Canada and of ...Empire as a whole. Mr. ...t the first man who ... Empire policy, Mr. ...h policies were not

... "other coun... tribute to ... could ...

...is thinking about. He is thinking of making Canada a self-sufficing unit and the British Empire a self-sufficing unit," Mr. King proceeded. "And even the staunchest Imperialists had found this was impossible.

Empire Built On Freedom.

"The point we try to make is this—the British Empire was not built on restriction but on freedom.

The economic war would lead to real war, Mr. King warned, and all should be interested in helping to take those steps which would bring peace.

"What the world needs today is a broad humanitarianism," he said.

Mr. Hepburn he believed to be a political "night errant" in seeking to redress the wrongs perpetrated on the people of Ontario.

Administrations should not be composed of individuals. Sound government was not one mind but many minds, and though the people of Canada were getting used to one man rule, it was not the best thing for the country.

"If the Liberal regime has been successful, it was because I was able to gather around me men of high calibre and sound mind," Mr. King declared. He was, sometimes exasperated, he said, at people who sat back and allowed their leaders to be criticized without helping bear the load.

It was to the interest of women as well as men to take an intelligent part in politics. "The problem of problems today is a social problem, a problem of how men are going to live; how children are going to be clothed and fed," and in this there was a place for every woman.

Had Predicted Victory.

The crowd rose and cheered the provincial leader as he commenced his address.

Mr. Hepburn said he had predicted victory in South Wellington, and Paul Munro, elected there, was the first of many crusaders.

On close observation of the province's political situation, he was convinced the death knell of "Toryism" had sounded in Ontario and there would be a Liberal Government in Ontario after the next election.

He wished to refer, he said, to the situation confronting the people of Northern Ontario, whom he had visited recently.

The Conservatives had claimed they would perform great things with regard to the pulp and paper industry, but Canada's market was now gone.

Of the lumber industry, the same thing could be said, he maintained.

In the rural section, Mr. Hepburn said he saw the "full effect of Bennett's tariff policies," which had resulted in men being unable to obtain feed and clothing.

Friends of the Government had been granted countless acres of valuable timber limits and the great machine—the Northern Ontario Development Board—had functioned from the pockets of the people, he said.

Mr. Henry had said such conditions were "good for the people," he said. Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney General, had tried to drive politics into the churches, and Mr. Bennett had declared he would blast his way into the markets of the world but only ill-effects had resulted.

Relief is Possible.

Considerable had been said of the formation of a third party—the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. He believed by the application ... sound policy relief could be ... about.

It had been charged ... ernment was no good ... and this was born ... Qtrebec was in a ... tion because i... ernment for ... istic sys...

...der Premier Bennett. He was convinced of the worth of the capitalistic system if it were not abused.

Increased taxation in Ontario had increased Canada's trade difficulties, according to the speaker. He challenged the Provincial Government to show the gross debt of the province which he said had increased greatly in the past few years.

Too Much Duplication.

There was too much duplication of Government services, such as agriculture and other departments. Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare, had been taken into the Legislature for "window dressing" he said.

Far too high were the costs of Ontario's highways and economies must be effected.

Of the Hydro he said: "In Ontario, we have public ownership and political management." Senator Arthur Meighen had "put a gun to the head of his Tory friends" to obtain a Hydro commissionership, Mr. Hepburn contended.

C. A. Maguire, another commissioner, was "a good insurance man," and Hon. J. R. Cooke, chairman, was not worth a salary of $18,000.

He offered to match "my seven years with Mackenzie King against Mr. Henry's seven years under Hon. G. Howard Ferguson."

Urges Dissolution.

"If Mr. Henry wants to meet me in the Legislature, let him not offer me a seat, but let him dissolve Parliament and go to the country—and I'll be there with enough Liberals to put him out of business," he said.

The Liberal party was a strong, virile force and had no inferiority complex, he asserted. The next election would prove his statements, Mr. Hepburn concluded.

A. G. Slaght, K.C., Toronto, spoke briefly. The spirit of the gathering tonight was the spirit which prevailed in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "We all know the chieftain's choice has been justified," he said, in reference to Mr. King.

There was need for a man who knew the "needs of the man who works with his hands," and who could maintain a firm grasp of international problems, and that man was the present Federal Liberal leader, he said.

Mr. Hepburn, he said, would lead a "political revolution which will blow Toryism off the map."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dec 16/32

Ottawa Citizen

Bennett Seeks 'Self-Sufficing' Unit Says King

D 20171

Result Would Be Slow Strangulation of Canada's Trade Declares Liberal Leader at Toronto.

Mitchell Hepburn Also Addresses Big Banquet

King Doubts Policy of New C.C.F. Party Could Reach Successful End.

(Canadian Press.)

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Principle Long Discarded.

But, said Mr. King, the principle of a self-sufficing economic unit had been discarded years ago. Tariff walls could be raised to prevent other countries from dealing with Canada, but soon the day of reckoning would come and already there was a warning note of retaliation from other countries.

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(Continued on Page 18, Column 1.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

cided more quickly by a smaller council.

It was also stated that merchants, industrial leaders and other prominent residents of Hull did not take an active part in the Board of Trade and it was decided that a membership campaign should be started within the next few days.

The question of adopting a by-law in regard to the installation of gasoline tanks in the city was also discussed and members decided to request the council to adopt such a

Bennett Seeks 'Self-Sufficing' Unit Says King

(Continued from Page One.)

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Too Much on State.

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Communism, he remarked, could never be curbed by talk of the "iron heel of ruthlessness." Rather, the people of Canada should seek the cause underlying the agitations of Communists in the country. With the elimination of these causes the grievances would disappear.

"Feeling of Revolt."

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Trade Barriers Raised.

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"All that was done for unemployment was the request for $10,000,000 for relief. But in the 100 years preceding not more than $2,000,000 had been spent for the same purpose.

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Quotes Premier.

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The tariff has been put to such a point that any appreciable increase in trade with Great Britain was impossible, he said.

Everything had been "cut and dried" at the Imperial Conference before it was put before Parliament. The agreement he believed would work to the injury of Canada and of the British Empire as a whole. Mr. Bennett was not the first man who had dreamed of Empire policy, Mr. King said, but such policies were not easily brought about.

Mr. Bennett had said "other countries would have to pay tribute to deal with Canada." But he could not shut out people of the world from trading with Canada, and as Canada's strength in trade was increased, so would the strength of the Empire be increased, he said.

"It isn't merely tariffs Mr. Bennett is thinking about. He is thinking of making Canada a self-sufficing unit and the British Empire a self-sufficing unit," Mr. King proceeded. "And even the staunchest Imperialists had found this was impossible.

"The point we try to make is this—the British Empire was not built on restriction but on freedom."

The economic war would lead to real war, Mr. King warned, and all should be interested in helping to take those steps which would bring peace.

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About Mr. Hepburn

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It was to the interest of women as well as men to take an intelligent part in politics. The problem of problems today is a social problem—a problem of how men are going to live; how children are going to be clothed and fed." and in this there was a place for every woman.

Largest in Years

The banquet was one of the largest Liberal meetings here in years. So many people sought entrance that the doors were jammed for some time and finally policemen were called to hold back the crowds.

Plaunt Hardware Co. Opens New Store at 187 Sparks St.

"To wish you every success in your new store"

Comes the greeting from

The Brooks Manufacturing Co.

Specializing in

Metal Stamping Embossing
Fireplace Furnishings

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The Plaunt Hardware Co.

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with wooden handle

and the New

Cast Iron Dutch Oven

is on display at the new store of

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The CANADA FOUNDRIES and FORGINGS Ltd.
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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The Globe.

TORONTO
CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED 1844

D 20172

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H. W. ANDERSON . Managing Editor

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The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1932.

NATIONALISM AND EMPIRE.

Even those who disagree with Mr. King's references on Thursday evening to the objectives of the Ottawa Economic Conference must concede that he struck a sound note on the general needs of the times. Evidence that the world is being wrecked by "selfish nationalism" is so plain that the millions of idle, the millions still fortunate enough to be able to pay taxes, the millions living in fear lest they may soon be among the unemployed, the millions of large and small farmers, and the owners of invested millions no longer receiving dividends—all of these are witnesses to the fact. There are few in any walk of life who have escaped the devastation.

Under the circumstances, a crusade against "selfish nationalism" is required in every country on the globe, even in those which, like Canada, can do little but contribute their quota to the call for a reversal of the policy of repression and compression. The traditions of Liberalism, standing, as the Federal Leader expressed them, "for what can be done to improve the opportunity for the great masses of the people," provide the ready-made vehicle for such a crusade in this country. Both Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn recognized their opportunity and accepted it.

Greatly to their credit, and, without doubt, adding immeasurably to the strength of their cause, the two Leaders stood firmly on moderate ground. In opposing the one extreme they declined to be led to the other, which has arisen as the reaction militant. The sensible people of Ontario will realize of nationalism which has compressed almost every nation into its own corner of the earth, restricting commerce, forbidding the flow of the media of trade and prosperity, and shrivelling up the human motives supposed to mean so much at Christmas time. He is to be commended for helping to enlighten the people of Canada on this point and for asking their support. But to accomplish results for the stricken world he needs the united action of the British Empire.

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Greatly to their credit, and, without doubt, adding immeasurably to the strength of their cause, the two Leaders stood firmly on moderate ground. In opposing the one extreme they declined to be led to the other, which has arisen as the reaction militant. The sensible people of Ontario will realize at once the sanity of such a course if "the great masses" are to be served. Mr. Hepburn took occasion to clear up the implication that a "swing to the left" on his part meant sympathy with some new "ism." "I am not out to destroy the capitalist system," he declared. "If I thought for a moment the founding of a new order was necessary I would not hesitate to join it, because my first consideration is the welfare of the people. But I learned long ago there is no gold at the foot of the rainbow. . . . I believe in the capitalist system, but I condemn in no uncertain terms the abuse of the capitalist system as it has been practiced under Tory administration." "Thousands of farmers," said Mr. King, "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 those new movements, we must scrutinize, too, the methods and objectives of 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." "The great task, it seems to me at this hour," he added, "is to make for a larger measure of self-government among the people and the industries themselves—in a way which will give the people more of a say as to the conditions under which they will live, rather than looking outside of themselves." And sober thought shows that this principle is applicable not only to true democracy but to sound business.

The Globe has taken issue with Mr. King on his attitude toward the Ottawa Conference, and still must do so. It could not support his plea for a reversal from "selfish nationalism" and do otherwise, for it seems that the one demonstration made against "selfish nationalism" was at Ottawa when representatives of one-quarter of the world got together and tried honestly and seriously to compromise on fiscal differences and work harmoniously on a common basis. "The old days of national policies are to pass away," commented the Liberal Leader at one point in his speech, perhaps with a touch of irony; "we are now to have something new in the world, namely, Imperial policies so far as the British Empire is concerned." Something new, at least, is not a continuance of selfish nationalism. The flourishing days of Liberalism in Canada were under one form of Imperialism, the end of which created an additional group of independent nations cut loose to mind each its own business regardless of the others. The example of the British Empire, so far, has not been such as brought contempt. There is no reason to believe that if it continues to work as a harmonious unit its example will fail in the future, and that it will not still be the greatest force in existence for the promotion of democratic principles and thought.

Undoubtedly, Mr. King is sincere in his wish for the elimination of the extreme spirit



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Trade Barriers Leading to War, King

Liberal Leader Attacks Imperial Unit Program C.C.F. Move Criticized

Woodsworth Campaign Too Vague to Meet Needs of Crisis, He Declares.

BENNETT UNDER FIRE

Hepburn, Slaght Support Liberal Chieftain at Toronto Party Rally.

Bluntly denouncing what he described as Prime Minister Bennett's "dream" of a self-sufficing, centrally-controlled Imperial economic unit as inconsistent with traditional British justice and fair play, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking before a great Liberal rally of several thousands in the Royal York Hotel, last night, threw out the warning that if Canada is to escape from the clutches of the existing depression she must enjoy world trade as well as trade within the British Empire.

The Imperial Conference agreement, he submitted had been designed to affect world trade adversely. The Empire could not afford, he argued, to be classified as some closed preserve, for otherwise there would be retaliation, and people who could not trade with the Empire would go elsewhere for their markets, and that might lead to anything.

"Do we believe in the League of Nations, and for the necessity of its operation?" he asked. "Do we believe the possibilities of war to be so remote that we can afford to disregard them altogether? Economic war may lead to real war. This will surely be the ultimate fate—it will come on us before we know it—if the world pursues too long a policy of selfish devotion to narrow interests of trade confined to single channels."

There had been too much "selfish nationalism" in the past Mr. King argued, amidst applause. "Too much "jingo Imperialism," also. What the world needed most was a policy of broad humanitarianism, which would break down barriers of trade and international relations, not build them up. "That," he added ,"is the best and surest policy for us—that is the best and surest policy that will lead to serving the well being of mankind throughout the world."

Attack on Bennett.

Cheered on by this, one of the argest Liberal rallies ever held in the Conservative stronghold of Toronto—supported on the speaking program by Mitchell F. Hepburn, provincial party leader, and with the presence of four of his old Cabinet lieutenants, Rt. Hon. Mr. King, in an hour's address over radio hook-up, dealt briefly with various problems with which the Dominion is at grips to-day, prescribing "the return of Liberalism to power" as the only real panacea for Communism, dismissing the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation movement with some pointed questions for the farmers and workers and others interested in it, but, on the whole, keeping up a sustained attack on the Bennett administration, its tariff schedules, its "failures" in connection with unemployment relief, and its general apathy, as he charged, to present-day situation of the men and women and children of the great Dominion.

Raps Bennett "Dream."

Particular attention Mr. King paid to the Bennett "dream" of a self-sufficing economic unit, not only Canadian, but Imperial in scope, charging that the Prime Minister had had it in mind for a long time, and that he was determined to put it through regardless of consequences.

"He may think that sort of unit is the way to make of us a great state," warned the Liberal leader, "but to talk and think of a self-sufficing state in this 20th century of ours shows an utter lack of appreciation of the organization of industry throughout the world."

The Prime Minister, said Mr. King, had not been the first man to dream of a "central empire." Many an ambitious man had dreamed of such a thing in the past, but had never got very far with it. The idea of central control of affairs in different parts of the Empire was so fraught

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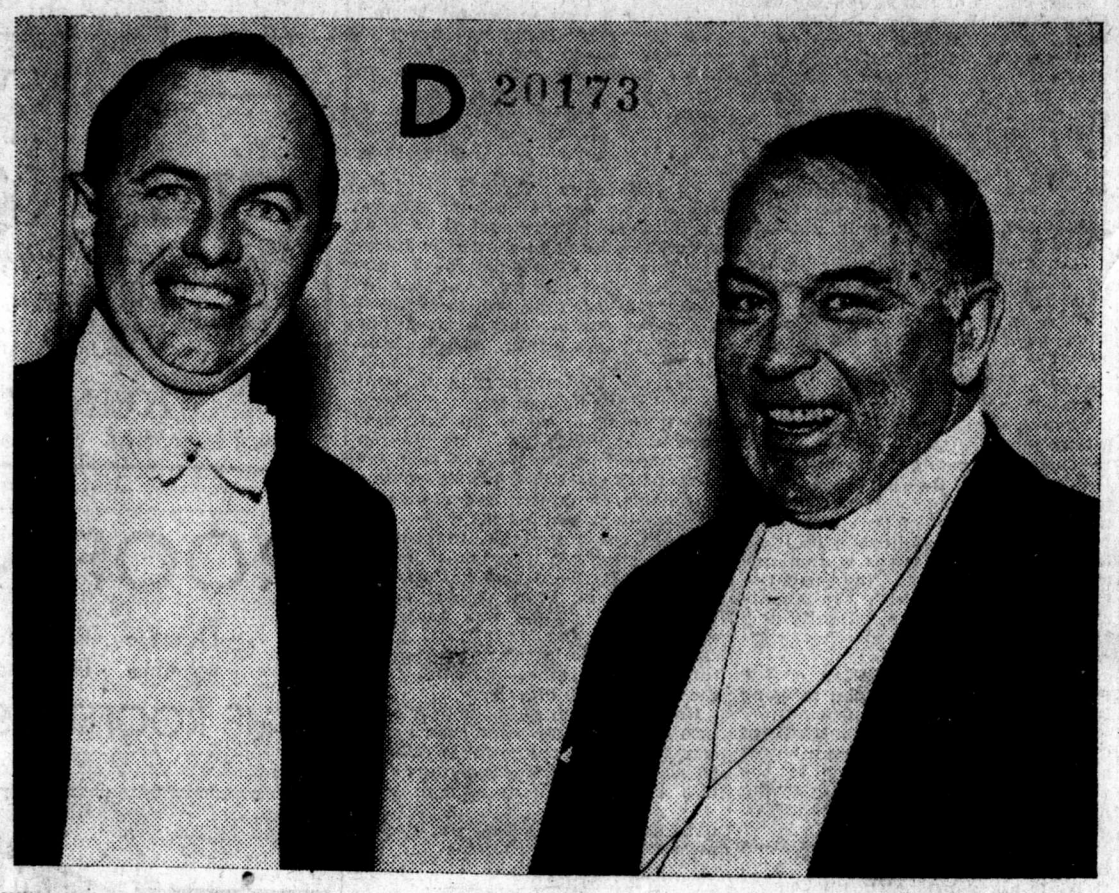
Liberal Leaders in Jubilant Mood



With the accommodation of the Royal York Hotel taxed by hundreds of enthusiastic Liberal followers last night, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario party leader, found much to be happy about.—(Picture by Nelson Quarrington, Mail and Empire Staff Photographer.)

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TRADE BARRIERS LEADING TO WAR, KING ASSERTS

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with potentialities that the people of the country could not be "aroused too quickly as to what was going on."

Never Attacked Capitalism.

He had never attacked capitalism nor advocated its overthrow, Mitchell F. Hepburn, provincial Liberal leader and joint speaker with Mr. King, stated. He always had declared that democracy as it existed at present was the best form of government, and that it could evolve its own remedies as they were needed.

He did not believe in leading people up blind alleys, Mr. Hepburn continued, but he feared that this was the fate of those persons who were beguiled by the program and policies of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The present condition was not true capitalism, but a degeneration which had become exploitation. He offered no defence for it; cleansing alone could rectify conditions. Overthrow would not improve the system.

For this reason, he said, he believes that Liberalism held forth the means by which present evils could be ended and better conditions produced. Expenditures of government administration must be cut. Duplication between provincial and Federal governments must be ended. Cost of government, which had become too great for the people to bear, must be reduced exceedingly and then industry and agriculture could operate economically.

Both Mr. Hepburn and A. G. Slaght, K.C., the latter counsel for the Ontario Legislature Opposition during the hydro probe, spoke on hydro. Mr. Slaght expressed his regret that he did not have time to tell "all he knew about the millions wasted in hydro. But, he said, he had pledged himself to Mr. Hepburn to take the story of hydro into every riding in Ontario and he would fuifil his promise so that all people in Ontario would know the truth.

Uproar of Applause.

Mr. King was greeted with an uproar of applause. A pause had preceded his appearance at the speaker's stand behind the microphone because his address was being broadcast by radio. He was forced to wait for a minute before he could speak.

"There have been so many expressions of welcome to-night that I cannot find words to express my pleasure," he began. "It has been an opportunity to greet old friends and make new ones. And I have said often that I wished the associations would join together and to-night you have done that. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you all together."

Particularly he wished to congratulate the women speakers and the members of parliament present. He had been proud to be welcomed to Toronto by a Liberal member. He hoped many Liberals would follow Mr. Factor to Ottawa.

"I want to support every word of commendation said of Mr. Hepburn," he continued. "I believe him to be a political knight errant because of the way he has gone around the province. The time is not far off when we will see him heading the government in Ontario."

After all, he said, single individuals did not form governments. Canada was seeing one person laying down policies. This was not wise because a country should be governed by many minds in council. His biggest task had always been to seek the ablest men for any office. As a result, he felt, it was because of this success that his government had reduced debts and extended trade.

Appeal to Citizens.

"What we need to-day," said Mr. King, "are men and women coming forward to do their part in advancing the cause of the Dominion. And on behalf of the Liberal party I would make a special appeal to-night to good citizens to come forward and offer their services in getting us out of the difficult period in which we find ourselves to-day. There are too many people, I've always found, who are prone enough to criticize their leaders, but who will not come out and stand by them and take some of the slings and arrows."

"I ask you to face the problem of how children are to be fed, men and women clothed; that is a problem which is your inalienable task," he declared. "I tell you it is the hardest thing men endure to go home and face a family and try to say where bread is coming from. I say that is the greatest problem of all problems."

Men and women who faced this duty were the greatest compatriots, he said. Liberalism had always had the wish of fulfilling the work of the masses.

Never had there been such a time in Canada for men and women to turn to Liberalism and its ability to carry out the will of the people, carrying their burdens and bringing legislation for them to live better lives.

National Problems.

The party must come to realize that questions with which the country had to deal were national as well as social in their aspect, and would not be solved by any hit-and-miss methods, declared Mr. King. Since coming to Toronto, said he, he had received communications urging him to deal with the record of the Bennett Government, and to "go after them." He thought the record of Mr. Bennett's administration was well enough known, without him having to "go after" it further. Nor need he, he felt, have to deal at any length with the policies of the Liberal party in respect to trade, tariffs, etc., for he had discussed those policies in South Huron, and in the face of what had happened in that by-election, he was happy to endorse now, what he then had said. He had also been asked to speak of third party movement, but Mr. Hepburn had referred to it, and it was not his intention to discuss it at length.

