START

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADA

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

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

2/12/1968 DATE

REDUCTION 15

OPERATOR
OPERATEUR

EXPOSURE
EXPOSITION 76

ARC-178(1/66)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

R042
-119-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS

Series 6

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151557

May 25, 1945.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

I am sorry indeed you had to go to the trouble of telegraphing. I had already written you the day before your telegram was sent and no doubt you have received this.

May add that I have a letter this morning from Mr. Bracken's secretary, in which he expresses real gratitude on receipt of copies of your address and is going to use them for the arming and better information of candidates throughout the country.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151558

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

June 12, 1945

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Senator Meighen:

As you know, I have followed the political situation in Canada in recent weeks with intense interest.

I shall be very glad to have your summary of the situation. On balance the results of the Ontario and Dominion elections should be substantially encouraging to the leaders of your party, even though you did not achieve yesterday the complete overthrow of your opponents.

With kindest regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH:Z

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151559

June 13, 1945.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

I am very glad indeed to answer as best I can your letter of 12th.

Needless to say, the result in Ontario was entirely satisfactory. I was probably closer in my estimate of the verdict than I ever was before in my life.

In the Dominion it was not so satisfactory by any means. The French, of course, voted against the Conservative Party, as was expected, and with all the unanimity possible. True, there were Independents and such like elected, but they will all be against us. This applies not only to Quebec but to Northern Ontrio and other more or less French-Canadian sections of this country.

The business element of Canada, whose sympathies were definitely with the Conservative Party, scuttled to cover in quite substantial numbers, thinking that a vote for King was more likely to result in a sure defeat for the C. C. F. than a vote for the Conservative Party, which, before the election, had so small a number in the house--only forty. This conduct those who are at all capable of an intelligent appraisement will now know to have been stupid.

What we have is a Govenment more entirely in the grip of the French-Canadian members of the House, and those elected from more or less French-Canadian constituencies, than ever in our history--indeed, King is himself now a prisoner in their hands. This makes little difference to him, because he has always contrived to do what they want, such being in his own interests. He now will have to do so--but he would anyway.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151560

We are going to have very unstable Government. King will depend on a rag-tail end of the French-Canadian membership, plus the C. C. F. Nothing could be much worse than this.

The Conservatives now have sixty-six elected on the civilian vote. There are no less than sixty-five seats that are capable of being changed by the soldier vote. I would not think more than ten would be changed, and, of course, it may be less than that number. That there will be some change there is no question,-and in favour of the Conservative Party. If it had been possible to get anything like a full soldier vote, King would probably be defeated yet. It was not possible.

I should not be surprised to see another election within a couple of years. But whether it comes or not, we have just about as bad a situation as could be imagined.

While writing, I may say that I intend to be in New York on the 10th and 11th of next month. I am going to the Celanese meeting on the 10th and am waiting over to the 11th to attend the Luncheon being given in honour of Mr. D. C. Coleman.

With all kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151561

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

June 15, 1945

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Senator Meighen:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of June 13th with its brilliant but sombre analysis of the results of the recent Canadian election.

Although as an American I cannot express any opinion publicly about Canadian politics, you know where my sympathies lie. I have always felt that honest understanding and self-respecting friendship between the British Empire and the United States would be more surely advanced by the Conservatives in Canada than by their Liberal opponents. Indeed I am well aware that many of the people around Mr. King have played consciously and unconsciously into the hands of the most vicious anti-British elements in this country. I don't mean only the French-Canadians.

Mrs. Hunt and I are delighted to know that you will be in New York on July 10th and 11th. Would you give us the great pleasure and honor of having dinner with us on July 10th. If Mr. Coleman will be in town on that day, we shall try to have him present also as well as others.

With warmest regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH:MLZ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151562

June 20, 1945.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

I am very pleased to have your kind letter of 15th. Yes, it will be delightful for me to have dinner with you on July 10th. Do not know whether Mr. Coleman will be down until the next morning or not, but the Newcomen Society in New York will probably have advice.