"Referring to the new third party now, I say that we see these parties such as the Co-operative Commonwealth springing into being when Tory administrations are in office," declared Mr. King. "And we have seen them in the past passing away as Liberal governments were in office.

"It was prior to 1896 that we saw the sympathetic movement growing in strength. It was prior to 1921 that we saw the growth of the Progressive party, not because of what Liberals were doing but because of how the Tory government was carrying on and the kind of administration it was giving Canada."

Progressive Support.

That Progressive group had been sent into Ottawa with a small following, he continued. Immediately the major part of it had come over to the Liberal benches and supported Liberal policies. It had given support to a Liberal administration and kept it in office.

"And I have always felt grateful to it for that," he continued amid applause. "Just as I feel sure we would always adhere closely to the same principles of Liberalism. BBut that movement, you will remember, had faded and almost gone before the last federal election. Compare its numbers now with those of its early days. Why? Because the people of Canada saw that Liberalism was facing the future, was giving them the government and the administration which they sought in advancing democracy.

Liberals did not realize, he said, that during the eight years of his government, it had never had a majority greater than one vote and, for a great deal of that time, had carried on with a minority. Yet the government had been able to carry on because of the similarity in ideals and principles in the Liberal and Independent groups. And never did the Liberals have a majority in the Senate, he said.

"And what we have done once we can do again," he said amid applause. "But to-day we must view the Co-operative Commonwealth with a view to the conditions which have forced its development. We must look at it in the light of what created it and also the spirit of what is most look to its plans and the underlying it. And, particularly, we methods by which it hopes to carry them out.

"As to its spirit, who in this vast body dare take exception to the efforts of men to improve their conditions and the conditions of their country fro mwhat they are at the present?" he continued. "Workers all through this vast country, farmers on our vast and fertile lands should respond in considerable numbers and applause to what the third party offers. It is natural that they should seek betterment of their lot.

"But, let me say, that if we are truly in earnest, if we are seeking for better condittions and government, we must look well into the reforms which are sought and the methods through which they would be invoked. One objection I have to the C.C.F. is that it looks too much to what the state is going to do without realizing what that state will be.

"What is the state? Is not the state already far too overburdened? Should not the great task be to see that more responsibility is placed upon the people of the state, rather htan the state itself? I submit that upon the people should be placed a greater share of government. Then, and not till then, will we have greater government by the people themselves.

Seeking Redress.

"The particular party," said Mr. King, in summing up the C.C.F. movement, "is seeking to find redress from existing conditions by many schemes some of which have been tried in the past and tried in vain—some of which are good and some not good, if they are listened to would be just like what happened in the last election campaign when Mr. Bennett went around promising everything and everybody, without, in many instances, their being the slightest chance of fulfilling his promises.

"What I would like to have the worker and the farmers and others who are interested in this question to-day do is to ask themselves:

"1. Are you perfectly sure first of all that these remedies proposed are going to make conditions better or make them worse?

"2. Is this particular group capable and able of carrying on the administration of government?

3. "Or is this group simple going tto add one more problem to whatever administration is in power at Ottawa?"

What was needed to-day, emphasized Mr. King, was Liberalism and people of progressive thought working together to sweep Toryism "out of existence."

"As to Communism, it is different to Liberalism," said Mr. King. "It is the antithesis to Liberalism. Communism is the effort to take away from the people. Liberalism is the effort to give, serve, not pull down and carry away. But you will never cure Communism by going among the people and talking about putting down the iron heel of ruthlessness." Cheers.

"Putting that iron heel of ruthlessness upon the throats of men and women of this land, men and women suffering tortures of the dam— well, describe the tortures for yourself—is the greatest cruelty of all. We should be prepared, as Liberals, to take those people to us, hold them in our arms and try to heal the bruises of that heel which were inflicted upon them in a country which they love under conditions which they could in no way control.

"Men and women do not turn to Communism if given the opportunity to have homes of happiness, have joys and pleasures and responsibilities. There is a fault somewhere. We will be nearer the solution of Communism when we find those faults. Germs of anything die in sunlight. Let Liberalism take the germs of Communism into the sunlight of happiness and freedom. Intelligent Liberalism can do that.

No Vagaries of Moment.

"Now, when I considered what should be my subject this evening, I realized it should not be a subject of popular clamor, something to appeal to the vagaries of the moment. I hoped to be able to bring a word to you and, through you, to our fellowmen of Canada on the situation in which Canada is being placed among the people of the world and, particularly, the people of the Empire.

The position of Canada in the Empire was being vastly changed within the past few months, continued Mr. King. More particularly did he believe this since he had been reading the speeches of Premier Bennett in England. He had watched closely what the Premier said and the latter had said the very things which would have been expected of him.

"I do not think that up until now the people of Canada realize exactly what Bennett has said and what his words have meant," decared Mr. King. "Yet he has said them clearly and, unfortunately, we are able to point to them clearly and vividly on record. He can point to it when the time comes and say what his record is.

"May I refer you to the circumstances of the immediate past to show you what his methods are?" continued the Liberal leader. "Canada, with other nations, was entering the throes of depression when this present prime minister went up and down the breadth of the land, decrying the condition of the people, telling them that never had there been so great unemployment, never such need and want. He promised all things to gain power. He would 'blast his way into the warkets of the world.'

But Liberalism had been facing the problems which the future held in store, Mr. King continued, and had sought to meet them. It did not seek this by putting up trade barriers but had lowered tariffs. This was a thousandfold better than anything which had been done since Liberalism went out of office.

Canada First Slogan.

"What role did the present Prime Minister play at that time?" he asked. "He stormed up and down the country shouting his cry 'Canada First'. He said that Liberals were forgetful of Canada with their Dunning budget, that they thought only of the Old Country. He said we would get nowhere when we thought not of Canada First.

What had happened after that? he continued. People now could sit back and analyze events. There had been called a special session of Parliament to deal, Mr. Bennett said, with unemployment. And when that session met the first item of legislation had been a measure to raise to exorbitant heights Canada's tariffs, not only against the world but against Great Britain. Also there had been introduced an Act which delivered into the Minister's hands power to deal with tariffs as he saw fit by employment of a dumping clause.

Also there had been included exchange regulations which permitted extension of trade barriers. Then, and then only, had Parliament been asked to consider unemployment when it was forced to vote $20,000,000 for unemployment relief. In 10 years previously the Dominion had only needed to give $2,000,000 towards provincial aid in relief work. There had been no need for more than $4,000,000. Yet $20,000,000 had been voted.

Then there had followed a regular session of Parliament in which the members were asked to vote fresh tariff increases and also to provide a blank cheque for relief work. Out of the hands of the elected representatives of the people was taken the power to make laws and adjust taxation by unlimited freedom with the treasury and a law to provide for "peace, order and good government."

And all the time, he continued, there had followed fresh bills tinkering with the tariffs. During the fourth session the Bennett Government had arrived at another tariff measure, "guised as a trade agreement with Great Britain." All the time the people had been waiting for the government to fulfil the promises of its leader and undertake the task of solving the unemployment situation.

"And as a matter of fact all the time the people of Canada were being deceived," continued Mr. King. "Nothing was done but the expenditure of large sums of money. Nothing was done to get at the problem of unemployment by any effective means. At the first session we had offered our suggestion which was that we should deal with it as an emergency as we had in time of war by the creation of a committee similar to the national patriotic fund committee, embodying on that committee the leaders of employers, labor, railways, such organizations as the Red Cross, the Local Council of Woman, the Salvation Army. And into the hands of this committee, persons experienced in relief and welfare work, there should be entrusted the task of handling expenditures. Thus, we said, there would be a national scope in the handling of the problem.

Liberal Program.

Also, he said, the Liberals had urged that special grants such as those for technical education, highways, agriculture, increased Old Age pensions—all good expenditures at the right time—should be withheld until the provinces and the Dominion came together and studied their needs and solved their problems.

Over two years had gone by, he said, and nothing had been done to study the unemployment problem. The premier, before sailing for Great Britain had said that a conference would be held when he returned at which relief would be studied. Yet if this had been done two years ago, Mr. King said, to-day there would have been a mass of information, all correlated and digested, which would place Canada in a position of leadership in the solution of the greatest problem confronting all nations.

Baldwin Pointed Way.

"I believe that the Government of the day had a chance confronting it, when the Imperial Economic Conference met, so to direct the course of its deliberations that it would achieve a means of greater freedom of trade as between all portions of the world. The way was pointed at the outset by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who emphasized the benefits to be gained, not by raising tariffs, but by lowering tariffs. And if they were lowered at all, it was because of the leadership and influence of the British delegation.

"Upon the horizon looms the world economic conference, at which, again, the dominating motive will be the lowering of barriers and a greater freedom of trade among the nations of the world. The dominating interest of to-day throughout the world is greater freedom and fluidity of relations between countries.

"Do we believe in the League of Nations, and for the necessity of its operations? Do we believe the possibilities of war to be so remote that we can afford to disregard them altogether? This will surely be the ultimate fate that will confront us if the world pursues too long a policy of selfish devotion to narrow interests of trade confined to single channels.

"We have had enough of policies of selfish nationalism and jingo imperialism. What the world needs most is a policy of broad humanitarianism, which will break down barriers of trade and international relations, not build them up. That is the best and surest policy for us, that is the best and surest policy that will lead toward serving the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

Hepburn Cheered.

Mr. Hepburn was greeted with roars of applause. He opened his address by expressing appreciation for the welcome accorded him. And he expressed pleasure at seeing the enthusiastic crowd which gathered in Tory Toronto.

Not long ago, speaking at another meeting of the same Toronto association, he had predicted that South Wellington would swing into the Liberal fold. Toronto had doubted his words. The result had shown his wisdom.

"Now after a tour of Ontario and I confidently say that after the next election there will be a Liberal administration at Queen's Park," he continued.

The difficulty in the townships, he said, had been to find a Conservative in Northern Ontario. He had been accompanied by the best Irishman in Canada, Hon. Peter Heenan. Together they had visited the people building a "new notion in the north."

Problems had been already mentioned by other speakers of selfish nationalism, extravagant expenditure and high taxation. Yet, he recalled, during the last election he had visited the north, the pulp and paper towns, and been chided for supporting the King Government.

To-day in the north mills were silent, men were workless. Selfish nationalism had resulted in Sweden and Norway expanding their pulp production. Bennett tariffs were seen in the lower standards of living in the north. The picture was "terrible, pathetic," he said.

Friends of, Government.

"Timber limits which are almost empires in themselves are being held by men, friends of the Government, who obtained them for almost nothing," he declared, "timber limits which were not even sold by tender.

Mr. Hepburn warmly criticized the Northern Ontario Development Board which, he said, merely functioned as "a great machine," always getting the people in the north ready for the next election. Back in old Ontario, from his tour, he had found, he said, men leaving the farms to join the ranks of the unemployed in the city; and had found the ranks of those on relief swelled to 840,000. When asked what they were prepared to do about it, Premier Henry merely made the illuminating statement that it was good for people to encounter hardships, and Attorney-General Price was now exhorting the churches to unite against Communism.

"I do not think it is very appropriate that Mr. Price should endeavor to drive the church into politics, and that he should hide behind the cloak of religion, especially when he has the record he has."

Referring to the "blasting" tactics of Premier Bennett, and to the "iron heel" which he now was placing on the necks of the people who failed to see eye to eye with him, Mr. Hepburn connected that attitude with the depressed conditions of to-day, and said that policies had to be devolved that were fundamentally sound if the country was to find "a way out." If conditions continued as they were, he warned, the basic producer of the nation would be driven out of existence, and eventually privation would join hands with starvation, and the situation would be doubly bad.

No Attack on Capital.

Mr. Hepburn stated emphatically—in brief reference to new movements—that he was not "out to destroy the capitalist system."

"My first consideration," he said, "is the welfare of the masses of the people. I have long since learned there is no Santa Claus, and that there is no pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow. I do not believe in sending people up a blind alley when we have the machinery here for a sane democracy."

When the King Government came in, markets had extended, production costs dropped and prices increased, continued Mr. Hepburn. Two years of Conservative administration showed a reversal of this development. Exploited people could not pay cost of government.

"Is it any wonder people talk of a third party group?" he asked. "I do not assail the capitalist system when it is properly and economically operated. But I do charge that it should be rectified when it develops into exploitation of the masses.

In Ontario, he said, the debt had increased to $573,000,000, in leaps and bounds during years of Conservative Government. He had predicted a year ago an increase of $40,000,000 and had been right. Now the government was predicting another million or so increase although it would really be nearer the amount he predicted last year.

Overlapping Services.

"Would it not be fair for them to ask us how we would cut down expenses?" he asked. "Well, there are Federal and Provincial departments of fisheries, agriculture and other things. We see two research bureaus. Is that not duplication which should be cut out? Why are there so many Cabinet ministers?"

Such a powerful political machine had been developed in Ontario that the people were staggering under its cost. Not one cent. of gas tax went to pay for roads, he said. And the "glorified Parliament of Queen's Park would have to go soon," he declared.

"As to Hydro, all I have to say is this," he continued. "To Alf Maguire I would say as a commissioner he is a good insurance man. To Mr. Cooke I would say he does not deserve his $18,000 a year. And as for Mr. Meighen, when he put the gun to the heads of his followers and said you must supplement my income, he was given $10,000 a year. But his real job was at Ottawa, where he spends five months each year.

We have in Ontario public ownership with political management.

In conclusion all he would say was that he was only as strong as the people behind him. As to Premier Henry's criticism of his leadership he would "match seven years under King any time to seven years under Ferguson, and let the people choose for themselves."

Tribute to Hepburn.

Alderman John Glass, armed with the obviously pleasing duty of introducing the provincial Liberal leader, Mr. Hepburn, referred to the "punch" that was lacking in Liberal ranks and Liberal candidates in the Ontario election of 1929, and compared the then situation with that of now, where Liberals, on all fronts, are out to overthrow the Conservative Government at Queen's Park.

"Mr. Hepburn has never shirked his task from the moment he accepted the leadership," declared Ald. Glass. "He went out against the Philistines and he has slain a lot of them. True that at the start his leadership was not endorsed by some, but just let me say that right in this audience to-night are many who couldn't endorse him at first but who have come to accept him and his policies whole-heartedly."

Speaking, as he described it, as a "filler-in," A. G. Slaght, K.C., declared that Liberalism had never regretted the selection of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as successor to his great teacher and leader, Wilfrid Laurier. Never was there so great need for a leader who could negotiate Canada to success in the increasingly complex maze of international problems.

Similarly, he said, to know Mitch Hepburn was "to learn to love him."

He was one of Canada's leaders. He would lead the army which would cause the upheaval which would turn out the Tory crew.

"And with him I deprecate an attempt by a man to utilize religion to his own political ends," he said. "I had thought that in this land we had learned religious tolerance, in this lend close-knit of Quebec's Roman Catholicism and the Protestantism of the West. Yet we see a man stooping to a measure which all Canadians had thought was a dead political trick.

Waste on Hydro.

He wished, he said, he could tell all he knew about the "millions which have been wasted in hydro," he continued. A "favorite" had been given $50,000, $125,000. Yet this man used the $50 bills to pay milkman's accounts. And no one could find the milkman.

"And Hon. G. H. Ferguson swore he had not the slightest idea who had handled the Conservative campaign funds," he said. "And Premier Henry was equally vociferous in saying he did not know who had handled the party money."

Mr. Slaght said that he had pledged himself to Mr. Hepburn to get behind him in the next election and explain to the people of every riding in the province the story of the "untold millions" of hydro.

Teaching Premier Henry's sworn evidence at the Hydro inquiry that he, Mr. Henry, had not known of the $50,000 payment of Hydro to John Aird, until he had read of it in the papers a year later, Mr. Slaght said that he, Mr Henry, had signed the order-in-Council approving of the payment.

Man at the Helm.

"What kind of a man have we at the helm in Queen's Park?" asked the speaker. "A mere rubber stamp? I would suggest that had the payment been one of his own he would have known all about it and to whom it was going. Is Mr Henry too busy with dairy affairs to look after the people's interests? If so, then it is high time we relieved him of his position at Queen's Park and allowed him to devote full time to his private affairs."

City Hall Attack.

The Family Compact which the women of Canada had broken 100 years ago, was nothing compared to "the octopus which has a strangle hold, on city hall to-day," declared Mrs. Fred Dilworth in responding to the toast of the Liberal Women of Canada.

Mrs. Dilworth cited in support of the argument, the recent dismissal of two nurses, the complete exoneration by judicial inquiry of Miss Bullick, and the position of "between the devil and the deep blue sea," in which Toronto's medical officer of health must now, she contended, find himself.

Mrs. Dilworth predicted as did W. H. Ford, who proposed the toast to the women, that the women's vote on the next election—whenever it may come—will be prominent in righting situations now obtaining.

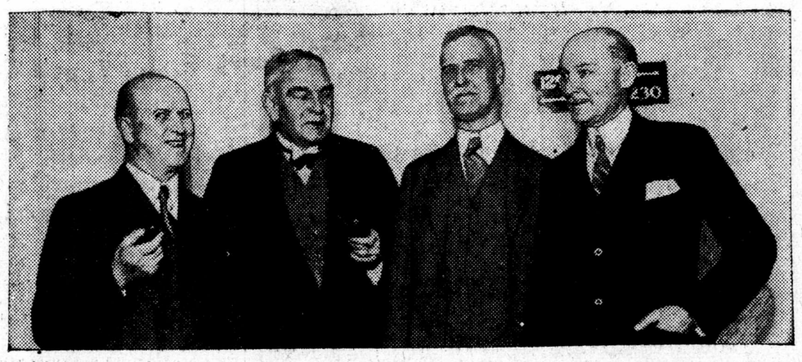
A very eloquent and charming little address on "Canada" and her advancement in status form "a very inferior colony to a self-governing nation, the envy of all the world," was given by Miss Dorian Wray in proposing the toast to the Dominion. Of all great Canadians, Mackenzie King, she said, was "the greatest of them all."

Samuel Factor, M.P., in responding to the toast, urged all Liberals to pay tribute to the courage of the pioneer citizens, and to those who passed "through the fires of discard and revolution to obtain self-government, in the building process that has made Canada great.

Economic disarmament was essential and imperative to the welfare of Canada, contended Mr. Factor. The reactionary Bennett Government, had, he said, raised tariffs "to the sky" and had imposed such trade barriers and trade restrictions, as "to swell the ranks of the unemployed" and create disruption of the whole economic situation. Yes, economic disarmament had to come, but it would not return, he claimed, until Mackenzie King again headed the Government at Ottawa.

The proceedings at the banquet were concluded by a presentation by William Hurley, first vice-president of the Ward Eight Liberal Association, to Dr. F. N. Walker in appreciation of the doctor's services as chairman of the banquet committee. In voicing his thanks, Dr. Walker expressed the hope that at next year's rally it would be possible to entertain "two premiers, one of the Dominion and one of Ontario."

Prominent Liberals Here For Banquet



Leading Liberals of the Dominion attended the Ward Eight Liberal Association banquet here last night. Among those present were (left to right): Hon. W. D. Euler, W. H. Moore, M.P., former Tariff Board chairman; F. G. Sanderson, Chief Whip; Senator Arthur Hardy.

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"The point we try to make is this—the British Empire was not built on restriction but on freedom.

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Considerable had been said of the formation of a third party—the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. He believed by the application of a sound policy relief could be brought about.

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During the Liberal regime, the national debt and taxation had been reduced, but both had increased under Premier Bennett. He was convinced of the worth of the capitalistic system if it were not abused.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

Dec 16/32
Ottawa Journal

Mackenzie King Hits Empire Economic Ideal of Premier

D 20174

Asserts That Warning Note Is Already Heard —Sees Canada's Trade Being Slowly Strangled—Contends New Parties Inevitable.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—Sounding the clarion call of Liberalism—a Liberalism which would level Canada's tariff barriers and provide freer trade with the world—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Federal Liberal Leader, addressed a large political meeting here tonight. Ostensibly, the meeting was the annual dinner of the Ward Eight Liberal Association; actually it was a gathering of Liberals from all parts of the city and province.

In fighting form, Mr. King attacked strongly the trade agreements reached at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa last July, and declared Prime Minister R. B. Bennett was seeking to form a "self-sufficing economic unit" which would slowly strangle Canada's trade. Speaking in London on December 12, the Prime Minister had said the common economic policy "is more strongly imbedded in my being than anything I know and influences my political life at every point."

Reckoning Day Coming.

But, said Mr. King, the principle of a self-sufficing economic unit had been discarded years ago. Tariff walls could be raised to prevent other countries from dealing with Canada, but soon the day of reckoning would come and already there was a warning note of retaliation from other countries.

He referred briefly to the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, newly-formed political body. Formation of such bodies was inevitable under a Conservative regime and this had been borne out in history, he said. With the installation of a Liberal Government, the "third parties" disappeared in the ordinary course of events. They were formed because of the dissatisfaction of the people.

He could not, he said, condemn the leaders of such parties who were seeking only to better conditions. But the policy of the C.C.F. provided too much for the state to do, and he expressed doubt that it could be brought to a successful conclusion.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., provincial Liberal leader, also addressed the gathering, attacking the Provincial Government led by Premier George S. Henry and forecasting a Liberal victory at the next election. Conservative promises with regard to the pulp and paper industry, lumbering and agriculture had not been fulfilled, he declared, and friends of the Government had been granted valuable timber limits. He did not agree with the C.C.F. regarding the overthrow of the capitalistic system, because there was nothing wrong with such a system if it were not exploited and abused.

A. G. Slaght, K.C., who acted as Liberal counsel during the investigation of Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission matters, also spoke briefly. He had pledged to Mr. Hepburn, he said, that he would tell the story behind Hydro in every riding of the province.

Blow "Toryism" Off Map.

He referred to the payments of $50,000 and $125,000 made to John Aird, Jr., by the Hydro Commission and Beauharnois Power Corporation respectively and predicted a "political revolution which will blow Toryism off the map."

Speaking of the Commonwealth Federation, Mr. King declared: "If we are truly in earnest, if we are seeking better conditions and government, we must look well into the reforms which are sought and the methods through which they would be invoked.

"One objection I have to the C.C.F. is that it looks for too much for the state to do without realizing what that state will be. Is not the state already overburdened?" he asked. "Should not the great task be to see that more responsibility is placed upon the people of the state rather than the state itself?"

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Bennett Seeks 'Self-Sufficing' Unit Says King

Result Would Be Slow Strangulation of Canada's Trade Declares Liberal Leader at Toronto.

Mitchell Hepburn Also Addresses Big Banquet

King Doubts Policy of New C.C.F. Party Could Reach Successful End.

(Canadian Press.)

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Principle Long Discarded.

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Largest in Years

The banquet was one of the largest Liberal meetings here in years. So many people sought entrance that the doors were jammed for some time and finally policemen were called to hold back the crowds.

The Mail and Empire

The Mail and Empire is published every lawful morning by The Mail Printing Company, the Proprietors, at the Printing House, corner of King and Bay Streets, Toronto 2. W. A. Peacey, Secretary.

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The daily average net paid circulation of The Mail and Empire for the year ended September 30, 1932, was

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Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1932.

MR. MACKENZIE KING SPEAKS TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

In his address at the Royal York Hotel last night Mr. Mackenzie King had nothing particularly new to say. He was in the midst of a crowd of enthusiastic followers, and he contented himself largely with rehashing the old speeches which he has so often made inside and outside of Parliament. For one thing he attributed the condition in which Canadians find themselves to-day to the present Conservative administration at Ottawa. He forgot to recall the fact that the present world depression began a year before he was defeated at the polls in the Summer of 1930, and that when he left office this country, together with all the rest of the world, was far down the economic toboggan slide.

It followed naturally in his line of argument that the development of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation is an inevitable result of the present Government's policies. He even went so far as to say that third parties arise and make headway only under Conservative administrations. This assertion hardly jibes with the undeniable fact that during his whole term of office he was largely at the mercy of groups outside his own party. In the election of 1930 he complained of this handicap and appealed to the electors to give him a clear majority in the House of Commons so that his Government would have a free hand, unhampered by Progressives and Independents.

Another of Mr. King's statements last night was that to Liberalism belongs the peculiar credit of giving women their rightful share in public affairs and in the government of the nation. That surely is a claim which cannot be substantiated. In the Federal arena it was a Unionist Government, dominated by Conservatives, which enfranchised the women, thus giving them a share with the men in the election of Parliament and the creation of governments. In Ontario it was a Conservative government which extended the franchise to women. So this is just another of the Opposition leader's rhetorical asseverations that fall by the way.

The fact is that the Liberal party of Canada is not a Liberal party in the old sense of the term. For one thing, it preaches free trade or low tariffs in Opposition and practices protection in office. It displays few of the fundamental qualities which made the British Liberal party under such men as Gladstone and Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith, great and powerful and progressive. For another thing, the Opposition party in this country has not yet recovered from the terrific blow which it received when the corruption surrounding the Beauharnois Canal enterprise was disclosed. We still believe that the party will not recover its natural strength until it rids itself of the Beauharnois group at the top, through whose activities it secured a campaign fund of $720,000 in the last general election in return for concessions granted by the administration of the day.

If we are not mistaken, the Liberal party of Canada will share the same fate as the Liberal party in England—that is unless influential men in the party insist upon cleaning house while there is yet time. Rank and file Liberals are still sound. What they need is inspiration and leadership in order that the organization that was so powerful under Laurier may again take its proper place in the scheme of things. If the course of the Opposition were acceptable to the people to-day there would have been no room for the U.F.O.-C.C.F. combination, and that combination might never have come into the picture. We make this statement in the firm belief that it will be earnestly echoed by many Liberals who regularly read The Mail and Empire.

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Toronto Star Dec 16/32

BREAK-UP OF EMPIRE SEEN UNLESS BENNETT DROPS TARIFF POLICY

D-20177

"Economic War May Lead to Real War," Warns Liberal Leader

CHEERED BY 1,000

One thousand Liberals, men and women—one of the greatest political gatherings in the history of the province—broke forth into frequent rounds of applause as Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, federal Liberal leader, at the seventh annual banquet of the Ward Eight Liberal Association at the Royal York hotel last night, expounded the principles of Liberalism, pointed out that movements such as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation came into being only during Conservative regimes when conditions were bad, and denounced the avowed policy of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett to establish an empire economic unit with trade barriers that would disrupt rather than build up commerce.

The occasion was a great triumph for Mr. King. When the toast to the Liberal leader was proposed by Dr. F. N. Walker, the guests cheered long and loud, and it was some minutes before he was able to speak. The speech was broadcast by CFCA.

Mr. King warned that the pursuit of a policy of high tariffs would not make for peace but rather discord and lead to war.

"Do we believe in the League of Nations, and for the necessity of its operation?" he asked. "Do we believe the possibilities of war to be so remote that we can afford to disregard them altogether? Economic war may lead to real war. This will surely be the ultimate fate—it will come on us before we know it—if the world pursues too long a policy of selfish devotion to narrow interests of trade confined to single channels."

Under One Banner

Instead of forming separate groups, he called on all the friends of progress to unite under the one banner in the fight against reactionary Conservatism.

Unemployment insurance, he declared, must be established. "I say that something like unemployment insurance is an absolute necessity," he declared.

"Putting that iron heel of ruthlessness upon the throats of men and women of this land, men and women suffering tortures of the dam— well, describe the tortures for yourself—is the greatest cruelty of all. We should be prepared, as Liberals, to take those people to us, hold them in our arms and try to heal the bruises of that heel which were inflicted upon them in a country which they love under conditions which they could in no way control.

"Men and women do not turn to Communism if given the opportunity to have homes of happiness, have joys and pleasures and responsibilities. There is a fault somewhere. We will be nearer the solution of Communism when we find those faults. Germs of anything die in sunlight. Let Liberalism take the germs of Communism into the sunlight of happiness and freedom. Intelligent Liberalism can do that."

Mr. King denounced Mr. Bennett's idea of a self-sufficing nation as a dream. In these days it showed an utter lack of appreciation of the organization of industry throughout the world.

"Liberalism's position," stated Mr. King, while his great audience stamp-

(Continued on Page 27)

HOPES NEXT VICTIM RELATIVE OF JURY

Judge Says Two Verdicts in Conflict With Evidence

Peterboro, Dec. 16.—"If anybody else is injured, I might almost hope that it will be someone belonging to you," declared Judge E. C. S. Huycke in dismissing the petit jury at the session of peace here to-day. The jury had just returned a verdict of not guilty against Leslie Cowling, charged with a serious offence against a 14-year-old girl.

It was the second case this week, the judge declared, in which the verdict brought in "had been hopelessly and directly against the evidence." The other case was the acquittal of Morley Thomas, Port Hope, charged with criminal negligence in connection with a highway accident.

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EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

BREAK-UP OF EMPIRE IS SEEN AS SEQUEL

(Continued from Page 25)

ed its feet, and applauded, "was clear—as it always had been. We must stand where we have always stood," he said, "in a position of equality, working for the greatest good of the greatest number among the groups belonging to the British Empire."

The establishment of an imperial unit, Mr. King declared, was an impossibility and, in advocating it, Mr. Bennett had departed from the principles laid down by the imperial conference in 1926, when the different members of the empire were declared by statesmen, both Liberal and Conservative, to be free nations, with sovereignty over their own affairs.

"What we need to-day," said Mr. King, "are men and women coming forward to do their part in advancing the cause of the Dominion. And on behalf of the Liberal party I would make a special appeal to-night to good citizens to come forward and offer their services in getting us out of the difficult period in which we find ourselves to-day. There are too many people, I've always found, who are prone enough to criticize their leaders, but who will not come out and stand by them and take some of the slings and arrows.

"I ask you to face the problem of how children are to be fed, men and women clothed; that is a problem which is your inalienable task," he declared. "I tell you it is the hardest thing men endure to go home and face a family and try to say where bread is coming from.

Haven't Realized Words

"I do not think that up until now the people of Canada realize exactly what Bennett has said and what his words have meant," declared Mr. King. "Yet he has said them clearly and, unfortunately, we are able to point to them clearly and vividly on record. He can point to it when the time comes and say what his record is."

"Unless the people can look to some party to help them remedy this situation, you will have Co-operative Commonwealth groups, Communism, and everything else that simply leads to chaos—and you will have your state destroyed within a little time," he said.

Mr. King, after expressing at the outset his conviction that never was there a time when women should take such an interest in public affairs as the present, when their lives and homes were affected as they never had been before, proceeded to mention some of the matters which it was expected that he would discuss. "One," he said, "is particularly the relation of Liberals to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. That has been touched upon to some degree by Mr. Hepburn. I don't think that I should devote very much time to it. Let me repeat in passing you have movements of this kind when Conservative governments are in office and they disappear when you have a Liberal government in office. In 1896 the old Patrons of Industry movement assumed vast proportions prior to the Liberal government coming into power. We had the Progressive movement not as a result of what the Liberals had been doing but what the Conservatives were doing.

"Speaking of the third party, the C.C.F., we must view it in the light of the conditions under which it came into being. We must regard it as the result of the feeling of revolt by men and women against conditions. We must look at the spirit in that movement and we must look at the particular methods by which they wish to carry on their program.

"Who will object to any man or woman who will seek to improve conditions at the present time?" he asked.

While he sympathized with the people behind the movement, Mr. King said that their methods must be examined. "And the great objection I have to it," he stated, "is that it looks too much to the state doing everything without indicating any definite terms.

"I think that the state is already overburdened. The great task the state has to do is give a large measure of self-government among the people and the industries themselves, less looking to the state, but giving them the assistance they need.

Communism, he said, was the exact opposite of Liberalism. Communism was an effort to take away from the people; Liberalism was an effort to give, serve and not pull down and carry away. "But you will never cure Communism by going among the people talking about putting down the iron heel of ruthlessness," he declared.

Bert C. Mace presided at the banquet and at the outset called on W. H. Ford, vice-president, to propose the toast to the Liberal Ladies of Canada.

Responding, Mrs. Fred Dilworth said she wished to draw attention to certain happenings at the city hall recently. She said Miss Jane Barclay was discharged for not putting her O.K. on an old age pension. Her only fault was that she was trying to protect the taxpayers of the city. Then two public health nurses were discharged, Miss Dyke with 22 years of service and Miss Bullick after six years.

"Miss Dyke was discharged because she would not allow the negligence of someone else to fall on Miss Bullick. One hundred years ago, our fathers, under William Lyon Mackenzie, tried to break the family compact. The family compact was a puny thing compared with the octopus we have thrown on us at the city hall. These nurses have the sympathy of the citizens. The M.O.H. must have thought he was between the devil and the deep sea, and he cannot swim.

Miss Dorian Wray proposed the toast to Canada.

Sam Factor, M.P., in responding, declared that what the world needed was "economic disarmament." "This reactionary Bennett government has raised tariffs to the sky that have absolutely disrupted business," he said.

Ald. J. J. Glass, proposing the toast of Mitchell Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, said, like David of old he had done his duty and had gone forth to meet Goliath and the Philistines. "He has the unanimous support of the Liberals of Ontario," he declared.

The Liberal leader was received with tremendous applause, the whole audience rising and cheering. Then a voice rose above the din, shouting, "The next premier of Ontario."

Alleges Hydro Waste

"I wish I could tell you all I know about the millions wasted in Hydro," said A. G. Slaght, K.C.

A favorite had been given $50,000 and $125,000 he received from the Beauharnois company which received a contract.

"And Hon. G. Howard Ferguson swore that he did not know who handled the Conservative campaign funds, and Premier Henry was equally vociferous in saying that he did not know who handled any party money.

At the conclusion of the proceedings William Hurley on behalf of the association presented to Dr. F. N. Walker a case of pipes in appreciation of his work in connection with the banquet.

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Read It in the Morning
While It Is News

The Globe.

THE WEATHER
Probabilities: Moderate to fresh northwest to west winds, mostly fair and decidedly cold, with some local snowfalls or flurries, chiefly in Western Ontario.
Sun rises at 7.45 a.m. and sets at 4.42 p.m.

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TARIFFS BREED WAR, WARNS KING

Liberal Leader Appeals to Farm Group for United Front

Scores Are Trapped In Blazing Building; Eight Known Dead

100 Others Injured, Says First Brief Report of Department Store Fire in Tokio — Firemen Rescue Hundreds

$4,000,000 LOSS IS ESTIMATED

(Associated Press Cable.)

Tokio, Dec. 16.—(Friday.)—Eight persons were killed and more than 100 injured today when fire swept through five upper stories of the Shirokiya department store, the largest in Tokio. Loss was estimated at 20,000,000 yen (about $4,000,000).

Two aeroplanes dropped rope ladders to the roof of the building, enabling several persons trapped there to escape safely.

The majority of casualties were young salesgirls.

The fire was reported to have originated in Christmas tree lights.

All stories above the second in the seven-story structure were gutted. A battalion of troops was called out to keep back crowds.

The store is situated in the heart of the Capital's shopping district. The fire broke out in the third story in the midst of the morning shopping hours and spread upward, cutting off the escape of crowds of persons.

Hundreds of Christmas and New Year's shoppers, most of them women, were carried down ladders by firemen.

Safety in Numbers

(Associated Press Despatch.)

KINGSTREE, S.C., Dec. 15.—Foxes are so plentiful in coastal South Carolina this season fox hunters complain they have difficulty in staging drives because the animals "get in the way." Nightly hunters return disgusted from the chase, because the dogs find so many fox trails they fail to keep on one long enough to ensure success. On the farm of W. E. Brockington, foxes have made away this season with sixty-four turkeys.

REPULSED AT LEROY BY HUNGRY MINERS, SAYS SUPPLY PARTY

Unpaid Workers Refuse to Admit Smelters Men to Property

FACED BY STARVATION

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Pascalis, Que., Dec. 15.—A group of miners retaining possession of the property in lieu of wages, and resisting any efforts to penetrate their stronghold, was the situation at the Leroy Gold Mines, north of here, described by a group of employees of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Corporation today.

The miners' supplies are about exhausted and actual starvation faces them. They have been payless for months, but are determined to remain on the property until pay-day rolls around.

Consolidated sent a number of men and two teams with supplies from Senneterre to the mine to obtain samples of the workings. The men in possession refused to allow them to put a foot on the property.

An appeal to Quebec for Provincial Police aid to enable the smelting company's crew to carry out their orders was expected.

Court action is pending around the back pay. Some months ago Arthur C. Melkman, mine manager, was held prisoner by the men for some days, but was released when the owners sent up a supply of provisions.

The men have since been subsisting upon these supplies, which are nearing exhaustion.

IMPORT RESTRICTION OF FOREIGN MEAT PASSES IN LONDON

Preference to Be Given Dominions as Agreed at Ottawa

(Canadian Press Cable.)

London, Dec. 15.—The House of Commons tonight approved, by a vote of 163 to 36, an order controlling the importation of meat to the United Kingdom, under terms of the Ottawa Economic Conference agreements. The order already had been approved by the House of Lords.

Dr. E. L. Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, explained the workings of a system under the order, by which it is hoped to aid the domestic meat industry and give preference in the British market to producers in the Dominions.

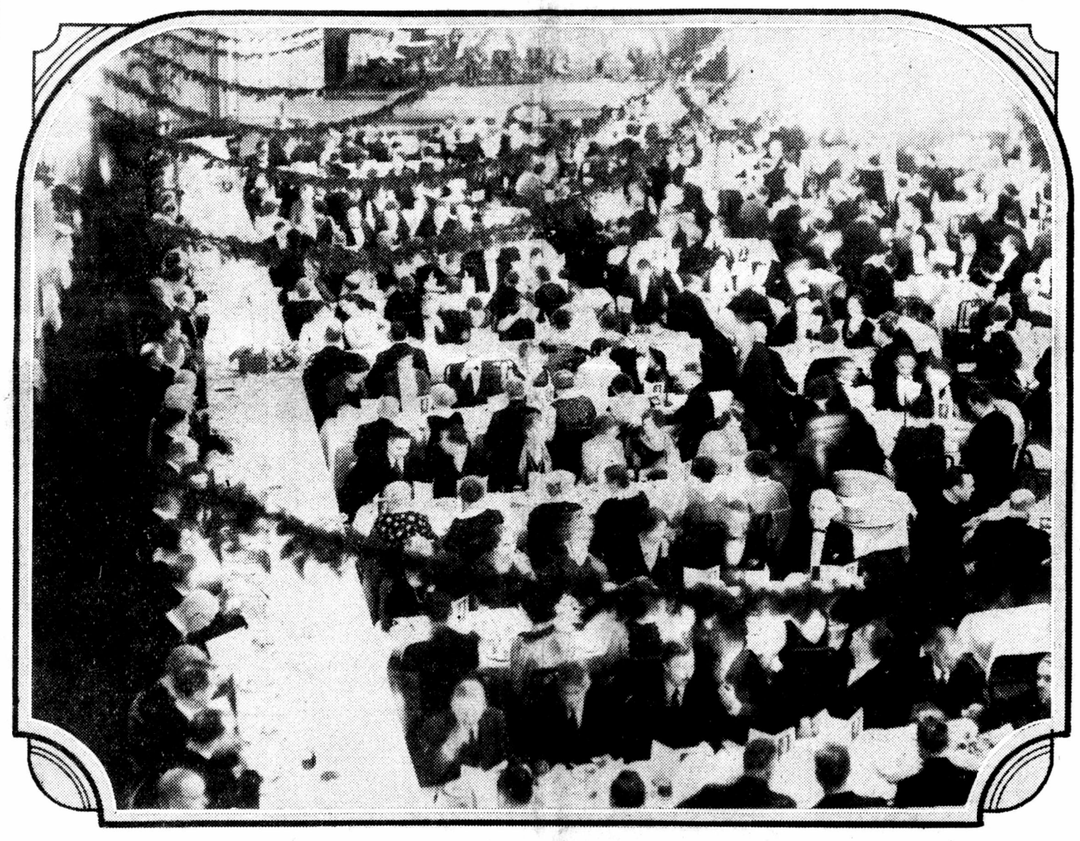
Importation of meat from foreign countries, he said, would be prohibited after Jan. 1, except under license and by recognized importers. The importers, however, would not be under restrictions regarding the amount of meat they brought into the country.

They understood, he said, that the Ottawa agreements must be carried out to the letter, and had given assurance that the recognized practices of the meat market will be observed.

He explained that meat would be supplied to the usual distributors, and the consumers' requirements would be met out of a controlled and reduced supply rather than from what he described as the present glut.

Laborites and Liberals objected to the scheme on the ground that it would grant a monopoly to the importers, but Dr. Burgin replied that the Board of Trade could revoke the licenses at will and would be responsible for seeing the scheme worked without injustice to any section of the community.

THOUSANDS AT BANQUET CHEER LIBERAL LEADERS



The Concert Hall of the Royal York was crowded to capacity last night for the banquet of the Ward 8 Liberal Association, at which Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Federal Leader, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Leader, were the principal speakers. The above picture, taken by The Globe photographer, shows part of the assembled crowd, with head table at left of picture.

Gold Is Shifted About Ten Yards And Debt Is Paid

Bullion Moved to New Position in Bank of England

TO BE SHIPPED SOON

(Associated Press Cable.)

London, Dec. 15. — Tall, brawny huskies, with rolled-up sleeves and time-worn leather aprons, before noon today performed the actual operation which told the world that Great Britain's word is still her bond.

What actually took place is:

This afternoon an emissary from the Governor's office went down below Threadneedle Street to the bullion department vaults, watched by military guardsmen with bearskin hats and fixed bayonets.

The emissary had in his hands a number of white tags, and a paper on which was written an order for the removal of 11,500 bars of gold from the mass which represents the note reserve of the bank to another vacant spot, next to one of the walls of the vault, which for the next few days will belong to the United States Federal Reserve Bank.

The foreman in the bullion department scrutinized the paper, accepted the tags from the emissary, and gave instructions to his workmen to remove the bars from one side of the large room to the other.

The gold bars, which are not burnished, but somewhat grainy in appearance, are never actually deposited on the floor, but for purposes of mobility are kept on flat, wooden-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Payers, Defaulters Alike Wait Result Of Day's Reckoning

Hope Is Strong for Early Reconsideration of Europe's War Debts to U.S.—Discrimination Against Non-Payers Is Predicted

FIVE NATIONS FAIL TO REMIT DUES

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—The United States Treasury's books tonight recorded France, Belgium and three lesser European nations in default on their obligations to the United States, while opposite the names of Great Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania was written the word "Paid."

Thus, the first general war-debt payment date since inauguration of the Hoover one-year moratorium on intergovernmental debts—midsummer a year ago—found the United States debtors sharply divided into two groups.

Excepting Italy, the paying nations, like the defaulters, had protested, and employed all diplomatic means to win postponement of today's instalments and reconsideration of their entire war debt.