In Canada the Roman Catholic vote went entirely Liberal. I think I mentioned that in my previous letter. The other major factor in the campaign was a gentleman called Winston Churchill. Hisrepeated encomiums on Mr.King and his Government made the major attack, which otherwise was so powerful and unanswerable, utterly futile.

I am enclosing an address delivered by the Hon. Earl Rowe, which I think you will enjoy.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151563

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

June 28, 1945

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Senator Meighen:

I am sending you herewith a copy of the proposed Federal Industrial Relations Act which has been prepared by a committee of which I am a member.

This draft was introduced into the United States Senate last week, and has created quite a rumpus throughout the country. As might be expected, it is being opposed by labor leaders who have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo.

Much of the proposed Act would not be applicable to the Canadian labor situation, but there may be a few features of it which will interest you.

With kindest regards, I am

Faithfully yours

LH:Z
Enclosure

Lawrence Hunt.

P.S. We are delighted that you can have dinner with us on July 10th.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151564

June 30, 1945.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Thanks ever so much for sending me the draft of the proposed Federal Industrial Relations Act. I will study this carefully.

Have finished the book you sent me—"A Texan in England." After reading the introduction, the literary style of which I did not like, I was very apprehensive that the book would not please me at all. The very contrary proved to be the case: I enjoyed it immensely. In fact, have rarely had a book that I could stay awake on later.

I am very grateful to Mrs. Hunt and yourself for so kindly sending me this volume.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151565

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

VIA AIR MAIL

July 2, 1945

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Senator Meighen:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 30th. I am glad you liked "A Texan in England".

If you have not already sent in your reservation to the Newcomen luncheon to Mr. Coleman on July 11th, will you do me the honor of being my personal guest on that occasion. I shall appreciate your letting me know by return mail because it will be necessary for me to get in the reservation for you some time this week.

Mrs. Hunt and I are delighted that you can have dinner with us on Tuesday, July 10th. We shall have a few friends in that evening, including the very charming and very capable British Consul General, Mr. Francis Evans, and his wife.

With kindest regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH:Z

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151566

July 3, 1945.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Thanks so much for yours of 2nd. It would be delightful to be your guest, but I have already made a reservation by letter to the management.

I am looking forward with much anticipation to seeing Mrs. Hunt and yourself on the evening of the 10th.

I shall be staying at apartment 4-c, 730 Park Ave. Having noticed in the press that hotels were all filled, I wrote to a friend of mine, Mr. A. Schwartz, a member of the Board of Celanese Corporation, to ask him to do what he could to get me a room. He immediately replied saying that he and his wife were leaving the city the morning I was to arrive and inviting me to occupy his apartment. This I accepted with much gratitude.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

EM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151567

320 Bay Street,
July 25, 1945.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

I am slow in writing to thank you for the very happy evening you provided for me two weeks ago. It certainly could hardly have been more enjoyable than it was, and I had particular pleasure in meeting and talking with Mr. Mills and Mr. Atkin. Have since sent Mr. Mills the little Shakespeare book which he asked for, and do hope it arrived O. K.

Please extend my warmest appreciation to Mrs. Hunt for her kindness and trouble.

I think this country is running into something of a jam in its so-called war against Japan. The voluntary basis isn't working out, and most emphatically does not deserve to work out. There is some criticism from the United States at the lackadaisical attitude of this country, and I wonder it is not much greater.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151568

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

October 30, 1945

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Senator Meighen:

One of these days when you get around to addressing me by my Christian name I shall do the same to you and feel completely justified in doing so by our long friendship and, incidentally, by the increasing number of my gray hairs.

I saw Hugh Scully at dinner last week and he told me that you were planning to come down to New York for a brief visit in the near future. Will you be kind enough to let me know when you will be here and also if you can spare time for a little luncheon party I would like to give for you at my down town club. If it is possible to let me know the actual day you can be my guest for luncheon I will try to gather a few congenial souls. Moreover, Mrs. Hunt and I would like to have you to dinner.