However, upon Washington's insistence that they pay, they chose to keep their credit standing with the United States unmarred. In so doing they heeded the reiterated urging of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson that such action would put them in preferred positions to obtain a restudy of their obligations.

Result Is Conjectural.

How the defaulters will fare in this could not be foreseen tonight. No official has said a word as to this country's future course, but an impression is current that, until some settlement of their past-due payments has been made, these nations will receive no concessions from the United States.

With France and Belgium in the defaulting column were Poland, Hungary and Esthonia. All but the latter had been heard from officially, and the little Baltic State had a note

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

Stiff Punishment

(Associated Press Despatch.)

NEW BERN, S.C., Dec. 15.—Organization of a group of New Bern society women who pledged themselves not to visit France so long as that country refuses to pay its war debt to the United States was completed here today. In the group are several women who said they are planning European trips next summer, but that France will not be included in the itinerary unless the war debts are settled before they sail.

TWO FOUND GUILTY ON MURDER CHARGE

Death Sentence Is Passed by Court in Bergeron Case

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

L'Orignal, Dec. 15.—Two farmers in their late fifties, long residents of this rural community, heard themselves sentenced to death tonight after a jury had convicted them of murdering a youth for his life insurance. They were William J. Larocque and Emmanuel Lavictoire, the former beneficiary under a $10,000 insurance policy on the life of Leo Bergeron, 27-year-old farm laborer. Bergeron was killed on Larocque's farm on the morning of March 18 last, and the two convicted men were the only witnesses.

They were sentenced by Mr. Justice Patrick Kerwin to be hanged on March 15 next.

The declaration of the two that Bergeron was trampled to death when he led a team of horses into the stable on Larocque's farm, stoutly maintained from the morning of the tragedy until the conclusion of their trial today, failed to impress the jury.

The trial was featured by evidence of another death, that of Athanase Lamarche in October, 1930, when the two accused were the only witnesses. Lamarche was also heavily insured, and large payments were subsequently made by his father to the two farmers.

A few days after the death of Bergeron, which was at first described as an accident, Provincial Police started an investigation. They found bloodstains on the walls and other places in the Larocque barn, and a bloodstained pitchfork.

Evidence at the inquest, given by the accused couple, was that the horses were drawing a heavy threshing machine and that Bergeron was leading them. They claimed that when the youth fell beneath the feet of the horses, which they said had been alarmed by having the threshing machine roll against them, they were prevented reaching him by the machine blocking the door.

Bergeron died on the floor of the stable before medical help reached him. He was injured in several places, but it was stated that a crushed skull was the actual cause of death.

Herriot Refuses Cabinet Position Under Successor

France Faces Heavy Deficits in Budget and Railways

CHAUTEMPS IS CALLED

(C.P. and A.P. Cables.)

Paris, Dec 15.—Camille Chautemps, former Minister of the Interior, will reply tomorrow to President Albert Lebrun's invitation that he attempt to form a Government to succeed that of former Premier Edouard Herriot, which resigned yesterday after being defeated on a vote of confidence connected with its war-debt policy.

M. Chautemps offered M. Herriot the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Herriot had previously said he would accept no office in the new Government, and tonight he was said to have repeated his refusal.

Will Try to Persuade Deputies.

The problem which M. Chautemps and his friends sought to solve tonight, usually well-informed circles said, was whether the new Cabinet would be able to gain authority from the Chamber of Deputies to negotiate for a settlement of the debt problem if official assurance came from Washington regarding an early debt conference.

If this question should be decided in the affirmative, M. Chautemps would be in a better position again to seek M. Herriot as his Foreign Minister.

It was regarded as virtually certain M. Chautemps's final decision whether or not to accept the responsibility of forming a Government would depend on a solution of the problem of paying the United States the war-debt instalment. This solution, it was said, might be evolved tomorrow.

Apart from the debt consideration, on which public opinion appeared divided tonight, there appeared every reason to hurry the formation of a new Government to face great problems which will arise before the end of the year.

With December half over, France faces the prospect of a New Year's budget deficit of 8,000,000,000 francs (about $320,000,000 in Canadian funds) and a railway deficit of 5,000,000,000 francs (about $225,000,000), while within the next few months urgent needs of the Treasury will call for a sum of about 20,000,000,000 francs (about $900,000,000).

Unemployment Acute.

If it is to relieve unemployment during the worst of the winter months, a scheme of national equipment must be made effective by the vote of both Chambers of Parliament before Jan. 1. An interim supply of money has

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

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 afterward 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 difficult 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 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. . . . I believe 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 that 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 com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1.)

Praise for Britain

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—Payment today by Great Britain of her war-debts instalment to the United States was "one of the most striking and magnificent proofs" that the English-speaking peoples understand each other, and that they are governed by the same standards of conduct, declared Wiley Frost, United States Consul-General to Canada, in a service club address here today. "This date marks a rebirth, and it will shed a splendid light for the two great English-speaking powers as they walk shoulder to shoulder down through the troubled decades to come," Mr. Frost said.

SHOT FROM MOTOR WOUNDS FARMHAND, POLICE ARE TOLD

Charles Terry Hurt by Rifle Bullet While Walking on Road

TRACE OF CAR IS LOST

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Brampton, Dec. 15.—When Edwin Nicholson, aged 21, an employee on the farm of Charles Terry, Chinguacousy Township, was walking on a sideroad on the Second Line west tonight, he was suddenly shot at from a car which was heading toward Brampton, he told police.

Neighbors who were attracted by the firing came to Nicholson's assistance, and Dr. Colin Heggie of Brampton was summoned. Examination showed that a bullet from a .22 rifle had penetrated the young man's right leg above the knee, the missile being later removed.

According to Nicholson, the car did not stop, but immediately following the firing the lights were turned off as it speeded ahead. While unable to furnish a close description of the car, Nicholson was positive that there were two men in the front seat.

Provincial Officer H. T. Owens is investigating, but so far no trace of the car or its occupants has been secured.

BENNETT HONORED AT ROYAL PALACE

Invested by King With Order of St. John of Jerusalem

(Canadian Press Cable.)

London, Dec. 15.—Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada today was invested by King George with the insignia of Knight of Grace of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in the British Realm. The honor carries no title.

Mr. Bennett dined tonight at Buckingham Palace with the King and Queen and King Christian and Queen Alexandrine of Denmark, who have been visiting their Majesties for a week.

During the day the Canadian Prime Minister attended a session of the Privy Council presided over by the King.

The King and Queen of Denmark will return to Copenhagen tomorrow.

Vainly Calling 14 Doctors, Frantic Wife Watches Death Creep Upon Injured Husband

Bread-Knife in Hand, Montrealer Stumbles and Cuts Artery — Efforts to Bring Medical Help Are Fruitless for Half-Hour, and Wounded Man Dies Soon After Entering Hospital

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Montreal, Dec. 15.—A description of half an hour of agony, during which she dialled the telephone numbers of fourteen doctors, but failed to find one able to come to the assistance of her injured husband, was given before a Coroner's jury by Mrs. F. J. Hyde here today.

Frederick John Hyde, a bread salesman, stumbled in the kitchen of their home and plunged a bread-knife into his leg, Mrs. Hyde stated. Blood poured from the wound. With the aid of a neighbor, Mrs. Hyde called fourteen doctors' homes, but was unable to get any medical assistance until a hospital agreed to send an ambulance.

Hyde died in hospital. According to Dr. Fontaine, medico-legal expert, the knife had severed an artery. By the time the wounded man reached hospital it would have been impossible to perform an operation, owing to his weakened condition, the expert testified.

Preparing himself a snack after he returned from work, Hyde slipped on the kitchen floor, his widow related. She was in the living-room, rocking the baby. Her screams when her husband was hurt summoned a neighbor, but they could do nothing for the injured man, she said.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Who Changed the Water?

Mystery deepens in The Globe's new serial, "Murder on the Yacht," by Rufus King. In connection with the strange disappearance of Hedglin, the lawyer, from the boat just before she was about to leave port, why does Lieutenant Valcour, the detective from headquarters, persist in his efforts to discover why the water was changed in the carafe in his stateroom?

Ordinarily that would seem quite a trivial matter, but the detective is quizzing everybody about that and certain damp spots found on the rug—and he quite suddenly points out that all fingerprints have been carefully obliterated from the carafe.

Soon we must learn what all this has had to do with Hedglin's disappearance.

With each instalment of "Murder on the Yacht," being printed daily in The Globe, there is a condensed summary of chapters which have gone before, so that you are never too late to take up the threads of the story.

Wheat Growers Remain Optimistic Despite New Low Record for Prices

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Winnipeg, Dec. 15. — Wheat producers of the Prairie West harassed by debts and new low prices for their wheat, scanned the weather map and export situation and found hope for the future. For the third successive day wheat prices dropped to record new low levels. December, the nearby future, eased off ½c to 41⅜c. Other months followed suit, with May and July down to 41¼c and 45⅝c, respectively. Today's decline was traced to inter-market spreading operations and liquidation of country stocks. Withal, movement of Canadian wheat to world markets continues at a rapid pace. Bookings today accounted for more than 1,000,000 bushels. Improvement in the import restrictions of European countries brought a quota of cheer. Crops in some districts are reported insufficient for requirements. Anxiety is felt for the condition of the winter wheat crop in the United States. Adverse weather conditions have beclouded the outcome.

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The Weather

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Dec. 15.—Pressure is high over the greater part of the United States, also over British Columbia and the Yukon, and relatively low over the Northwest territory and off the Atlantic Coast. The weather has been cold from Saskatchewan eastward to New Brunswick, with local snowfalls near the Great Lakes.

Forecasts.

Lower Lake Region—Moderate to fresh northwest to west winds; mostly fair and decidedly cold, with some local snowfalls or flurries, chiefly over western portion.

Georgian Bay—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northwest; partly cloudy and decidedly cold, with some light snow in some localities.

Northern Ontario—Fair and decidedly cold.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valleys —Moderate to fresh northwest winds; fair and decidedly cold.

Northwestern Quebec and Lake St. John —Moderate to fresh northwest to west winds; fair and decidedly cold.

Maritimes — Fresh northwest to west winds; mostly fair and cold; local snowflurries.

Lake Superior — Moderate winds; fair and decidedly cold; probably snowflurries near the Sault.

Kenora and Rainy River—Fair and cold.

Manitoba—Moderate to fresh southerly winds; mostly fair and not so cold; probably local snowflurries.

Saskatchewan — Mostly fair, with stationary or a little higher temperature and local snowflurries.

Alberta—Mostly fair; not much change in temperature.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 24 below-10 below; Aklavik, 10 below-22 below; Fort Simpson, 22 below-4; Fort Smith, 12 below-2 below; Prince Rupert, 26-34; Victoria, 30-42; Vancouver, 22-38; Kamloops, 12-18; Prince George, 16 below-2; Jasper, 4 below-8; Edmonton, 2-16; Banff, 1 below-17; Calgary, 6 below-30; Lethbridge, 13-35; Swift Current, 4 below-14; Battleford, 20 below-zero; Prince Albert, 26 below-6; Saskatoon, 26 below-4; Moose Jaw 22 below-9; Regina, 26 below-zero; Brandon, 26 below-13 below; Winnipeg, 30 below-10 below; Kenora, 26 below—; Port Arthur, 14 below-zero; Cochrane, 20 below-10 below; Moosonee, 32 below-10 below; Huntsville, 4-21; Parry Sound, 4 below-16; London, 4-12; Toronto, 10-18; Kingston, 8-22; Ottawa, 2-20; Montreal, 6-18; Quebec, 6-26; Saint John, 18-28; Halifax, 24-28; Charlottetown, 20-36.

Local Records.

Temperatures: 8 a.m., 11; noon, 18; 2 p.m., 17; 4 p.m., 15; 8 p.m., 12. Mean for day, 14; difference from average, 12 below; maximum, 18; minimum, 10.

Velocity and direction of wind: 8 a.m., 28 miles southwest; noon, 30 miles southwest; 8 p.m., 6 miles west.

Barometer readings: 8 a.m., 29.55; noon, 29.81; 8 p.m., 29.85.

Snowfall .2 inch.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Columbus	New York	West Indies
Majestic	Cherbourg	New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Plymouth	New York
Ascania	London	New York

D 20179

Liberal Leader Appeals to Farm Group for United Front

(Continued from Page 1, Column 7.)

petition 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."

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 hear 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 the interest of women as to men to be intelligently informed on matters concerning not alone the welfare of the 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 Patrons 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 Progressives co-operated with the Liberal objectives, and inquired: "Have 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 far as 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.

"The great task, it seems to me at this hour, is to make for a larger measure of self-government among the people and the industries themselves—in a way which will give the people more of a say as to the conditions under which they will live, rather than looking outside of themselves. I feel that the C. C. movement is seeking to find redress for their momentary ills by many schemes, at least some of which have been tried in the past, and failed."

Campaign Promises.

Turning to Mr. Bennett's promises "of all and sundry to all and sundry" in the last campaign, Mr. King commented: "It was clear to any ordinary intelligence at the time that many of those promises were incapable of being carried out"; and ringing applause greeted the speaker's assertion that "what is needed, as seldom before in our history, is a party of men with strong Liberal and Progressive views working together at Ottawa to see to it that reactionary Toryism is swept out, and that something constructive replaces it."

"The objective of Liberalism is to enable people to do for themselves—and to help others along the way," said Mr. King, who took the occasion to flay the aims of communism, "which merely purposes taking away from others, but gives and does nothing. Liberalism stands for the effort to give, an effort to enable the masses of the people to do things for themselves, not merely to pull down and take away. These communistic doctrines are merely temporary results of temporary causes, like germs that foster in darkness but disappear before the light. So, too, the weed of communism will disappear when we have an intelligent Liberalism taking control of the affairs of this nation."

Bennett's Speeches Abroad.

Turning to Imperial and trade affairs, Mr. King continued by referring to Premier Bennett's remarks since his recent arrival in Britain, and the speaker was frank to say that he found Mr. Bennett "quite sincere in the enunciation of his policies," but he was confident "that the people of Canada as a whole, being too preoccupied with more immediate personal economic problems, have not the slightest idea of Mr. Bennett's aims." He recalled the Bennett election promise as to new markets "into which Canada was to 'blast' her way"; also the slogan of those days, "Not Doles, But Work," and drew a trenchant picture as between the underlying aims of the Dunning Budget and the three sessions at Ottawa under the Tory regime, resulting each time in tariffs and more tariffs "until the whole industrial structure of the country has been altered."

Outlay on Unemployment.

It was pointed out, also, that "not more than $2,000,000 had been expended on unemployment relief in a decade of Liberal government," and again the reiterated tariff legislation was referred to; "tariff action, raising still higher those trade barriers, and done under the guise of a trade agreement with Britain"; and the blunt assertion was made regarding Mr. Bennett's promise to solve the unemployment problem, "the fact of the matter is that the people have been completely deceived in respect to this vital matter."

Mr. King indicated the objective of the Liberal program with reference to such matters as unemployment insurance—which principle he endorsed—and criticized the Bennett Government for its neglect to have a National Commission survey the whole field within the Dominion as to unemployment and the resultant essential social services. He claimed that the Liberals had urgently advocated action along those lines two and a half years ago, including also a Dominion-wide conference between the Federal and Provincial Governments. "Had we had that conference at that time, we would have a very different situation in Canada today, alike Federally and Provincially," he declared.

Industrial Distress.

The speaker sympathized with the men and women who have found it "simply impossible to obtain work," and visualized the "deplorable condition" where "the factory closes down upon the worker who has neither a reserve nor a home of his own," and he described the new status of the average worker in urban life—the first-born of the "industrial revolution: "He works for some one else, with tools belonging to some one else, on raw materials supplied by some one else. The moment that plant closes down, so also does his economic horizon. It is the invariable risk of industry, and makes something in the nature of unemployment insurance an absolute necessity—whereby the employer, the State, and the worker himself, will all be contributing to take care of these inevitable risks.

"Unless the people can look to some party to help them remedy this situation, you will have Co-operative Commonwealth groups, communism, and everything else that simply leads to chaos—and you will have your State destroyed within a little time; between the extremes of Toryism on the one side and anarchy on the other."

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.)

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 C. Mace was Chairman and Toastmaster of the evening, while solos were given by Miss Dorothy Boyle, William Duncan and John Duncan.

LIBERAL LEADERS AT TORONTO RALLY



Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal Leader, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Leader, snapped by The Globe photographer last night before the banquet held by the Ward 8 Liberal Association.

NO! COUGHING!

Don't spread disease germs . . don't irritate family and friends by constant coughing.

Take Owbridge's..and get rid of that beastly cough, cough, cough.

Ask your druggist

The British Remedy Est. 1874

Owbridge's

Stops Coughs Breaks up Colds

BRITISH 'MEDDLING' BARS OIL PARLEY, PERSIA DECLARES

Irish Free State to Preside at Geneva Hearing

DEPUTY ACTS FOR VALERA

(Associated Press Cable.)

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 15.—"The British Government's interference has prevented negotiations for satisfactory terms," said Foreign Minister Debate Medjliss today in a discussion in the National Assembly regarding the dispute over the Anglo-Persian oil concession, which Persia has threatened to cancel.

He added that Persia owns the oil, and there is no reason why she should close her eyes to a concession given by a corrupt regime.

De Valera Not Acting.

Dublin, Dec. 15.—Neither President Eamon de Valera nor Senator Joseph Connolly is going to Geneva for the sitting of the League of Nations Council on the Anglo-Persian oil concession dispute, it was officially announced tonight. Instead, Sean Lester, who frequently has taken an active part as the Free State representative in Geneva, will preside.

A Curious Situation.

A London despatch said there was considerable public interest in the fact that under ordinary procedure President de Valera would preside over the League Council when that organization considered the dispute between Great Britain and Persia.

Great Britain is in the midst of a controversy with Mr. de Valera's Government, it was pointed out, though no one questioned the impartiality of the Free State President.

LEGALIZING OF BEER APPROVED IN U.S.A.

House Committee Proposes to Raise $175,000,000 by Sale

SENT TO CONGRESS

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—Modification of the Volstead law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer of 3.2 per cent. alcoholic content by weight was approved today by the United State House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee.

Provision to legalize wine was eliminated from the original Collier bill, but the committee agreed to consider a separate measure at a meeting, probably tomorrow, which would give the House an opportunity to vote on the proposition.

Chairman James Collier estimated that the beer bill, if enacted, would "provide $175,000,000 a year at least in revenue, and will go far toward balancing the budget." He plans to call it up for House action on Tuesday. The vote ordering the bill reported to the House was 17 to 7, with party lines split.

The bill calls for a $5-a-barrel tax on a barrel of beer of 31 gallons, increases the occupational tax or license for brewers from $100 to $1,000, imposes a $50 annual license fee on wholesale distributors, and a $20-a-year license fee on retailers. No restrictions are provided for the sale of the beverage, except such State laws as exist.

U.S.A. COLONEL DIES IN LONDON PRISON

Was Serving Three Months on False Pretense Charges

(Associated Press Cable.)

London, Dec. 15.—Samuel Effinger Adair, 73-year-old American, who had a distinguished military career and at one time commanded the Indian Scouts, died in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison today. He was serving a sentence of three months on a charge of obtaining credit by false pretenses, and had been recommended for deportation.

Adair, it was stated in court, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1883, and a Colonel in the United States cavalry. During the gold rush he took a sledge expedition 1,000 miles into the Klondike. It is understood that he was connected with a New York business house, but he had lived here since 1924. He said he had relatives in Topeka, Kansas.

The charge against him, it was said, was based on failure to pay hotel bills. He told Judge Whiteley he owned many shares in companies in Brazil, where he was a Colonel in the national forces.

Adair was a man of education and of pleasing manners. He appeared well-to-do and lived comfortably. In 1926 he married an Englishwoman. They had two children, a boy and a girl.

KILLED BY BREAD-KNIFE.

Montreal, Dec. 15.—Slipping on the floor as he was going to a cupboard to get a loaf of bread, Frederick John Hyde, 23 years of age, bread salesman, plunged a bread-knife into his leg, and died from loss of blood. Coroner Lorenzo Prince returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest today.

BIRTHDAY OF TWINS.

Lindsay, Dec. 15. — (Special.) — Congratulations were offered Thursday to J. E. and D. W. Terrill of Ops Township, twin brothers, who celebrated their sixty-third birthday. Their mother, Mrs. J. J. Terrill, now in her eighty-eighth year, resides on the Terrill homestead, in Ops Township, and is in excellent health.

NAVIGATION CLOSES.

Buffalo, Dec. 15.—The Weather Bureau announced today this was the closing day for the storm warning season on the Great Lakes. Hereafter when a boat wishes information it will have to ask for it.

The navigation season is about over on the lakes, with most of the boats in winter quarters.

WILLIAM McGONEGAL.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 15.—William McGonegal, 74 years old, superannuated engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and well known in the district, died today.

PICTURE PRODUCED IN BRIGHT FAN CASE

Supports Contention That Freighter Was Deliberately Sunk, Claims M.P.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Regina, Sask., Dec. 15.—A picture which he said was taken by the doctor of the Canadian Government convoy just before the British freighter Bright Fan sank in Hudson Straits several weeks ago, was produced by Dr. W. D. Cowan, M.P. for Long Lake, to support his contention the steamer was deliberately sunk.

In an address before the Arthur Meighen Club, Dr. Cowan quoted charges made in the House of Commons by Barney M. Stitt, M.P. for Nelson, and then produced the picture. "This is the puzzle," he said. "Find the iceberg and find the fog. Can you see them?"

Dr. Cowan asserted the worst enemies of the Hudson Bay Railway were not in Eastern Canada, as was generally supposed, but were "right in this Province," and could be found among those interests that have large terminal elevators in Eastern Canada and in Buffalo.

"We have proved the Hudson Bay route is all right," he said.

St. George's Franchise Sought by Two Teams

The Western City Senior League held its annual meeting last night at St Cyprian's Hall and wound up the business for the past season. The executive regretfully received the withdrawal of the St. George's Club from Manager McKenna and Secretary Lightfoot, who stated emphatically that they were through with baseball.

Applications were received from "Chuck" Davey's Indians and West Toronto Native Sons, but no decision was made and further applications are requested from senior teams, including the full list of officers and manager, addressed to the Secretary, M. A. McCarthy, 56 Sellers Avenue, and must be in by Jan. 4 to be considered.

The election of officers was laid over until after the next meeting, when the fourth club will be admitted.

GOALKEEPER LOSES TOP OF THUMB

Fort William, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Rather a severe blow was dealt the Lake Head Woodmen of the World senior hockey team here today when it became known that Tony Bennett, their stellar goaler, lost the top off the thumb of his left hand while splitting wood early in the week. It is not expected that Bennett will be able to participate in the Woodmen's first game with Fort William here on Tuesday, although it is reported he will be fit for their next fixture. Brant Little will likely appear against the Forts.

Additional Sports

McLARNIN TO ENJOY WEIGHT ADVANTAGE

Vancouver Boxer May Outweigh Fuller by Ten Pounds

New York, Dec. 15.—Sammy Fuller, Boston Bulldog, will give away 10 pounds to the hardest hitter in the welterweight ranks, Jimmy McLarnin, and try to beat the pride of Vancouver tomorrow night in 10 rounds or less at Madison Square Garden.

It is a big assignment for Fuller, a natural lightweight, and the opinion today was that he wouldn't be able to "take" the smiling Irish-Canadian.

Fuller, himself, however, and his Manager, Dan Carroll, expressed confidence in the result and pointed out they wouldn't have taken the assignment unless they thought Fuller could win. Promoter Jimmy Johnston has promised the Boston Italian a titular bout with Tony Canzoneri, the lightweight champion, if he gets past McLarlin.

Although the weight limit for the bout has been set at 147 pounds, Fuller will not scale over 138, if that heavy, and everything will be against him, including weight, height, reach, experience and hitting power.

McLarlin has been displaying his usual murderous hitting power in his intensive training here. He was brimful of confidence tonight that victory will be his.

Jimmy's fellow Townsman, Bill Townsend, was robbed of an appearance on tomorrow night's card when his opponent in the scheduled eight-round semi-final, Van Klavern, Dutch welterweight, suffered an injury in training. Examining doctors said Van wrenched his side

Principals for a substitute bout had not been found tonight.

T.H.L. Bulletin

The last call for all clubs who contemplate playing in the Toronto Hockey League this winter has been sent out and all who intend doing so must have representatives present at the general meeting of the league which is being held on Saturday afternoon at the Royal York Hotel at 2.45 sharp. This meeting promises to be the best attended in the history of the T.H.L. as a change has been made in the usual procedure this year, in that said meeting will be a combined meeting of instruction both for club managers, players and members of the Referees' Board. Playing certificates will also be ready for distribution to all concerned, while Secretary Frank D. Smith will issue his annual instructions.

A fine intermediate indoor group seems assured in the Holy Name series, which will play all its games at the Royal Canadian Rink on Broadview Avenue. At the present time St. Peter's, St. Basil's, and St. Ann's are practically assured entries. President Val Chadwick of the Holy Name series will be very pleased to hear from any other clubs who would like to enter this or any of the other Holy Name series, care of 36 Caroline Avenue, phone, HA. 5107.

All clubs who contemplate playing in the various indoor groups of the T.H.L. either at Varsity, Ravina, Royal Canadian, etc., are reminded that season tickets will be ready for distribution to those concerned, at Saturday's meeting. Clubs, however, must make a deposit on account of $25 for their ice privileges before season tickets can be released.

Referees not at present members of the T.H.L. Board, but who have made application to be admitted this year are reminded that the Selection Committee will meet in private room No. 6 at the Royal York Hotel on Saturday afternoon at 1.45, when each applicant must be present in person. These applicants along with all of last year's members of the board must be in attendance at the general meeting on the same day at 3 o'clock.

Cavalry and Highlanders Meet in Garrison League

Tomorrow night's doubleheader in the Toronto Garrison Officers' Indoor Baseball League will be the last until Saturday, Jan. 7. Cavalry meet 48th Highlanders in the opening game, and Machine Gun oppose Artillery in the second game. Forty-eighth have lost three straight games, all against the strongest teams in the league. In this game they are on equal footing and expect to register in the win column and have an outside chance to get into the play-offs. Coach Jay Henderson was disappointed in the manner in which his Cavalry team performed last Saturday. They were away off color in fielding and took a bad slump in hitting. Southam, a southpaw, will perform for 48th, with Hutchinson working for Cavalry.

Machine Gun have three straight wins to their credit, and the way they are going will be hard to beat. They are a hard-hitting team, and Jack Watson, who will do the box work for Artillery, has a big job on his hands to keep Dougall, White, Bolsby, Bonnell and Snyder, the Machine Gun big hitters, out of the hit column. Watson has pitched the last two games for Artillery and has scored an even break. Dick Warneford will pitch for the Machine Gun.

Bank Loop Tripleheader At Varsity Arena Tonight

There should be plenty of action when Imperial Bank and Montreal league leaders in the Toronto Bankers' Hockey League, clash in the nightcap of the weekly triple-header at Varsity Arena tonight. Dominion and Royal, tailenders in the two groups, meet in the first tussle, and the champion Nova Scotia squad takes on the battling Bank of Commerce team in the second contest.

So far the clashes provided by the puck-chasing tellers have been very even, and there is little to choose between the six teams. Six games have been played, and so close were the tussles that only one was decided by a margin of more than one goal. This state of affairs indicates that there are no weak sisters in the organization and that every game will be hard-fought as the teams engage in a mad scramble for play-off berths.

CHOMA AND O'CONNOR WIN.

Playing handball that bordered on the sensational, "Nick" Choma and Jack O'Connor won the handball doubles championship of Central Y.M.C.A. by beating the defending champions, Jack Gollop and Stanley Currie, in two straight games, 21-8 and 21-9. Choma and O'Connor played steadily throughout the strenuous preliminary rounds. The finals were refereed by Jack Rashkofsky.

LAUREL A.C. ATHLETES COMPETE AGAINST MEN

Unique Dual Meet Scheduled at Broadview "Y" Tonight

A rather unique athletic meet will be held at the Broadview Y.M.C.A. this evening, when a team representing the Laurel Ladies' Athletic Club will oppose the Broadview Y track team in a dual meet. Five events are carded, and in order to make the competition more fair, the girls have been allotted generous handicaps. A special handicap 100 yards dash will be held for the Laurel girls only, with the two girls turning in the best times being awarded Broadview Y track spoons. Assistant Physical Director Ross B. Richardson of Broadview Y announces the following entries and order of events:

60 yards dash, 9.10 p.m.—Grace Rainey, L.L. (7 yards); Thelma Norton, L.L. (7 yards); Roxy Atkins, L.L. (7 yards); Fred Foote, B.Y. (scr.); Herb Moores, B.Y. (2 yards); C. Dilworth, B.Y. (2 yards).

60 yards potato race, 9.25 p.m.—Eleanor Leslie, L.L. (15 yards), v. Bert Wilson, B.Y. (4 yards); Flo Johnson, L.L. (15 yards), v. Herb Moores, B.Y. (4 yards); Grace Rainey, L.L. (10 yards), v. Tom Rose, B.Y. (scr.).

100 yards dash, Laurel Ladies only, 9.35 p.m.—First heat, Roxy Atkins (scr.) v. Thelma Norton, (scr.). Second heat—Flo Johnson (6 yards) v. Maizie Lewis (6 yards). Third heat—Peggy McKee (15 yards) v. Margaret Falconer (12 yards). Fourth heat—Eleanor Leslie (8 yards) v. Lil Thompson (8 yards). Fifth heat—Dallas Creamer (3 yards) v. Grace Rainey (scratch). Sixth heat—Peggy Vint (11 yards).

Running high jump, 10.05 p.m.—Dallas Creamer, L.L. (14 inches); Maizie Lewis, L.L. (14 inches); Roxy Atkins, L.L. (12 inches); Tom Surman, B.Y. (2 inches); How Martin, B.Y. (2 inches); Harold Lawson, B.Y. (scr.).

Standing broad jump, 10.30 p.m.—Eleanor Leslie, L.L. (26 inches); Dallas Creamer, L.L. (25 inches); Thelma Norton, L.L. (24 inches); Jack Hollis, B.Y. (6 inches); How Martin, B.Y. (4 inches); Harold Lawson, B.Y. (scr.).

Club relay, two laps each, 10.45 p.m.—Laurel Ladies A team — Dallas Creamer, Thelma Norton, Grace Rainey, Roxy Atkins. Laurel Ladies' B team—To be announced. Broadview Y. A team—F. Foote, C. Dilworth, H. Lawson, H. Moores. Broadview Y. B team—W. Rocks, F. Cummings, W. Blakely, L. Longman.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

PLAYGROUND LEAGUE.

Intermediate.

Pape	24	Queen A.	14
Elizabeth	30	North Toronto	28
Harbord	39	Strathcona	16

Juvenile.

MacGregor	24	Strathcona	11

Midget.

McCormick	19	Strathcona	16

Bantam.

Park	23	Elizabeth B	11
North Toronto	13	Rose	12
Strathcona	23	Runnymede	12

TORONTO CHURCH LEAGUE.

Intermediate.

Bathurst U.	27	Bible College	15
Scarboro'	2	St. Aidan's	0

Junior.

St. Anne's	27	Epiphany	20

Juvenile.

Nathaniel	32	St. Jude's	29

Midget.

Dovercourt Pres.	55	Epiphany	5
St. Paul's	27	St. Peter's	13
St. John	14	Macedonia	2

Bantam.

Centennial	13	College United	9

Women's Intermediate.

St. Jude's	30	Alerts	20
Woodbine U.	17	Calvary Baptists	13

A.Y.P.A.

St. Jude's	36	St. Barnabas	23

ST. ANDREW HOUSE LEAGUE.

Mohawk	23	Rangers	11
Cardinals	25	Leafs	6

EXHIBITION.

Cornell	40	U. of T.	13

Playground Basketball

A basket within five seconds of the finish gave Elizabeth intermediates a 30 to 28 victory over North Toronto last night in the Playground cage loop. This gives the victors a firm hold on first place in their section. Skanks scored the deciding basket, which incidentally was his only field goal. The teams played a hard, fast game, with the score being tied at the rest interval. Tommy Harrison scored 14 points, while Tutty had 11 to his credit. Gordie Neil and Haynes starred for the losers.

Pape intermediates showed a good form to defeat Queen A. 24 to 14, at Riverdale C.I. They played unselfish basketball, and Stevenson was the outstanding player, with 14 points. "Doc" Stewart and Collins were the shining lights for Queen A.

Strathcona Beaten.

Harbord intermediates had little difficulty in beating Strathcona, 39 to 16, last night at Harbord C.I., for their fourth successive victory. Heller, Mosenberg and Groper worked the ball at close quarters and accounted for most of their team's points. Tedder was prominent for Strathcona.

MacGregor juveniles defeated Strathcona, 24 to 11, as Rumbersida C.I. Atkins and Neil were effective for the "Macs," while Shusterman was the leading player for Strathcona.

In a close checking game, McCormick midgets downed Strathcona, 19 to 6. The teams were tied at half time, and it was not until a few seconds before halftime that McCormick came through. England and Bennie were the best for the winners, while Schwartzman and Mucci played well for Strathcona.

Dean Is Outstanding.

Strathcona bantams had little difficulty in emerging on top of Runnymede, 23 to 12. Dean was the outstanding player on the floor.

Harbord bantams went on a scoring rampage to beat John Dunn, 36 to 15, for their third straight victory. North Toronto bantams managed to squeeze a 13 to 12 decision over Rose, while Park bantams upset Elizabeth B, 23 to 11, at Jarvis C.I.

CENTRAL HOUSE LEAGUE GAMES.

Tomorrow's games in the Central Y.M.C.A House Basketball League are: 3.30, Rapid-Grip-Batten Limited and 5.15 Club; 5.30, Young Men "A" and Business Men's Club; 6.15, Don Rowing Club and Eaton Young Men "B"; 6.15, Eaton Young Men "A" and Young Men "B."

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Liberal Leader Appeals to Farm Group for United Front

(Continued from Page 1, Column 7.)

petition 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."

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 hear 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 the interest of women as to men to be intelligently informed on matters concerning not alone the welfare of the 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 Patrons 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 Progressives co-operated with the Liberal objectives, and inquired: "Have 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 far as 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.

"The great task, it seems to me at this hour, is to make for a larger measure of self-government among the people and the industries themselves—in a way which will give the people more of a say as to the conditions under which they will live, rather than looking outside of themselves. I feel that the C. C. movement is seeking to find redress for their momentary ills by many schemes, at least some of which have been tried in the past, and failed."

Campaign Promises.

Turning to Mr. Bennett's promises "of all and sundry to all and sundry" in the last campaign, Mr. King commented: "It was clear to any ordinary intelligence at the time that many of those promises were incapable of being carried out"; and ringing applause greeted the speaker's assertion that "what is needed, as seldom before in our history, is a party of men with strong Liberal and Progressive views working together at Ottawa to see to it that reactionary Toryism is swept out, and that something constructive replaces it."

"The objective of Liberalism is to enable people to do for themselves—and to help others along the way," said Mr. King, who took the occasion to flay the aims of communism, "which merely purposes taking away from others, but gives and does nothing. Liberalism stands for the effort to give, an effort to enable the masses of the people to do things for themselves, not merely to pull down and take away. These communistic doctrines are merely temporary results of temporary causes, like germs that fester in darkness but disappear before the light. So, too, the weed of communism will disappear when we have an intelligent Liberalism taking control of the affairs of this nation."

Bennett's Speeches Abroad.

Turning to Imperial and trade affairs, Mr. King continued by referring to Premier Bennett's remarks since his recent arrival in Britain, and the speaker was frank to say that he found Mr. Bennett "quite sincere in the enunciation of his policies," but he was confident "that the people of Canada as a whole, being too preoccupied with more immediate personal economic problems, have not the slightest idea of Mr. Bennett's aims." He recalled the Bennett election promise as to new markets "into which Canada was to 'blast' her way"; also the slogan of those days, "Not Doles, But Work," and drew a trenchant picture as between the underlying aims of the Dunning Budget and the three sessions at Ottawa under the Tory regime, resulting each time in tariffs and more tariffs "until the whole industrial structure of the country has been altered."

Outlay on Unemployment.

It was pointed out, also, that "not more than $2,000,000 had been expended on unemployment relief in a decade of Liberal government," and again the reiterated tariff legislation was referred to; "tariff action, raising still higher those trade barriers, and done under the guise of a trade agreement with Britain"; and the blunt assertion was made regarding Mr. Bennett's promise to solve the unemployment problem, "the fact of the matter is that the people have been completely deceived in respect to this vital matter."

Mr. King indicated the objective of the Liberal program with reference to such matters as unemployment insurance—which principle he endorsed—and criticized the Bennett Government for its neglect to have a National Commission survey the whole field within the Dominion as to unemployment and the resultant essential social services. He claimed that the Liberals had urgently advocated action along those lines two and a half years ago, including also a Dominion-wide conference between the Federal and Provincial Governments. "Had we had that conference at that time, we would have a very different situation in Canada today, alike Federally and Provincially," he declared.

Industrial Distress.

The speaker sympathized with the men and women who have found it "simply impossible to obtain work," and visualized the "deplorable condition" where "the factory closes down upon the worker who has neither a reserve nor a home of his own," and he described the new status of the average worker in urban life—the first-born of the "industrial revolution: "He works for some one else, with tools belonging to some one else, on raw materials supplied by some one else. The moment that plant closes down, so also does his economic horizon. It is the invariable risk of industry, and makes something in the nature of unemployment insurance an absolute necessity—whereby the employer, the State, and the worker himself, will all be contributing to take care of these inevitable risks.

"Unless the people can look to some party to help them remedy this situation, you will have Co-operative Commonwealth groups, communism, and everything else that simply leads to chaos—and you will have your State destroyed within a little time; between the extremes of Toryism on the one side and anarchy on the other."

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.)

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 C. Mace was Chairman and Toastmaster of the evening, while solos were given by Miss Dorothy Boyle, William Duncan and John Duncan.

LIBERAL LEADERS AT TORONTO RALLY



Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal Leader, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Leader, snapped by The Globe photographer last night before the banquet held by the Ward 8 Liberal Association.

U.S.A. COLONEL DIES IN LONDON PRISON

Was Serving Three Months on False Pretense Charges

(Associated Press Cable.)

London, Dec. 15.—Samuel Effinger Adair, 73-year-old American, who had a distinguished military career and at one time commanded the Indian Scouts, died in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison today. He was serving a sentence of three months on a charge of obtaining credit by false pretenses, and had been recommended for deportation.

Adair, it was stated in court, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1883, and a Colonel in the United States cavalry. During the gold rush he took a sledge expedition 1,000 miles into the Klondike. It is understood that he was connected with a New York business house, but he had lived here since 1924. He said he had relatives in Topeka, Kansas.

The charge against him, it was said, was based on failure to pay hotel bills. He told Judge Whiteley he owned many shares in companies in Brazil, where he was a Colonel in the national forces.

Adair was a man of education and of pleasing manners. He appeared well-to-do and lived comfortably. In 1926 he married an Englishwoman. They had two children, a boy and a girl.

KILLED BY BREAD-KNIFE.

Montreal, Dec. 15.—Slipping on the floor as he was going to a cupboard to get a loaf of bread, Frederick John Hyde, 23 years of age, bread salesman, plunged a bread-knife into his leg, and died from loss of blood. Coroner Lorenzo Prince returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest today.

BIRTHDAY OF TWINS.

Lindsay, Dec. 15. — (Special.) — Congratulations were offered Thursday to J. E. and D. W. Terrill of Ops Township, twin brothers, who celebrated their sixty-third birthday. Their mother, Mrs. J. J. Terrill, now in her eighty-eighth year, resides on the Terrill homestead, in Ops Township, and is in excellent health.

NAVIGATION CLOSES.

Buffalo, Dec. 15.—The Weather Bureau announced today this was the closing day for the storm warning season on the Great Lakes. Hereafter when a boat wishes information it will have to ask for it.

The navigation season is about over on the lakes, with most of the boats in winter quarters.

WILLIAM McGONEGAL.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 15.—William McGonegal, 74 years old, superannuated engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and well known in the district, died today.

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Don't spread disease germs . . don't irritate family and friends by constant coughing.

Take Owbridge's..and get rid of that beastly cough, cough, **cough.**

Ask your druggist

The British Remedy Est 1874 Owbridge's

Stops Coughs Breaks up Colds

BRITISH 'MEDDLING' BARS OIL PARLEY, PERSIA DECLARES

Irish Free State to Preside at Geneva Hearing

DEPUTY ACTS FOR VALERA

(Associated Press Cable.)

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 15.—"The British Government's interference has prevented negotiations for satisfactory terms," said Foreign Minister Debate Medjliss today in a discussion in the National Assembly regarding the dispute over the Anglo-Persian oil concession, which Persia has threatened to cancel.

He added that Persia owns the oil, and there is no reason why she should close her eyes to a concession given by a corrupt regime.

De Valera Not Acting.

Dublin, Dec. 15.—Neither President Eamon de Valera nor Senator Joseph Connolly is going to Geneva for the sitting of the League of Nations Council on the Anglo-Persian oil concession dispute, it was officially announced tonight. Instead, Sean Lester, who frequently has taken an active part as the Free State representative in Geneva, will preside.

A Curious Situation.

A London despatch said there was considerable public interest in the fact that under ordinary procedure President de Valera would preside over the League Council when that organization considered the dispute between Great Britain and Persia.

Great Britain is in the midst of a controversy with Mr. de Valera's Government, it was pointed out, though no one questioned the impartiality of the Free State President.

LEGALIZING OF BEER APPROVED IN U.S.A.

House Committee Proposes to Raise $175,000,000 by Sale

SENT TO CONGRESS

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—Modification of the Volstead law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer of 3.2 per cent. alcoholic content by weight was approved today by the United State House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee.

Provision to legalize wine was eliminated from the original Collier bill, but the committee agreed to consider a separate measure at a meeting, probably tomorrow, which would give the House an opportunity to vote on the proposition.

Chairman James Collier estimated that the beer bill, if enacted, would "provide $175,000,000 a year at least in revenue, and will go far toward balancing the budget." He plans to call it up for House action on Tuesday. The vote ordering the bill reported to the House was 17 to 7, with party lines split.

The bill calls for a $5-a-barrel tax on a barrel of beer of 31 gallons, increases the occupational tax or license for brewers from $100 to $1,000, imposes a $50 annual license fee on wholesale distributors, and a $20-a-year license fee on retailers. No restrictions are provided for the sale of the beverage, except such State laws as exist.