There is much I would like to talk over with you, but I deeply regret I am at present very pessimistic about this country's foreign policy. Apparently we have not learned the great lessons of this war, and our attitude toward Britain's request for financial assistance to restore her trade (which would greatly benefit us), toward the Palestine question, and other issues is incredibly stupid and shortsighted, as well as being morally indefensible.

Please give my warmest regards to my Toronto friends, especially to Herbert Bruce and Wilbur Cochrane. I shall look forward to hearing from you very soon about your trip to New York.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151569

November 1, 1945.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I received your letter of 30th. You may be sure it has always a happy effect on me to get a letter from you.

Yes, there is a lot to talk over, but one gets more and more a sense of frustration. There is really today no place one can turn for relief from what can only be described as universal chaos. Still worse, I can see no one on the horizon in any vital position who gives evidence of capacity to deal with the overwhelming problems of our time.

What Byrnes meant by his speech last night passes my comprehension. He concedes to Russia the right to dictate the Governments of Central and Eastern Europe, and suggests in return only that they keep out of America, leaving, one presumes, the United States to exercise corresponding usurpation there. His speech was a resounding contradiction of the most practical features of the Atlantic Charter, and, indeed, of every principle to which we have witnessed agreement among the leading Allies.

I cannot take President Truman very seriously in his effort to help the Zionist ambitions in Palestine--that is, while he declines to share responsibility for that unhappy country. His move is very clearly political and hardly worthy of a President.

General Eisenhower's latest report from Germany is most disturbing. I have every confidence in Eisenhower. Too great significance can scarcely be attached to his apprehensions.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151570

Likely I will be down through the Winter, to attend a Celanese Corporation meeting, but have no present plans. Will certainly let you know in advance when I do come and can only thank you for the kindness of your suggestions.

Herbert Bruce, Wilbur Cochrane and I speak about you almost every time we meet. I will give them your message with great pleasure.

With most affectionate regards,

Yours sincerely,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151571

December 28, 1945.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Mr. Meighen has asked me to send you under separate cover a book by Alexander Barmine entitled "One Who Survived". Your name has not been inscribed therein, as Mr. Meighen thought you might have read it already and would wish to give it away to someone. He is at present suffering from a slight attack of "flu" but will be writing to you as soon as he is around again.

Yours very truly,

E. Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151572

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 2, 1946.

Dear Lawrence:

I have been a long time getting around to this letter. When your Christmas gift arrived I was absent, but returned shortly afterwards and about the same time took a fit of stomach flu. Fortunately it did not last very long, but it was bad while it lasted.

Meantime, Mrs. Meighen had commenced to devour the book, "The Arab Island" and is just now through with it. She has enjoyed it very greatly--indeed, is quite enthusiastic about it. Without a question it will be a very welcome book to me.

We often speak of you and your charming wife, and do wish you lived closer to us. You may depend upon it I will never go to New York without getting in touch with you.

May 1946 be a year of continued happiness for you both, and may the world look better at its close than it does today.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151573

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

January 9, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

We were deeply distressed to learn of your attack of the "flu", but are happy to know that you have recovered. There is a severe epidemic here in New York. So far I have managed to escape any serious attack, although I have had a few wheezy moments.

I want to thank you immensely for that extraordinary book, "ONE WHO SURVIVED," by Barmine. Mrs. Hunt and I have been more impressed by it than by any other book on Russia. It is so obviously honest and matter-of-fact that it should convince any fairminded man of the horrors of the Communist regime in Russia. It should be required reading for all of our college professors and also for those pseudo self-styled "liberals" who would be willing to deny the evidence of their five senses in order to assume a pose. We must do our best to live in peace with Russia, but we shall never enjoy an enduring peace if we deceive ourselves as to the nature and the consequences of Communist dictatorship, and if we fail to adopt a firm consistent policy in all our dealings with Russia. We have already paid a ghastly price for appeasement of one totalitarian state. If, despite all the tragedies of the past six years, we again pursue a policy of appeasement what is left of our civilization will be extinguished forever.

I shall keep the book for myself, not only because it came from you, but because it should be a permanent addition to my library; but I shall lend it and I shall buy other copies of it to give to some of my friends, especially those who are in need of it.

Mrs. Hunt and I do wish that you and Mrs. Meighen lived nearer to us, but since that is not possible we look forward to your visits here and to the possibility that we may visit Toronto in the not too distant future.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151574

Please give my warmest regards to Herbert Bruce, Wilbur Cochrane, and my other Toronto friends.

Mrs. Hunt joins me in affectionate best wishes to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Faithfully yours,

LH/aj

Lawrence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151575

January 14, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am sending you herewith a couple of extracts from the recent writing of Norman Angell. The second one I think is particularly good.

I am still reading "The Arab Island", and find the matter very interesting indeed. I wish the author had not tried to have brilliance of style. It would, I think, have been better in more simple and graceful English. There is, however, a lot to be learned from it and I am very, very grateful to you for sending it.

Eisenhower had a veritable triumph here. I met him, but had no talk with him, but admired very much both his bearing and his message. He displays both dignity and urbanity, with nothing synthetic about either of them.

With the very best,

Yours sincerely,

A/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151576

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

January 21, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was delighted to receive your letter enclosing the extracts by Norman Angell. They are very good, and, let us hope, will have some effect on the self-styled "liberals" who have been educated beyond their intellect. The extraordinary perversity of many American and Canadian intellectuals seems to be almost a suicidal urge. In their frenzied quest of what they conceive to be perfectionism, they are willing and indeed eager to destroy the whole basis for a civilized world in which justice and good will and personal freedom may grow. They want to be fooled, or in the clever phrase of Henry James in one of his short stories which I read recently, they have "a gluttony for false facts," if only they will serve their purpose.

I was delighted to read the account of Eisenhower's visit and of the honor which Toronto University paid him. It would be a very wonderful thing if we had some men of his calibre in our political life, but at the moment there appears to be no one with the courage and the insight and the requisite popular appeal who can lead us out of the "encircling gloom". At present the American people are sinking in a bog of cowardice and confusion, and it looks as if we are going to sink even lower. I think the primary reason is that most Americans have not yet made up their minds to pay the price for the things they want most.

With renewed thanks and warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151577

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

January 29, 1946.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
328 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Arthur:

A good friend of mine here who is an able business man and a fine citizen, asked me the other day if I could persuade some outstanding Canadian to address a forum of the Investors League which will be held in Buffalo on February 28th. Among the speakers already secured is Senator Byrd of Virginia. One of the leading business men of Buffalo and indeed of New York State, Mr. C. P. Hamlin, will preside at the luncheon.

Of course I thought of you at once and took the liberty of suggesting your name and, because of the apparent quality of the organization, I even went so far as to say that I would write to you expressing the hope that your other engagements would permit you to accept an invitation to address the forum. It may well be that your time will be so heavily mortgaged by other matters, but, as an American, I welcome any opportunity for my fellow citizens to hear a man who in my judgment represents the wisest and finest traditions of Canada.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

LH:ehm

Lawrence Hunt.

P. S. Premier Drew spoke before the Canadian Society last Saturday night on the subject of "Canada's Place in the Post War World". He was splendid and his address met with an enthusiastic response. I had the pleasure of a brief chat with him later at the home of our friend, Mr. Scully.

L. H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151578

January 30, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

Your letter of 29th arrived in the same mail as an invitation from the Investors League, Inc., to address them in Buffalo. I cannot do better than send you copy of the letter I have written to the Investors League today.

With very kindest regards always,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151579

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

January 30, 1946.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto,
Canada.