PICTURE PRODUCED IN BRIGHT FAN CASE

Supports Contention That Freighter Was Deliberately Sunk, Claims M.P.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Regina, Sask., Dec. 15.—A picture which he said was taken by the doctor of the Canadian Government convoy just before the British freighter Bright Fan sank in Hudson Straits several weeks ago, was produced by W. D. Cowan, M.P. for Long Lake, to support his contention the steamer was deliberately sunk.

In an address before the Arthur Meighen Club, Dr. Cowan quoted charges made in the House of Commons by Barney M. Stitt, M.P. for Nelson, and then produced the picture. "This is the puzzle," he said. "Find the iceberg and find the fog. Can you see them?"

Dr. Cowan asserted the worst enemies of the Hudson Bay Railway were not in Eastern Canada, as was generally supposed, but were "right in this Province," and could be found among those interests that have large terminal elevators in Eastern Canada and in Buffalo.

"We have proved the Hudson Bay route is all right," he said.

St. George's Franchise Sought by Two Teams

The Western City Senior League held its annual meeting last night at St Cyprian's Hall and wound up the business for the past season. The executive regretfully received the withdrawal of the St. George's Club from Manager McKenna and Secretary Lightfoot, who stated emphatically that they were through with baseball.

Applications were received from "Chuck" Davey's Indians and West Toronto Native Sons, but no decision was made and further applications are requested from senior teams, including the full list of officers and manager, addressed to the Secretary, M. A. McCarthy, 56 Sellers Avenue, and must be in by Jan. 1 to be considered.

The election of officers was laid over until after the next meeting, when the fourth club will be admitted.

GOALKEEPER LOSES TOP OF THUMB

Fort William, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Rather a severe blow was dealt the Lake Head Woodmen of the World senior hockey team here today when it became known that Tony Bennett, their stellar goaler, lost the top off the thumb of his left hand while splitting wood early in the week. It is not expected that Bennett will be able to participate in the Woodmen's first game with Fort William here on Tuesday, although it is reported he will be fit for their next fixture. Brant Little will likely appear against the Forts.

Additional Sports

McLARNIN TO ENJOY WEIGHT ADVANTAGE

Vancouver Boxer May Outweigh Fuller by Ten Pounds

New York, Dec. 15.—Sammy Fuller, Boston Bulldog, will give away 10 pounds to the hardest hitter in the welterweight ranks, Jimmy McLarnin, and try to beat the pride of Vancouver, tomorrow night in 10 rounds or less at Madison Square Garden.

It is a big assignment for Fuller, a natural lightweight, and the opinion today was that he wouldn't be able to "take" the smiling Irish-Canadian.

Fuller, himself, however, and his Manager, Dan Carroll, expressed confidence in the result and pointed out they wouldn't have taken the assignment unless they thought Fuller could win. Promoter Jimmy Johnston has promised the Boston Italian a titular bout with Tony Canzoneri, the lightweight champion, if he gets past McLarlin.

Although the weight limit for the bout has been set at 147 pounds, Fuller will not scale over 138, if that heavy, and everything will be against him, including weight, height, reach, experience and hitting power.

McLarlin has been displaying his usual murderous hitting power in his intensive training here. He was brimful of confidence tonight that victory will be his.

Jimmy's fellow Townsman, Bill Townsend, was robbed of an appearance on tomorrow night's card when his opponent in the scrediled eight-round semi-final, Van Klavern, Dutch welterweight, suffered an injury in training. Examining doctors said Van wrenched his side

Principals for a substitute bout had not been found tonight.

T.H.L. Bulletin

The last call for all clubs who contemplate playing in the Toronto Hockey League this winter has been sent out and all who intend doing so must have representatives present at the general meeting of the league which is being held on Saturday afternoon at the Royal York Hotel at 2.45 sharp. This meeting promises to be the best attended in the history of the T.H.L. as a change has been made in the usual procedure this year, in that said meeting will be a combined meeting of instruction both for club managers, players and members of the Referees' Board. Playing certificates will also be ready for distribution to all concerned, while Secretary Frank D. Smith will issue his annual instructions.

A fine intermediate indoor group seems assured in the Holy Name series, which will play all its games at the Royal Canadian Rink on Broadview Avenue. At the present time St. Peter's, St. Basil's, and St. Ann's are practically assured entries. President Val Chadwick of the Holy Name series will be very pleased to hear from any other club who would like to enter this or any of the other Holy Name series, care of 36 Caroline Avenue, phone, HA. 5107.

All clubs who contemplate playing in the various indoor groups of the T.H.L. either at Varsity, Ravina, Royal Canadian, etc., are reminded that season tickets will be ready for distribution to those concerned, at Saturday's meeting. Clubs, however, must make a deposit on account of $25 for their ice privileges before season tickets can be released.

Referees not at present members of the T.H.L. Board, but who have made application to be admitted this year are reminded that the Selection Committee will meet in private room No. 6 at the Royal York Hotel on Saturday afternoon at 1.45, when each applicant must be present in person. These applicants along with all of last year's members of the board must be in attendance at the general meeting on the same day at 3 o'clock.

Cavalry and Highlanders Meet in Garrison League

Tomorrow night's doubleheader in the Toronto Garrison Officers' Indoor Baseball League will be the last until Saturday, Jan. 7. Cavalry meet 48th Highlanders in the opening game, and Machine Gun oppose Artillery in the second game. Forty-eighth have lost three straight games, all against the strongest teams in the league. In this game they are on equal footing and expect to register in the win column and have an outside chance to get into the play-offs. Coach Jay Henderson was disappointed in the manner in which his Cavalry team performed last Saturday. They were away off color in fielding and took a bad slump in hitting. Southam, a southpaw, will perform for 48th, with Hutchinson working for Cavalry.

Machine Gun have three straight wins to their credit, and the way they are going will be hard to beat. They are a hard-hitting team, and Jack Watson, who will do the box work for Artillery, has a big job on his hands to keep Dougall, White, Bolsby, Bonnell and Snyder, the Machine Gun big hitters, out of the hit column. Watson has pitched the last two games for Artillery and has scored an even break. Dick Warneford will pitch for the Machine Gun.

Bank Loop Tripleheader At Varsity Arena Tonight

There should be plenty of action when Imperial Bank and Montreal, league leaders in the Toronto Bankers' Hockey League, clash in the nightcap of the weekly triple-header at Varsity Arena tonight. Dominion and Royal, tailenders in the two groups, meet in the first tussle, and the champion Nova Scotia squad takes on the battling Bank of Commerce team in the second contest.

So far the clashes provided by the puck-chasing tellers have been very even, and there is little to choose between the six teams. Six games have been played, and so close were the tussles that only one was decided by a margin of more than one goal. This state of affairs indicates that there are no weak sisters in the organization and that every game will be hard-fought as the teams engage in a mad scramble for play-off berths.

CHOMA AND O'CONNOR WIN.

Playing handball that bordered on the sensational, "Nick" Choma and Jack O'Connor won the handball doubles championship of Central Y.M.C.A. by beating the defending champions, Jack Gollop and Stanley Currie, in two straight games, 21-8 and 21-9. Choma and O'Connor played steadily throughout the strenuous preliminary rounds. The finals were refereed by Jack Rashkofsky.

LAUREL A.C. ATHLETES COMPETE AGAINST MEN

Unique Dual Meet Scheduled at Broadview "Y" Tonight

A rather unique athletic meet will be held at the Broadview Y.M.C.A. this evening, when a team representing the Laurel Ladies' Athletic Club will oppose the Broadview Y track team in a dual meet. Five events are carded, and in order to make the competition more fair, the girls have been allotted generous handicaps. A special handicap 100 yards dash will be held for the Laurel girls only, with the two girls turning in the best times being awarded Broadview Y track spoons. Assistant Physical Director Ross B. Richardson of Broadview Y announces the following entries and order of events:

60 yards dash, 9.10 p.m.—Grace Rainey, L.L. (7 yards); Thelma Norton, L.L. (7 yards); Roxy Atkins, L.L. (7 yards); Fred Foote, B.Y. (scr.); Herb Moores, B.Y. (2 yards); C. Dilworth, B.Y. (2 yards).

60 yards potato race, 9.25 p.m.—Eleanor Leslie, L.L. (15 yards), v. Bert Wilson, B.Y. (4 yards); Flo Johnson, L.L. (15 yards), v. Herb Moores, B.Y. (4 yards); Grace Rainey, L.L. (10 yards), v. Tom Rose, B.Y. (scr.).

100 yards dash, Laurel Ladies only, 9.35 p.m.—First heat, Roxy Atkins (scr.) v. Thelma Norton, (scr.). Second heat—Flo Johnson (6 yards) v. Maizie Lewis (6 yards). Third heat—Peggy McKee (15 yards) v. Margaret Falconer (12 yards). Fourth heat—Eleanor Leslie (8 yards) v. Lil Thompson (8 yards). Fifth heat—Dallas Creamer (3 yards) v. Grace Rainey (scratch). Sixth heat—Peggy Vint (11 yards).

Running high jump, 10.05 p.m.—Dallas Creamer, L.L. (14 inches); Maizie Lewis, L.L. (14 inches); Roxy Atkins, L.L. (12 inches); Tom Surman, B.Y. (2 inches); How Martin, B.Y. (2 inches); Harold Lawson, B.Y. (scr.).

Standing broad jump, 10.30 p.m.—Eleanor Leslie, L.L. (26 inches); Dallas Creamer, L.L. (25 inches); Thelma Norton, L.L. (24 inches); Jack Hollis, B.Y. (6 inches); How Martin, B.Y. (4 inches); Harold Lawson, B.Y. (scr.).

Club relay, two laps each, 10.45 p.m.—Laurel Ladies A team — Dallas Creamer, Thelma Norton, Grace Rainey, Roxy Atkins. Laurel Ladies' B team—To be announced. Broadview Y, A team—F. Foote, C. Dilworth, H. Lawson, H. Moores. Brondview Y, B team—W. Rocks, F. Cummings, W. Blakely, L. Longman.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

PLAYGROUND LEAGUE.

Intermediate.

Pape	24	Queen A.	14
Elizabeth	30	North Toronto	28
Harbord	39	Strathcona	16

Juvenile.

MacGregor	24	Strathcona	11

Midget.

McCormick	19	Strathcona	16

Bantam.

Park	23	Elizabeth B	11
North Toronto	13	Rose	12
Strathcona	23	Runnymede	12

TORONTO CHURCH LEAGUE.

Intermediate.

Bathurst U.	27	Bible College	15
Scarboro'	2	St. Aidan's	0

Junior.

St. Anne's	27	Epiphany	20

Juvenile.

Nathaniel	32	St. Jude's	29

Midget.

Dovercourt Pres.	55	Epiphany	5
St. Paul's	27	St. Peter's	13
St. John	14	Macedonia	2

Bantam.

Centennial	13	College United	9

Women's Intermediate.

St. Jude's	30	Alerts	20
Woodbine U.	17	Calvary Baptists	13

A.Y.P.A.

St. Jude's	36	St. Barnabas	23

ST. ANDREW HOUSE LEAGUE.

Mohawk	23	Rangers	11
Cardinals	25	Leafs	6

EXHIBITION.

Cornell	40	U. of T.	13

Playground Basketball

A basket within five seconds of the finish gave Elizabeth intermediates a 30 to 28 victory over North Toronto last night in the Playground cage loop. This gives the victors a firm hold on first place in their section. Skanks scored the deciding basket, which incidentally was his only field goal. The teams played a hard, fast game, with the score being tied at the rest interval. Tommy Harrison scored 14 points, while Tutty had 11 to his credit. Gordie Neil and Haynes starred for the losers.

Pape intermediates showed a good form to defeat Queen A., 24 to 14, at Riverdale C.I. They played unselfish basketball, and Stevenson was the outstanding player, with 14 points. "Doc" Stewart and Collins were the shining lights for Queen A.

Strathcona Beaten.

Harbord intermediates had little difficulty in beating Strathcona, 39 to 16, last night at Harbord C.I., for their fourth successive victory. Heller, Moshenberg and Groper worked the ball at close quarters and accounted for most of their team's points. Tedder was prominent for Strathcona.

MacGregor juveniles defeated Strathcona, 24 to 11, at Humberside C.I. Atkins and Neil were effective for the "Macs," while Shusterman was the leading player for Strathcona.

In a close checking game, McCormick midgets downed Strathcona, 19 to 6. The teams were tied at half time, and it was not until a few seconds before halftime that McCormick came through. England and Bennie were the best for the winners, while Schwartzman and Mucci played well for Strathcona.

Dean Is Outstanding.

Strathcona bantams had little difficulty in emerging on top of Runnymede, 23 to 12. Dean was the outstanding player on the floor.

Harbord bantams went on a scoring rampage to beat John Dunn, 36 to 15, for their third straight victory. North Toronto bantams managed to squeeze a 13 to 12 decision over Rose, while Park bantams upset Elizabeth B, 23 to 11, at Jarvis C.I.

CENTRAL HOUSE LEAGUE GAMES.

Tomorrow's games in the Central Y.M.C.A. House Basketball League are: 3.30, Rapid-Grip-Batten Limited and 5.15 Club; 5.30, Young Men "A" and Business Men's Club; 6.15, Don Rowing Club and Eaton Young Men "B"; 6.15, Eaton Young Men "A" and Young Men "B."

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Dec 21/32
Watsons and
Canadian Homestead

A Liberal Show-down

D 20180

A LOCAL Liberal association in Toronto holding an annual dinner afforded Mr. Mackenzie King, parliamentary leader of the Liberal party, an opportunity to speak as to the party's aspirations and prospects. This he no doubt did with more perspicuity than a telegraphed report has conveyed to us. He is more enlightening about his successor in the premiership than as to the intentions of his own heterogeneous group which includes in its membership a solid bloc of nationalists and protectionists, Liberal only in name. It is a pleasure to hear from so convincing a quarter, what we have heard from other sources, that Mr. Bennett really believes in the policies which he urges—in other words, that he is not to be classed as a lawyer pleading to a brief supplied him by the interests from which he takes his color. It is a great deal pleasanter to credit a Canadian statesman with simplicity than with duplicity. That assurance has occasionally led to hopes that Mr. Bennett might come to see things in their true relations. It is hard to believe he does not yet see the egregious folly of his jailer policy of thrusting this Canada of ours into the inner prison of an unprecedented tariff and making its feet fast in the stocks. What, then, are we to make of Mr. King's quotation from Mr. Bennett's recent speech in London when he says that "the "common economic policy" means the strongly imbedded in my being than anything I know, and influences my political life at every point."? If that "common economic policy" means the uncommon and unlimited exclusion of any foreign trade that any monopolizing Canadian interests find competitive, then is there no hope for any ray of economic sense in that quarter, or on the side of the House selected by profiteers to support their system of intestinal parasites, whose study is to devour the body they inhabit. Still, according to Mr. King, the policy which is imbedded in Mr. Bennett's changeless mind is at least capable of enlargement. Instead of wanting to make a self-contained unit of Canada, he now wants to make such a unit of the British empire; surely a magnificent step forward, were it a possible one, which Mr. King thinks it is not. What the former prime minister is greatly afraid of, is that in the negotiations to that minor end there will be commitments that will exclude freer trade with the other nations of the earth. With that dread we deeply sympathize. We place our faith in the five-year limitation on which Mr. Baldwin insisted as between Canada and Great Britain and which should be a general rule for all inter-imperial negotiations. No government is free to bind its successors by irrevocable bonds.

* * *

WE also hail Mr. King's declaration for free trade with all the world. Let him commit his followers to that, many or few. It is the only sign in which he can conquer, the only standard to which he can rally the true Liberals throughout the country.

Mr. King turned a kindlier searchlight on the C. C. F., which means the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. That is a quarter from which he would like co-operation and would probably get a good deal, if his policy were less nebulous. As it is the new body is holding off, on the ground, that cannot be gainsaid by any impartial observer, that both old parties are tied to interests that are inimical to the general well-being. The co-operation Mr. King vainly sought is less likely to be attained now that leading Liberals have resorted to the use of the term Socialist, applied to the Federation as a means of depicting it as a sort of bogey man to frighten off respectable and responsible people. Since the excitable Col. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, has taken to labelling the Federation —and practically all who differ from his view of capitalistic society—as Communists and subversers of Christianity, there is not a great deal of difference in the official attitude of both parties to the new body. What is certain is that the vast inarticulate multitude of sufferers from the prevailing economic paralysis, facing another gloomy winter of discontent, are not going to be frightened by opprobrious tags away from any departure that promises relief.

Commercial Travellers Banquet.

Toast to Canada.

D 20181

The thought which occurred to me when asked to reply to the toast to Canada was ~~the order of things~~ that there had been some mistake in the order of things ~~that~~ and that instead of one whose associations have been largely with the halls of Parliament ~~coming~~ being asked to speak ~~to~~ 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 ~~class~~ part of our citizens which more than another should know Canada, better than all others, 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 ~~callings~~ professions occupations of life. The member of Parliament is not so fortunate in that particular, he is not so constantly or so completely in ~~the stream of life~~ the crowded thoroughfares of life, receiving his impressions from its marts and markets; 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 ~~world comes to his doors~~ Instead of going to its doors, the doors of the world come more or less to him. Men are compelling in his ~~world~~ of reflection the hours in action, he may be more than compensated for in thought. I sometimes think that even as the part of some of our public men, and would be leaders of large bodies of men ~~there~~, there is too much ~~of a desire for action~~ action and too little of thought, time to the consequence of ill-considered acts; too much desire for change, simply because it is change, and

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In this consideration of the ~~direction~~ above towards which a wrong direction of affairs may be ~~brought~~, world action. Indeed I regard this as one of the great dangers of our times. Simply because men and women, ~~in~~ ~~this~~ difficult ~~time~~ might in desperation in their efforts to ~~find~~ earn a living and who he ~~finds~~ needs. ~~They~~ many of them are prepared to ~~commit~~ commit anything to accept anything, to follow anything that promises change, regardless of what the change may be. ~~Let the storm be~~ ~~finished hereafter except finished~~, let the storm be ~~let the storm be~~ ~~rightly~~ ~~except~~ ~~finished~~ ~~hereafter~~ ~~except~~ ~~finished~~ ~~hereafter~~ ~~except~~ ~~finished~~ ~~hereafter

D 20183

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, but if they are true and practical, then I would ask you in the interests of your fellow men not less than in your own interests, in the interests of our country as a whole, to give them further thought and study, and ~~to seek~~ as opportunity offers to seek to further ~~the principles~~ what they may hold ~~contain~~ 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 today 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 twenties, our country was enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Nearly four years ago, a dark shadow began to spread itself over the face of the globe, ~~our country~~ the shadow of world depression. It made itself felt in the falling off of trade with resultant lessening of employment; our country was one of the last to experience the eclipse of prosperity. It was gradual enough, almost imperceptible at the start. For a time only the outer fringes of ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the growing shadow touched our borders. Then the shadow expanded and darkened, and today, the sun of prosperity is all but totally eclipsed and we are experiencing the gloom of depression in fullest measure.

We have been told the present week here, 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

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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 ~~dispute~~ question any of these statements. Let us ~~accept them as they are~~ 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 ~~[illegible]~~ can be made, but accept them as they are. What do they ~~[illegible]~~ 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 fears that 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 on the very minimum necessary to existence ~~of [illegible]~~ subsisting ~~[illegible]~~, and whose minds are already filled with ~~[illegible]~~ terror at what this winter may bring. What about the professional classes, the bachers, preachers, lawyers, physicians. What about you very gentlemen who 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 any more 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 any ~~[illegible]~~ 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 of adversity affects us all.

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The second observation I have to make is that this social problem is ~~first and foremost~~ above all else an industrial problem, and that its ~~[illegible]~~ root causes and consequently its remedies are to be found 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 ~~mechanism of trade, by which industry~~ organization of industry and of trade, which is the hand-maid of industry. It may help to make clear what I have in mind if I seek to define Industry as I understand it. Industry is (take in page 127. (of industry = to many)

.... factors"

The third observation I would make is that so far as ~~[illegible]~~ industry is concerned with production that part of the problem ~~has already been solved~~ presents little in the way of difficulty that part has already been solved. What we have to-day in Canada as elsewhere is not ~~[illegible]~~ privation or starvation through lack of food and clothing and 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 the 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 not merely a temporary solution but a permanent solution. ~~When industry was limited~~ Before the era of

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discovery of the world's surface and resources which began only in the fifteen century with the expedition of Marco Polo and Christopher Columbus, and the era of invention which began only a little over a century ago, the possibility of production were very definitely restricted, with invention and discovery a regime of tools gone may to a regime of machines, and the application of limited human energy to the limitless energy of natural powers in its application to resources that 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 his part, it now remains for man who has been 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 require for the may out only a little in the way of intelligent direction.

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 the determination and direction of industrial policy which have proven so efficient in solving the basic aspect of the problem

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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 ~~fall short~~ ~~of which it expected of them~~ are in fault or inadequate. The examination is not a difficult one. ~~The first question~~ We have only to follow the lines which disclose the evolution of ~~policy~~ 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 ~~are~~ still exist, ~~[illegible]~~ high dignitaries in the Church, land owners, property owners, and those ~~members~~ who own much or little or nothing at all, whether they be ~~[illegible]~~ women or men so long as they are 21 years of age, and not disqualified on grounds that ~~defective or delinquent~~ need not here be mentioned. But it wasn't always thus. ~~[illegible]~~ 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, some in federal affairs. ~~[illegible]~~ When in 1215 the Barons and King John had their encounter at Hunnymede ~~the~~ 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 ~~came~~ ~~Simon de Montfort's [illegible] parliament~~ representative

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Government had its beginnings with the parliament of Simon de Montfort. But the parliament of Simon de Montford 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 - ~~that it is fast~~ despite the serious reversions to a former type from which it has been suffering - is very different from ~~the~~ 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 ~~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 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 ~~that~~ can and will work out the other.