Dear Arthur:

I thought you might be interested in this year's Report of the Committee on Labor Law of the New York State Bar Association. Within the next week or so a bill will be introduced in the New York State Legislature for the regulation of labor unions. The bill incorporates the proposals made last year by the Committee and is sponsored by the State Bar Association. I am not too hopeful that it will be passed at this session because the American public, even now, is not sufficiently aware of the abuse of power by labor union leaders. However, it is, as far as I know, the first bill of its kind, and, as a pioneer effort, it may pave the way for sensible regulation of labor unions in the public interest.

With warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH:ehm

Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151580

February 1, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

Thanks very much for sending me the Report of the Committee on Labour Law. You must have some excellent men on that Committee, judging from the last document you sent me from them.

I think the American Congess is seized of the labour situation better at least than any other Parliament in the world--certainly better than our own.

They are going to learn a lot in England on this subject in the next four or five years--and there certainly is room for education.

Very kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151581

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

February 14, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

You may be interested in the enclosed reprint of a letter which attempts very briefly to refute some of the current loose thinking about foreign affairs.

With kind regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj
Encl.

P.S. It was reprinted yesterday in the Montreal Gazette and the Montreal Star.
L. H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151582

Copy of a letter written by LAWRENCE HUNT February 12, 1946.

APPEASEMENT SEEN IN DISCARD

Anglo-American Accord against Russia Regarded as Paramount

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to express my appreciation of the firm, common sense and temperate tone of THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial "Stalin's New Party Line." The editorial is a healthy antidote both to the irresponsible talk about "the inevitable war" with Russia and the equally irresponsible, and even more dangerous, talk of those who glibly advocate a policy of appeasement of Russian dynamism at the expense of the vital interests of other nations. This latter point should be especially emphasized at this time for the benefit of those who have already forgotten or deliberately rejected the lessons of the last fifteen years of appeasement and war.

There are today in this country several so-called "molders of public opinion" who urge in their syndicated columns or over the radio that Russian dynamism should somehow be appeased at the expense of the British Empire and that the United States should act as a lofty, "impartial" mediator in determining how much of the British Empire or of British interests should be sacrificed to totalitarian Russia's expansion.

United Stand Essential

A strong British Empire is essential to the security of the United States. Great Britain, existing alone as a second or third rate power, would not be of much help in time of great need. The vast sea-connected British Empire and the great continental American Empire must stand together in peace as they did in war.

Have our present-day appeasers forgotten what a strong British Empire meant to our national existence in 1940 and 1941? Surely Malta is of more vital interest to us than the Channel Islands. We should be willing to come to the aid of Britain in defense of a strategic part of her empire, however it may have been acquired a hundred or two hundred years ago, just as we should expect the British to come to our aid in the event of a serious threat to the Panama Canal Zone, although we acquired it in a notoriously shady manner.

The policy of appeasing Russian dynamism now being advocated in some quarters is tragically similar to the policy which culminated in the Munich affair, in which, let us not forget, we also played an unhappy part. The names and places and dates have changed, but the grim story remains the same.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151583

The Russian cry of "encirclement" is, if possible, more grimly ludicrous than the same Germany cry in the Nineteen Thirties. We should frankly face the fact that the United States is today the chief rival of Russia, which is first trying to reduce the British Empire to an ineffectual second or third rate power before directly attacking this country's vital interests.

Russia is, of course, pursuing the old policy of "divide and conquer," and it is distressing that Americans who should know better are unconsciously giving aid and comfort to that policy.

Mediation Unprofitable

An American policy of "mediation" between Russia and Britain, based on the sacrifice of vital British interests in the hope that such sacrifices will gain us the loving regard of Russia, will not insure a law-abiding world in which the individual man and woman may achieve an increasing measure of justice and liberty. Selling out the British Commonwealth and its empire in the guise of "mediation," or any other pompous self-deception, is not compatible with the honor and the security of the United States.

Whatever their imperfections may be, the American and British Empires together are the greatest force for the protection of human liberty and man's gradual progress toward a better world. Together we would neither threaten nor need to fear any other nation. Let's stand together and make no bones about it.

There will be world conferences, and many of them will fail. There will be all kinds of international formulas, and they will fade away. There will be glittering slogans, and they will be forgotten.