And that brings me to the fifth observation which is that ~~the problem in its essence~~ the solution of the problem of industry will be found in the adoption of similar ~~[illegible]~~ methods ~~to those which~~ 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 of

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industrial policy. That leads me ask who are those who are concerned with industry. ~~First of all [illegible] in these days clearly those~~ 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. ~~The~~ 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 ~~to~~ 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, ~~[illegible]~~ reactions which in one may were inevitable and are easily understood. The other ~~parties~~ contributing parties, exercising their powers in such manner as they could have sought to wrest control of industrial policy from the capital investors and

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transfer it to themselves, organized as the workers, pure & simple, as in some of the Communistic movements; or organized as the State as in some forms of socialism. Industry has become a battleground of rival contending economic interests ~~instead of~~ each seeking for itself a monopoly of control of industrial policy, instead of being as it should be the common ground of ~~common~~ cooperating human interests sharing a joint control of industrial policy. The cure for monopoly of control on the part of one contributing ~~factor~~ 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, & where all parties in interest 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 ~~industrial~~ the services rendered by the contributing parties will soon be effected. Only one thing more is needed and that the hardships of the present may help to ~~[illegible]~~ endue ~~and~~ it is a different and a common motive in the determination of policy.

And that brings me to the sixth (or 7th) 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 have been viewed in the past too largely

[illegible] the [illegible] all contributing factors [illegible] are all in the [illegible] and are [illegible] [illegible] cooperation [illegible] in industrial control [illegible] [illegible]

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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 ~~a means of~~ social service, 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 always dependent for the food that is to nourish our bodies, the ~~clothes~~ garments that are to clothe them, 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 ~~has~~ is regarded as 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 to our problems of unemployment, ~~the~~ and all the other ~~social~~ problems which today 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 still properly ~~organized~~ directed under joint, will recognize and properly care for the incidents affecting human life which are inseparable from its prosecution & development.

[illegible] the [illegible] parties in interest.

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May I take advantage of the presence 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 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 from the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation which has been embodied in a draft bill now before 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-

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appointees of the government merely, but ~~of the~~ representatives as well of other classes who would be representatives 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 of ~~industrial~~ ~~industrial~~ policy ~~and the determination of~~ one or more representatives of ~~the~~ Labour to be selected by themselves from among ~~those of them~~ men in the ranks of Labour, or by the government from a panel to be submitted by Labour, confidence. Then there should be representatives of those interests in the community ~~community~~ most immediately interested in the successful operation of the enterprise, and most vitally affected by railway costs ~~charges~~ and rates. ~~and~~ These too should be selected not by the government itself, but from a panel ~~[illegible]~~ to be selected by ~~[illegible]~~ organizations representatives 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 concernably 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 ~~representative~~ body

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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 ~~[illegible]~~ control of its policies and bring about a harmonizing of interests which would 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 satisfactorily solved. ~~[illegible]~~ The day is past when the State can continue to ~~[illegible]~~ assume more and more in the way of obligation. It has more already than it can properly ~~[illegible]~~ 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 ~~its voice should be~~ it should exercise this ~~[illegible]~~ right, to exercise it ~~as~~ in the form of a monopoly of control of industrial policy is to perpetuate evils from which ~~[illegible]~~ 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 ~~[illegible]~~ consideration and public discussion and has about it ~~[illegible]~~ at least the merit ~~[illegible]~~ of being a constructive suggestion at a time when such are very much in order.

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Commercial Travellers Banquet

Toast to Canada

Dec 16/32.

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 ~~done~~ 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 so, 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 in times of stress and strain it is as well to consider as well 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 w at 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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a most 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, p. 127.)~~

The third observation I would make is that, so far as industry is concerned with <u>production</u>, that part of the problem presents little in the way difficulty. That part <u>has already been solved</u>. What we have to-day in Canada as elsewhere is not privation or starvation through lack of food and clothing and fuel and 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 and fuel 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~~ in order to find 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 which have proven so efficient in solving the basic aspect of the problem

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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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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 Montford 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 wrked 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 formsof 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~~ each 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, 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.

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.

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May I take advantage of the presence 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 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~~ the 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 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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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 a self-government in industry comparable in many of its features to responsible ~~self-government~~ 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 economics 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 only 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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Vol Social Reconstruction FILE WLM KING

Dec 16/1932 Corrected

Mr. King's Mss.

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Commercial Travellers Banquet

Toronto.

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 ~~seem~~ 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 so, 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 in times of stress and strain it is as well to consider as well 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 dependants. 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, p. 127.)~~

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 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 fuel and 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 and fuel 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~~ in order to find the way out.[2]

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 which have proven so efficient in solving the basic aspect of the problem

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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: King's, 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 Montford 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~~ each 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, 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.

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.

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May I take advantage of the presence 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 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~~ the 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, 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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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 ~~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 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. Those later problems are forcing themselves increasingly ~~repeatedly~~ 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 only 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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Read It in the Morning While It Is News

The Globe.

THE WEATHER
Probabilities: Moderate winds; fair and decidedly cold. Sunday: Not quite so cold.
Sun rises at 7.46 a.m. and sets at 4.43 p.m.

VOL. LXXXIX. NUMBER 25,889. TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1932. *Established 1844* 20 PAGES

C.N.R. Yoke Stifles All Possible Profits, States Manion

1,000 Revolutionary Bombs Found in Buenos Aires

Argentine Decree Of Martial Law Expected Today

Plot to Kill High Officials Discovered by Accident

ONE PAPER SUPPRESSED

Radicals Abstain From Pledge of Loyalty to Government

(Associated Press Cable.)

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 16.—Declaring that a seditious movement to overthrow the Federal Administration through a program of terror had been uncovered, the Argentine Government tonight called a meeting of Congress for tomorrow afternoon to declare a state of siege.

Many Arrests Made.

Former Presidents Marcelo T. de Alvear and Hipolito Yrigoyen and Adolfo Guemes, a prominent radical leader, were arrested on Government orders.

The arrests came after 1,000 bombs, allegedly prepared for use in a nation-wide plot by extremists of the Radical Party, had been seized by the police. About thirty others, including former municipal police and army officials, also were arrested.

The Government made public a declaration, that the plan was to kill high officials and seize public buildings. The conspiracy has been frustrated, the announcement said, and the proposed state of siege will be for a short time only in order that means of defense may be completed.

The police closed the National Committee Headquarters of the Radical Party, and also the offices of the Tribuna Libre, the party's official organ. Reasons of public order, it was explained, necessitated these steps.

Scheduled for Friday.

The Government statement said the movement had been scheduled to break out today, and that radical elements in the interior as well as in the Capital, were involved. The statement closed with an appeal to

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The Weather

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Dec. 16.—Pressure is high over Eastern Canada and the greater part of the United States, also over British Columbia and the Mackenzie River Valley, while a trough of low extends from Hudson Bay southwestward across Manitoba to Nebraska, and a shallow depression is centred over the Gulf of Mexico. With the exception of local snowflurries in Saskatchewan, the weather has been fair throughout the Dominion, decidedly cold in Ontario and Quebec, and a little milder in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Forecasts.

Lower Lake Region — Moderate winds; fair and decidedly cold. Sunday — Not quite so cold.

Georgian Bay — Moderate southeast winds; most fair and decidedly cold; local snowflurries. Sunday—Not quite so cold.

Northern Ontario—Mostly fair and decidedly cold; local snowflurries.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valleys—Moderate variable winds; fair and decidedly cold Saturday and most of Sunday.

Northwestern Quebec and Lake St. John—Fair and decidedly cold.

Maritime Provinces — Fresh northwest winds; fair and quite cold Saturday and most of Sunday.

Lake Superior—Fresh to strong southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy and not quite so cold, with light, local snowfalls or flurries.

Kenora and Rainy River, Partly cloudy; not much change in temperature, with light, local snowfalls or flurries.

Manitoba — Northwest winds; partly cloudy and cold; local snowflurries.

Saskatchewan and Alberta—Fair, with somewhat lower temperature.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 22 below-14 below; Aklavik, 14 below-zero; Fort Simpson, 8 below-16; Fort Smith, 8 below-12; Prince Rupert, 32-38; Victoria, 34-42; Vancouver, 32-40; Kamloops, 10-22; Prince George, 18 below-4; Jasper, —8 below; Edmonton, 8-18; Banff, zero-18; Calgary, 8-22; Lethbridge, 1-18; Medicine Hat, 6 below-12; Swift Current, 4 below-16; Battleford, 16 below-24; Prince Albert, 12 below-18; Saskatoon, 24 below-22; Moose Jaw, 1 below-18; Regina, 5 below-15; Brandon, 29 below-9; Winnipeg, 18 below-zero; Kenora, 25 below-; Port Arthur, 18 below-2; Moosonee, 22 below-8 below; Cochrane, 22 below-zero; Huntsville, 21 below-3; Parry Sound, 16 below-2; London, zero-18; Toronto, 2-18; Kingston, 10 below-6; Ottawa, 12 below-2; Montreal, 10 below-4 below; Quebec, 10 below-zero; Saint John, 2-10; Halifax, 12-16; Charlottetown, 10-26.

Local Records.

Temperature: 8 a.m., 4; noon, 13; 2 p.m., 17; 4 p.m., 17; 8 p.m., 9. Mean for day, 10; difference from average, 16 below; maximum, 19; minimum, 7.

Velocity and direction of wind: 8 a.m., 8 miles north; noon, 8 miles northeast; 2 p.m., 4 miles northeast.

Barometer readings: 8 a.m., 30.13; noon, 30.19; 8 p.m., 30.21.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Deutschland	New York	Hamburg
Conte Grande	New York	Naples
Pres. Harding	New York	Hamburg
Pres. Roosevelt	Hamburg	New York
Paris	Havre	New York
De Grasse	Havre	New York
Berlin	Galway	New York
Majestic	Southampton	New York
Stavangerfjord	Bergen	New York
Excalibur		

Dog Makes Error

(Associated Press Despatch.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16. — You can't come down this way, challenged the bulldog that had whipped about everything on his street, so he sailed right into the elephant. He bit and clawed the big pachyderm's hind leg, and made an awful ado about it. The elephant's eyes twinkled as he glanced back — a perfect picture of puzzled amusement. Then he lifted a foot ever so slightly, booted the dog high in the air, and went right on gathering peanuts en route to the circus winter quarters.

11 ADDED CHARGES STYLED BY STUBBS ABSURD AND STUPID

But Manitoba Judge Is Thankful "Showdown" Is Coming

OLD INCIDENTS EXHUMED

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Winnipeg, Dec. 16.—Notified today of eleven new charges to be laid against him at the inquiry into his conduct on the Bench which opens here next month, Judge L. St. G. Stubbs, in a statement, characterized the complaints as "absurd and stupid."

Stating that a "showdown will put an end to the official persecution to which I have been subjected for some years," his Honor declared that "malice was displayed in the preparation of these charges of alleged judicial misconduct."

The Commission that will inquire into the charges will be presided over by Mr. Justice Frank Ford of the Supreme Court of Alberta and will begin on Jan. 11 next.

The complaints deal with Judge Stubbs's behavior in connection with the McDonald will case, his letters and statements to the press, booklets published by him, and his conduct as a Judge in County and Surrogate Courts. The charges are set forth as follows:

1. That in a speech at a public gathering in the Walker Theatre, Feb. 13, 1930, he made certain statements regarding the Court of Appeal of Manitoba and some of the Judges thereof which were wholly unwarranted and seriously reflected upon the probity and integrity of the Court of Appeal.

2. That he published on Feb. 8, 1930, a booklet entitled, "The McDonald

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

Argentine Wheat Reaching Market Hammers Prices

Winnipeg Experiences Four-Cent Recession With Partial Recovery

NERVOUS AT LIVERPOOL

Chicago Market Responds "Sympathetically" to Situation

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

WINNIPEG, Dec. 16. — For the fourth time within a week, wheat prices today plumbed new low levels. Carried away by a steady rush of distress selling which struck the market at mid-session, No. 1 Northern wheat sold at the lowest price in the history of grain marketing on this continent when it sold at 38 cents. The decline represented a break of four cents a bushel.

"Stop-Loss" Orders.

Shortly before noon the December future was sent spinning. Successive declines during recent sessions had piled up a heavy volume of "stop-loss" selling orders. These were touched off early in the session on initial dealings. As these tumbled into the pit wheat prices gave way before the pressure.

Buyers who contemplated the buying side were thoroughly discouraged by the market weakness at Liverpool. In addition the huge movement of competitive Argentine wheat in foreign markets and the bearish United States crop report gave strength to the scaling down of values here.

Chicago sympathetically responded to the drop here. At the height of the movement May delivery in the market to the south was selling 3¾ cents a bushel below the opening quotation. The December future dropped to 38 cents, only eight cents higher than the record low established more than 350 years ago. A late rally brought prices back to 2½ cents of the high points.

Wheat men of the prairies again bore their loss stoically. Many who had contracted loans on elevator-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

Tooth Decay Halted By Dietary Method Expert Intimates

Not Prevention Only, But Strengthening of Walls of Tooth Cavities Among Children Receiving Treatment, It Is Said by Dr. R. G. Agnew

TESTS COMPLETED, IS EXPLANATION

Repair of decayed teeth by minor additions to diet was the possibility held out to humanity last night by Dr. R. Gordon Agnew, dental researcher and missionary to China, whose investigations on tooth decay have recently attracted world-wide attention. Dr. Agnew was speaking at a dinner in Burwash Hall. The gathering was in honor of the dentist and his wife, who are about to resume their duties in China. It was while he was telling of his scientific work in the East and the West that the new development was revealed.

The dentist said: "We have had 350 children under observation in four different schools in this vicinity. We have completed the tests in which vitamin D—the sunshine an cod-liver-oil vitamin—was added to a diet ordinarily considered sufficient.

"We see a decided trend toward lessened occurrence of tooth damage. We observe the arrest of cavities in existence when the experiments started.

"Now we recognize a strengthening of the walls of cavities in the teeth of children receiving the augmented diets."

Some 200 of those prominent in dental, Church and university circles attended the event. The official hosts were the Board of Regents of Victoria University and the Board of Governors of West China Union University.

Among those at head tables, in addition to the speakers, were: Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto; Principal Brown and Principal Davidson of Victoria University; Rev. Henry Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, father and mother of Mrs. Agnew; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Agnew, parents of Dr. Agnew; Sir Robert Falconer, former President of the university, and Hon. N. W. Rowell.

Sir Joseph Flavelle presided.

U.S. NOTE TO FRANCE OFFERS NEW HOPE FOR EARLY CABINET

Paul-Boncour May Form Ministry—Congress Invites Discussion

HERRIOT IS CONSULTED

(Associated Press Cable.)

Paris, Dec. 16.—Joseph Paul-Boncour has undertaken the task in which Camille Chautemps failed—to give France a Government likely to find the best solution to the war-debt problem

Late tonight he accompanied retiring Premier Edouard Herriot to Elysee Palace, where the latest information on Washington's attitude toward the debts, cabled by Ambassador Paul Claudel, was shown to President Albert LeBrun.

It was said in official circles the Ambassador's cablegram indicated that Washington, to which was submitted the Chamber of Deputies' resolution against making the Dec. 15 debt payment, was willing to continue negotiations on the subject, although the due date is passed. So far as is known, no mention was made of the United States attitude toward a general debt conference.

After an hour's talk with M. LeBrun, M. Paul-Boncour left for home, announcing that he would communicate with his friends, notably M. Chautemps, in the morning, and then give the President his decision. He added that he would begin the customary call and consultations only if he definitely decided to form a Cabinet.

M. Paul-Boncour being attached to no party, commentators in the Chamber lobbies thought he would have a good chance to succeed, though the negotiations might be long.

M. Herriot spent about half an hour at Elysee Palace with the President.

Both Sides Object

(Associated Press Cable.)

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 16. — Attempts to solve the Sino-Japanese problem may be postponed until after Christmas because Japan and China showed hostility today toward a plan for conciliating the Manchurian dispute. Japan does not want the provisional text of the resolution discussed in the absence of Sir John Simon of Britain, and China dislikes having the discussions continue in the absence of Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakian delegate, and Salvador Madriga of Spain.

TRAVELLER SHOT; JEWELRY STOLEN AFTER FIGHT IN CAR

Battling With Robbers in Lindsay, John Fairbairn Wounded

STRANGERS OFFER RIDE

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Lindsay, Dec. 16.—Battling with robbers in a motor car, John Fairbairn, a jewelry traveller, representing the H. Rose Company of Toronto, was shot in the right shoulder tonight.

Fairbairn made a business call in the East Ward, and on his way to his boarding-house was intercepted by two men in a roadster on Queen Street, who offered to drive him up town. He was carrying a jewelry case valued at $1,000. The two strangers drove south on Lindsay Street, and when approaching the bridge over the Scugog, attacked Fairbairn. The three men struggled in the car until Fairbairn was thrown out. He continued the battle with his assailants until finally one of the men drew a revolver and shot Fairbairn in the right shoulder. They then entered the car and drove south with the jewelry case. Fairbairn, weakened by the attack as well as the wound, lay on the highway waving his hands to attract the attention of passing motorists. He was finally picked up and rushed to the Ross Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Collison was summoned to attend the injured man, and the local and Provincial police were at the scene of the shooting quickly. Provincial Officer Joseph Nelson later interviewed Fairbairn, who, he says, gave him the information as above narrated Fairbairn stated that the two men were of dark complexion one having a dark moustache. It was announced by the hospital authorities that Fairbairn's injuries are not serious.

The police promptly notified nearby centres to be on the lookout for a roadster containing two men. Fairbairn, while in Lindsay, boarded at the home of William Herlihey. His home is in Lloydminster, Sask., but he had been living in Peterboro' for several months.

Labrador's Gold May Start Rush Big as Klondike

Newfoundland Ministers Are Confident of Magnitude of New Find

OPENED TO PROSPECTORS

Field Near Canadian Border Awaits Development

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Truro, N.S., Dec. 16.—A gold-rush in Labrador equal to the Klondike is foreseen by Newfoundland Government officials who have been here for several days "on a private business mission."

The path of prospectors is paved by a recent announcement of the Newfoundland Government that Labrador will be open to them after Jan. 1, 1933.

An initial fee of $1,000 will be charged on each claim of 100 square miles.

J. Lewis, member of the Newfoundland Legislature, said the recent discovery of gold in Labrador near the Canadian border moved the Government to admit prospectors.

He said the ore showed high gold content per ton, and an influx of miners from Newfoundland, United States and Canada was expected.

Mr. Lewis accompanied Hon. W. J. Walsh, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, who left today for Montreal. While Mr. Walsh was said to have come to Truro on private business, it is understood his visit to Montreal will have something to do with Labrador gold. His aides intimated that an important announcement might be made following the trip.

The conference here was attended by Mr. Van Dye of New York, and Mr. Irish of Portland, Maine, understood to represent pulp interests.

SHARPE IN KNOW TOO FIRM'S ACCOUNTANT TELLS COMMISSION

Knowledge of Trust Shortages Shared by Four, He Charges

OUT WHEN BANK CALLED

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Winnipeg, Dec. 16.—A serious-looking little man, who frequently was forced to remain away from the office of Machray & Sharpe until after the bank had closed to avoid explanations of overdrafts in the account, today told a Board of Inquiry of the complicated transactions leading up to the bankruptcy of the investment company.

Accountant for many years in the defunct firm, which now shows a deficit in its trust accounts of $2,000,000, James Kerr told the Commission investigating $1,000,000 loss in university endowments, that John A. Machray; his partner, Fred J. Sharpe; the chief accountant (the late R. H. Shanks) and himself all were aware of shortages in the company's trust accounts in 1924.

Witness said he learned of $500,000 shortage in the accounts when Shanks was leaving for a vacation. At that time he also learned of a system of "dummy" mortgages and securities, regarding which he continued to send annual statements to the client owners.

Debt Cancellation Of Sum Due Canada Not Whole Solution

Dominion Will Have to Assume Part of Railway's Liabilities to Public, He Tells Commercial Travellers—Non-Political Gathering Hears Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Urge New Method of Control of Industry Be Exemplified in Proposed Board for National Lines

RAILWAY PROBLEM IS UNDER REVIEW

ONTARIO PREMIER AMONG AUDIENCE

Hon. Dr. Robert J. Manion, Minister of Railways, speaking to the Commercial Travellers' Association last night, endeavored to correct what he declared had come to be a misapprehension among the public, that with financial reorganization the Canadian National Railways could be made to pay its way and jobs be given back to the unemployed workingmen.

Only Possible Revision.

No revision of financial structure, he said, would enable the system to pay its way unless the Government of Canada wiped out the whole debt due it from the railway and, in addition, assumed a part of the railway's liabilities to the public.

"I submit," said Dr. Manion, "that the worst has passed, not only in Canada, but throughout the world. I think there are many signs that that statement is true; that we have really begun on the upward trend, though it may take us some time to reach the position which we would like to reach."

On the C.N.R. problem he said that interest on the debt to the public amounted to $58,000,000 yearly, and had to be paid by either the railway or the Government. This year the railway would earn about $10,000,000 more than operating expenses. This would leave $48,000,000 to be paid by the people in taxation.

Bookkeeping Changes.