But if the American and the British peoples have faith in each other's purposes, hope in each other's future, and charity toward each other's shortcomings, then, as friends, as partners and as allies, they can go forward together into the future, as far as the human eye can see, in dignity, in freedom and in peace.

LAWRENCE HUNT.

New York, Feb. 11, 1946.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151584

February 15, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am sending you an editorial in last Saturday's "Globe and Mail"—"Timidity Humbles UNO." This is one of the best articles I have seen in this very excellent paper, and I am sure you will be glad to read it. I think it is not only forceful but faithful to fact.

The performance of UNO in its present meeting in London is very discouraging. The only thing they have really decided is where they are going to meet next.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151585

February 15, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

No sooner was my letter dictated this morning and typed for signature than I received yours of 14th with enclosure of your letter from the New York Times.

This letter is really magnificent. I do not wonder it is re-printed in the Montreal Gazette and "Star" and certainly should be in every paper of consequence in Canada. There is awful tragedy in the reflection that so plain a truth as that driven home in your letter should take so long to sink into the minds of the masses of this Continent. I am hopeful I can do something to scatter still further the seed you have sown.

With very best regards always,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151586

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

February 18, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for your two letters of February 15th which arrived this morning. The editorial in "The Globe and Mail" is excellent. I agree with you about the performance of U N O, and think that it was nothing more than a flabby farce.

I am glad you liked my letter to The New York Times which, judging from my correspondence, expressed the views of several people in this country.

With warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151587

March 4, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

You may be interested in the enclosed editorial from the "Globe and Mail." It seems to me a fair and intelligent appraisal. Things international look bleaker from day to day.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

STATE OF NEW YORK 151588

No. 2614 Int. 2325

Please return to Arthur Meighen

IN SENATE

March 7, 1946

Introduced by Mr. YOUNG—read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry

AN ACT

To amend the labor law, in relation to establishing a state labor practices act to supplement the state labor relations act, prescribing additional rights and obligations of employers and of labor organizations and their members, providing for the administration thereof by the state labor relations board, and amending the civil practice act, in relation to the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter fifty of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-one, entitled "An act in relation to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article twenty-a, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 20-A

NEW YORK STATE LABOR PRACTICES ACT

Section 725. Purpose of article.

726. Supplemental character of article.

EXPLANATION — Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151589

727. Right of members of labor organizations to participate in strike votes.

728. Certain strikes unlawful; suspension of certification as approved labor representative.

729. Liability of labor organizations for damages.

730. Additional powers and duties of board.

731. Right of labor organizations to be certified as approved labor representatives.

732. Certain covenants in contracts between employers and unauthorized labor organizations void.

733. Rights of labor organizations unavailable to unapproved or non-conforming labor representatives.

734. Suspension of certification as approved labor representative for failure to pay certain judgments.

735. Revocation or suspension of certifications as approved labor representatives.

736. Rights of members of labor organizations wrongfully suspended or expelled from membership.

737. Unlawful picketing activities.

738. Separability.

739. Application of article.

740. Short title.

§ 725. Purpose of article. The New York state labor relations act has been responsible in large measure for the comparative freedom from unrest and strife in industrial and labor relations which has existed in this state since its enactment on May twentieth, nineteen hundred thirty-seven. The operation and administration

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151590

of such act has disclosed certain deficiencies and omissions in its provisions which require supplementation by law to make it an even more effective instrumentality for the promotion, development and establishment of more harimonious relationships between employers and employees, between employers and labor organizations and between labor organizations and their members. The legislature recognizes that the sudden termination of the second world war will inevitably necessitate adjustments in such relationships and that the public interest as well as the interests of employers and employees requires the strengthening of governmental machinery and processes designed to reduce to a minimum the causes of labor disputes and to assure the prompt settlement and determination of such disputes under governmental supervision whenever necessary in the public interest. It is the purpose of this article to protect such interests by prescribing additional rights and obligations of employers, employees and labor organizations without diminishing or impairing the rights and obligations heretofore established by law. All the provisions of this article shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of such purpose. This article shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection and advancement of the health, welfare, comfort and safety of the people of the state.