"In view of these facts," said Mr. Manion, "it is obvious that by no rearrangement of the financial affairs of the Canadian National Railways can you do other than merely change the bookkeeping entries, unless the people of Canada are ready to pay permanently out of their own pockets tens of millions of dollars of interest on bonds which have been sold by the Canadian National, and in a large extent guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada."

During times of depression, said the Minister, industry took care of its plants and machinery, but the human element, the employees, were left to the care of the State or their own resources. The human element was of more importance than the mechanical and some plan had to be worked out to correct this injustice. Solution of this problem was not the obligation of the State alone. Industrial leaders owed it to themselves and the country to give serious thought to it.

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.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

HARDSHIP SUFFERED IN FLOODED HOMES

River Blocked by Ice Rises Steadily South of Peterboro'

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Peterboro', Dec. 16.—Ice cakes packed in a great jam that all but fills the river bed are damming back the swollen waters of the Otonabee River, creating a flood which during the last four days has inundated hundreds of acres of farm lands in North Monaghan, South Monaghan and Otonabee Townships.

The flood waters have swept away wharves, fences and other movable objects. Pouring into the cellars of homes neighboring the river, just south of the city, fires have been extinguished for several days, and in the zero temperature that prevailed last night several families suffered real misery. In these flooded homes today families hovered about kerosene stoves and small electric heaters in an attempt to keep warm, while the water rose steadily in their cellars. The ice jam stretches across the river at Kent's Creek, about seventeen miles south of Peterboro. John Coward, whose farmhouse stands on a hill just above this point, said today that the jam was more than 200 yards in depth and rises three to four feet above the level of the surface of the river.

BOY'S ALE POISONED BY HIS OWN BROTHER SAY QUEBEC POLICE

"Only Wanted to Make Him Sick," Is Alleged Confession

JURY ASSESSES BLAME

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Notre Dame de Ham, Que., Dec. 16. —Declared criminally responsible by a Coroner's jury for the death of his 20-year-old brother Donat, Emile Sevigny, 18, was tonight held pending the laying of a formal charge against him.

Reading by Detective Haney of the Provincial Police of a confession in which Emile admitted putting poison in his brother's ale because he "only wanted to make him sick" was the main feature of the inquest, witnessed by virtually every resident of this tiny community, braving subzero weather to fill the Town Hall.

Jealousy over his brother's ownership of a horse and wagon led to his use of poison, Emile's confession as read by police stated. He mixed paris green with his brother's drink during a party they both attended here, the document showed.

STOVE-STANDER.

Ottawa, Dec. 16. — The next time Ernest Levesque does the fireman act he will put on his shoes. He awakened today to find stovepipes overheated, and, in his haste, forgot his shoes. He climbed above the stove, slipped, fell feet-downward on its glowing top. Result: Burned feet and a New Year's resolution.

Policeman Is Killed By Armed Robbers; Two More May Die

Officers Greeted With Machine-Gun Fire as Bandits Leave Minneapolis Bank With $20,000 Cash—Peddler Is Slain for Slowing Car

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 16. — A policeman was killed and two other persons critically wounded today by bandits who held up the Third Northwestern National Bank and escaped with approximately $20,000 in cash and $16,000 in securities.

Six patrons and ten employees were in the bank, located in a small neighboring community two miles from the St. Paul municipal limits. When the bandits entered an employee pressed a burglar-alarm button connected with Police Headquarters, as customers and workers were lined up.

Police broadcast an alarm. Patrolmen Ira L. Evans and Leo R. Gorski, cruising near by in a police car, hurried to the bank. They arrived just as three bandits rushed out, their arms filled with bundles of loot.

A fourth bandit, armed with a machine gun, opened fire as the police car drew up. Evans fell with more than twenty wounds. He died before reaching hospital. Gorski received at least five wounds. Physicians said he had only a slight chance of recovery.

The bandits drove to Como Park, St. Paul. Several of them had entered another automobile when Axel Erickson and Arthur Zachman, who were peddling Christmas wreaths, came along. Erickson slowed down his car, and again the machine gun went into action.

This time Erickson slumped forward. Physicians said he was not expected to live.

Police of both Minneapolis and St. Paul surrounded the park soon after, but the bandits were believed to have sped away to a residential section of St. Paul.

Like Fishy Bread?

(Associated Press Despatch.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. — Cod-liver-oil bread and cod-liver-oil milk, two new health foods, products of ten years' research at Columbia University, were described in detail tonight for the first time, at a meeting of the American Institute of Chemists. The foods are made by adding, to bread or milk, a few drops of the vital essence of the fish oil, its vitamin D, sometimes called its bottled sunshine.

Cancer Toll a Disgrace, Robb Tells Rotarians

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 16.—"When death takes place from diphtheria some one should stand trial for manslaughter," said Hon. J. M. Robb, Minister of Health for Ontario, in an address to the Rotary Club tonight. He dealt principally with cancer. Mr. Robb said 3,737 deaths from cancer in Ontario in 1932 was a disgrace and 2,000 of them should not have occurred. He outlined the Ontario Government's plan to establish cancer clinics.

Bennett Subpoena Extended, Harpell's Counsel Complains

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Montreal, Dec. 16.—The Council of the Province of Montreal has passed a resolution referring to the Attorney-General a complaint made by Calixte Courtois, counsel for J. J. Harpell in the Taschereau-Harpell libel case, to the effect that the subpoena calling Premier Minister Bennett to testify in that case had been added to, it was announced today by Mr. Cormier.

Wolf-Pack Chases Musher, Scared Dogs Leap Crevice, Outpace Horde to Refuge

Trapper and Team Make Cabin First, So Hungry Beasts Squat in Howling Circle for Night-Long Siege — Abnormal Snow and Cold Spur Grey Raiders to Attack Humans

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

The Pas, Dec. 16.—Timber wolves, travelling in large packs in search of food, made scarce by the early winter and abnormal snowfall, are on the trail of humans in the North country.

Barney Goodman, a Northern trapper, returning to his cabin from the trap lines, had a narrow escape from death Thursday, luck and a fleet team of huskies saving his life.

At dusk, Goodman was mushing over Simon House Lake, near Cranberry Portage, Man., when a pack of fifteen wolves picked up his trail, and soon were in howling pursuit of man and dogs. Over miles of frozen lake, snow-drifted and wind-swept, the chase continued.

Finally, the trapper's dogs jumped a strip of water, probably the only one on the lake, caused by an ice crack, and outdistanced the Northern prowlers. Afraid of the open water, the wolves circled it, and by the time they made the detour Goodman and his dogs were safely in the cabin.

Until dawn the wolves bayed and howled outside the cabin, circling a path in the deep snow about the tiny building. At daylight the trapper fired several shots from his rifle, and the pack retreated.

Duty Values Cancelled On Onions and Shallots

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, has ordered cancellation of the duty valuations placed against imported green onions and shallots. The order becomes effective Dec. 19. When the Canadian crop came on the market in May, the department fixed valuations for duty purposes against imported vegetables. Now that the Canadian crop is off the market, the duty valuations are removed.

Zero Weather Spans Dominion, 40 Below in Northern Ontario

Stretching from Alberta to Quebec, Canada was in the grip of frigid temperatures yesterday, ranging from the forty below zero registered at White River, Ont., to the comparatively balmy eight above at Calgary, with no relief promised until Sunday when "not quite so cold" is the weatherman's best offer.

Only the Eastern and Western extremities of the country escaped zero or subzero readings. Temperatures at Victoria, Prince Rupert and Vancouver on the Pacific Coast, ranged from 32 to 42, and on the Atlantic Coast, Halifax and Charlottetown had temperatures of from 10 to 16 above zero.

Considerable hardship was caused in Ontario by the cold snap, especially at Peterboro', where the flooded country in the valley of the Otonabee River froze solid. Residents whose cellars were flooded were unable to heat their homes with their furnaces, and suffered from the severe weather.

Ferries plying from Windsor to Detroit were delayed, the usual ten-minute trip occupying an hour, as the first ferryboats of the day had to break ice formed in three-below weather. The Pine Island to St. Joseph Island ferry, near Sault Ste. Marie, was reported frozen in the ice after completing three trips Thursday.

Highways that in some parts of the country were like toboggan slides brought grief to many motorists as their cars slid uncontrollably to the ditch. Heavy snow accompanied the temperature drop, and motor travel at many points became impossible.

What Is to Happen Next?

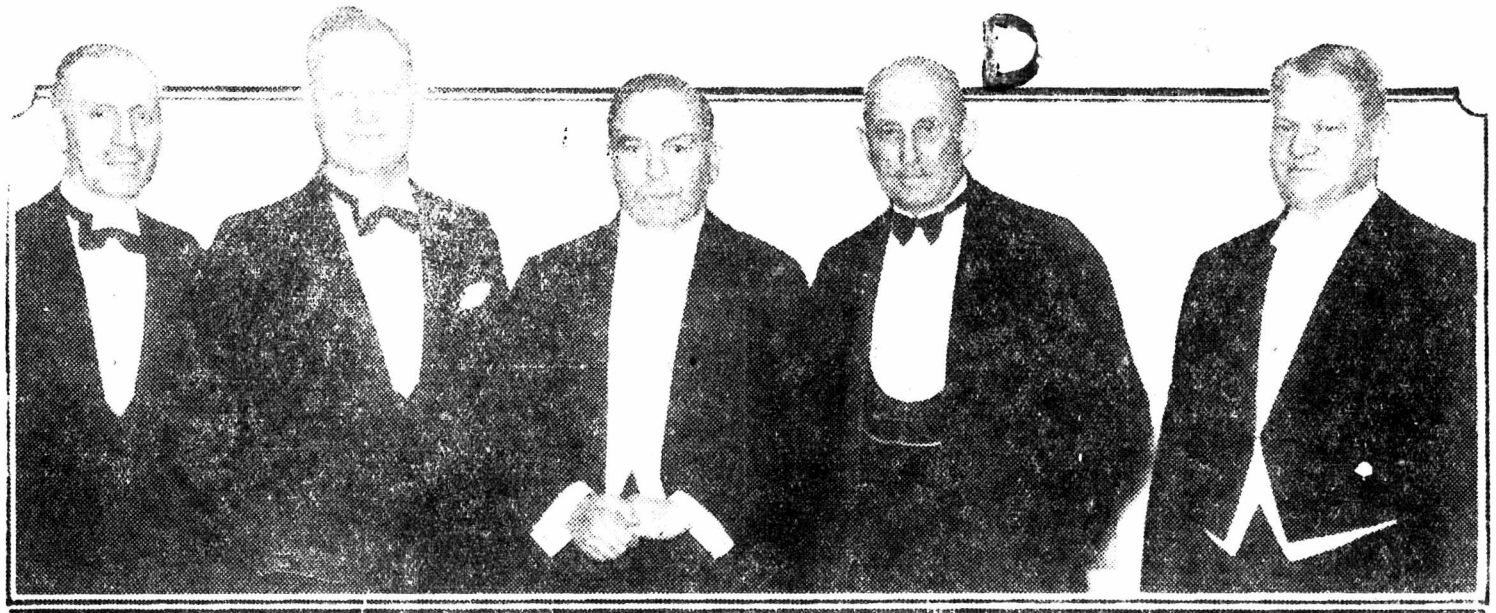
It would seem almost impossible to explain how the lawyer Hedglin could have met with foul play on the yacht Crusader when sane witnesses were so absolutely convinced that he was seen leaving the yacht and taking a taxi at a time considerably later than that at which Lieutenant Valcour, the detective, believes that something serious happened to him.

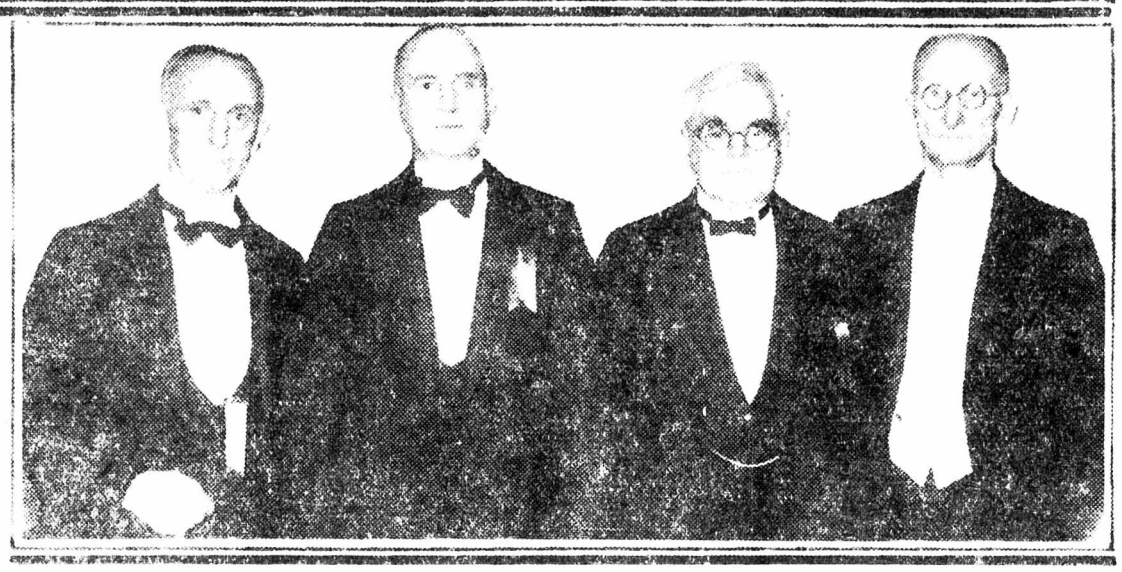
Can you guess just what did happen to Hedglin? Or reasonably explain how he could be seen in a taxi after he was supposed to have met with foul play?

We may tell you that there is a surprise coming for you very soon in succeeding instalments of The Globe's serial, "MURDER ON THE YACHT," by Rufus King, and you'll not be disappointed in the genuine thrill it will give you.

The serial runs daily in The Globe, in generous instalments, with a summary of previous chapters with each new instalment.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS HEAR PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN





The annual banquet of the Commercial Travellers' Association was held last night in the Royal York and a great gathering of the "knights of the grip" was present to hear speeches from various distinguished public men. Illustrations above show: Top, left to right: Mayor W. J. Stewart; Hon. R. J. Manion, Federal Minister of Railways and Canals; Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the chief speaker of the evening; Hon. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario; and John R. MacNicol, M.P. Below are officers of the association for the year 1933, all from Toronto. They are, from left to right: Arthur Gynn, Second Vice-President; D. R. McKenzie, First Vice-President; George Campbell, President; and Ben Selby, who retires from the office of President at the close of the present year.

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Ottawa Citizen

Mackenzie King Urges Trusteeship To Control C.N.R.

Membership Would Include Representatives of Labor, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, tonight advocated creation of a trusteeship for control of the Canadian National Railways with a membership selected from labor, agriculture, industry and commerce. Mr. King was speaking to the annual banquet of the Commercial Travellers' Association.

Present "monopoly" of control by capitalist investors was responsible for the present social unrest, the Liberal leader said. The former Prime Minister spoke to a non-political gathering with Premier George S. Henry and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, seated at the head table on different sides of the chairman, and Hon. R. J. Manion, Dominion Minister of Railways, seated similarly with Mr. King.

Continuing his conception of "joint" control of railways and industry as opposed to "single" control, Mr. King said Socialism and Communism constituted the opposite extreme to present conditions. They also desired a monopoly of control, he said, and in his view they, like capital, were going to have to surrender the idea of "monopoly."

"Until very recent times, the direction of industrial policy has been almost completely in the control of one contributing factor, namely, the capital investors, or their representatives," said Mr. King. "They have had a monopoly of control and have used it too exclusively to their own advantage.

"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," continued the Liberal leader. "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 in 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," said Mr. King.

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Toronto Star

INDUSTRY AS SOCIAL SERVICE NOT MERE SOURCE OF WEALTH

Hon. Mackenzie King Suggests End of Capitalistic Control of Railways

MANION'S 4-HR. DAY

Enlargement of the proposed board of trustees to control the operations of the Canadian National Railways in order that provision may be made for representation on the board of all classes and interests, selected by themselves and r ɔt mere appointees of the government, was the suggestion made by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King speaking at a banquet of the Commercial Travellers' association in the Royal York hotel last night celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the organization.

"Wouldn't the feeling be that the railroads are not in the hands of a group of politicians but in the hands of those who are vitally interested in their successful operation?" asked Mr. King. "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. In a way that may be perpetuating what is most objectionable in the 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 capitalistic investors.

Applause for King

Last night was the second triumph for Mr. King in Toronto within two days. From many parts of Canada came "gentlemen of the grip" to attend the banquet who gave the Liberal leader succeeding rounds of applause as he rose to respond to the toast to Canada proposed by John R. MacNichol, M.P. They were also generous with their applause for Hon. R. J. Manion, minister of railways and canals, who responded to the toast to transportation proposed by D. R. McKenzie, first vice-president-elect of the association.

Mr. King said he would handle the unemployment problem in the same manner as the railroads. "It is a national problem," he stated, "too vast and complicated for any single department of the government to deal with and too important to be left to the varied policies of provincial governments and municipalities. Just as in the war there was a national committee representative of all classes in the community, so, too, to-day we should have a national committee composed of those organizations which have to do with social welfare and unemployment relief.

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Mr. King dealt with the human aspects of the problems of industry. Efforts to keep control of industry within a single group were responsible more than anything else for the present widespread unrest.

Capital in Control

"The solution of the problem of industry will be found in the adoption of similar methods to those followed in the determination of a national policy, namely, affording to all who are concerned with industry a voice, through representation, in the determination of an industrial policy," Mr. King said. "Until very recent times the direction of industrial policy has been almost completely in the control of one contributing factor, the capital investors or their representatives. They have had a monopoly of control and have exercised it to their advantage."

"Industry has become a battle ground for rival contending economic interests," continued Mr. King," each seeking for itself a monopoly of control of industrial policy, instead of being as it should be a common ground of co-operating human interests, sharing a joint control of industrial policy.

"Capitalism, Communism and Socialism, in so far as they all each seek a monopoly of control of industrial policy, are all alike in the wrong and I believe are alike doomed. We must come to have an entirely different conception of industry than has existed in the past. Industry has been viewed too largely as a means for the acquisition of wealth, a source of personal gain. Henceforth it must be viewed in its true light, as being in the nature of social service of the highest order.

False Notion, Says Manion

"There is a notion abroad that if the financial structure of the C.N.R. was properly rearranged the railroad would be in a position to operate profitabl," said Dr. Manion. "That is a false notion. The capital debt of the C.N.R. is $2,600,000,000, a little more than the national debt of this country. It is made up of two distinct halves, that owing to the Dominion of Canada and the other owing to the investing public of the United States and England.

"Not one cent of it has been paid back and my submission is that it will never be paid back," argued Mr. Manion, referring to that portion owing to the Dominion of Canada. "If it were wiped out it would not make the slightest difference, it would simplify bookkeeping and that is all.

"The other portion has an annual interest charge of $58,000,000. That must be paid unless the C.N.R. or the government through the C.N.R. repudiates its debts.

"It is estimated there are 30,000,000 men in the world without employment, while on the other hand we have full granaries and idle factories and as yet we have not been able to work out a scheme whereby we can bring these together. At the present time on this continent we could have a higher standard of living if we had four-hour days and four-day weeks if all these people were put to work."

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The Partners in Industry

Disregarding certain political provocations from Hon. Dr. Manion, who preceded him and who made a most interesting speech, Mr. Mackenzie King on Friday night at the Commercial Travellers' banquet made a speech which those who heard it, either in the banquet hall or over the radio, must consider an important contribution to the thought of the time. The second half of it should be published in pamphlet form for general distribution throughout Canada and in other countries.

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Mr. King described the eclipse of the sun —how a darkness crept slowly over the face of it, how all people stood still to observe it, how as it grew more complete all people viewed it through smoked glasses, darkness nearly came, and finally the obstruction moved gradually off as slowly as it had come, until it was gone and the glory of the sun bathed the earth anew. The depression is much the same. All are looking at it through smoked glasses, looking at little else, but, not yet, sooner or later, the new light will begin to come, until all is well again.

This was not given as a parallel but as an encouragement. In the present case mankind made the trouble and must mend it. We are in a depression and should know its causes and remedy them. Something is wrong and we must know what it is. Mr. King, as he has so well shown in his book on humanity and industry, but with a new clarity of statement which present conditions enable him to use, described how capital is in the control of industry, although industry depends for its life on capital, labor and management. Things have gone wrong under the monopoly of capital, so the Communist purposes to set up a monopoly of labor and Socialism proposes to set up a monopoly on the part of state officialdom. The remedy, said the Liberal leader, for a monopoly that has failed is not the substitution for it of another monopoly that will fail also, but the abolition of monopoly in control of industry and the setting up of joint control of each of these parties which are all equally essential to the success of industry.

It is not going to be as easy to-day as it might have been a generation ago to bring into effect the remedy Mr. King proposes. Not so long ago capital and management were largely one. The owner of a mill managed it in person. As success came there arose the captain of industry who operated greater mills and more than one. His success attracted the eye of the capitalist who knew nothing of manufacturing but all about capital—a financier pure and simple, a dealer in money and credits, a man whose tool is a lead pencil with which to work out calculations.

If labor and management had to deal with invested capital and property owned, the case would not be so difficult, but with industry owned as it is to-day by investors who have never seen the mill or the factory nor any of its products, except dividend cheques, the case is much more complicated.

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