§ 726. Supplemental character of article. The provisions of this article are supplemental to the provisions of article twenty of this chapter. As used in this article, the terms "person," "employer," "employees," "representatives," "labor organizations," "unfair labor practice," "labor dispute," and "board"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151591

shall have the same meanings as are ascribed to them by section seven hundred one. All of the provisions of article twenty relating to the administration and enforcement thereof and the judicial enforcement and review of decisions made in proceedings instituted thereunder, so far as the same are or can be made applicable, and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, shall apply to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this article and the judicial enforcement and review of decisions made in proceedings instituted hereunder with the same force and effect as if they were fully set forth and incorporated in this article.

§ 727. Right of members of labor organizations to participate in strike votes. No strike shall hereafter be deemed authorized unless it has been approved by the votes of a majority of the members of the labor organization involved cast, by secret ballot, at an election held under the supervision of and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board.

§ 728. Certain strikes unlawful; suspension of certification as approved labor representative. It shall be unlawful to hold or conduct any strike in violation of a judgment, decree or order of any court or other tribunal having jurisdiction of a labor dispute and, in addition to any other penalty now or hereafter authorized or provided therefor, by law or otherwise, the board shall suspend the certification as approved labor representative of the labor organization responsible for such strike, which suspension shall continue in effect for and during the period of such strike.

§ 729. Liability of labor organizations for damages. A labor organization shall be liable for and may be sued in any court of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151592

competent jurisdiction in this state for (a) damages for breach of contract and (b) damages arising out of a strike held or conducted by it in violation of section seven hundred twenty-seven or section seven hundred twenty-eight.

§ 730. Additional powers and duties of board. In addition to its other powers and duties, the board is authorized, empowered and directed:

1. To require of every labor organization engaged in collective bargaining in this state or which may make known to any employer its intention to exercise the rights of collective bargaining with such employer, that a true copy of the charter, constitution and by-laws of such labor organization be filed and kept at all times on file with the board, and that any amendment, modification, repeal, or alteration thereof (herein collectively called "change") be filed with the board within ten days after the same becomes effective.

2. Subject to the provisions of article twenty and of this article, to certify a labor organization as an approved labor representative, to suspend or revoke any such certificate, and to lift any such suspension or reinstate any such certificate.

3. To adopt, amend and enforce rules governing the filing by labor organizations of their charters, constitutions and by-laws, or any changes therein, provided that no such rules shall become effective sooner than sixty days after this article takes effect.

4. To consider and take appropriate action upon any complaint that a member of a labor organization has been suspended or expelled from membership, or has been deprived of any privileges therein, in violation of the constitution, charter, or by-laws thereof.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151593

§ 731. Right of labor organizations to be certified as approved labor representatives. Upon application of any labor organization for certification as an approved labor representative, the board shall grant such application if it finds that the charter, constitution and by-laws of such labor organization contain adequate provision assuring the following rights of the members thereof and of the applicants for membership therein:

1. That no qualified applicant shall be arbitrarily denied membership in such labor organization in the first instance; and

2. That no unreasonable conditions are imposed upon membership in such labor organization; and

3. That no disciplinary proceedings shall be enforced against any member thereof without a fair and adequate hearing held before a duly elected committee of the labor organization; that membership upon such committee is open to all members of the organization, and that no member shall be suspended or expelled unless approved by the votes cast, by secret ballot, of a majority of all the members of such committee present at a regular or special meeting, duly called after notice of the proposed action has been given to such member; and

4. That at least once in each period of four years elections of officers, delegates and business agents shall be held by secret ballot at which elections all members of such labor organization in good standing shall be entitled to equal voting rights; and

5. That annual financial statements, duly certified under oath by one or more officers of the labor organization, are kept available for inspection by any member thereof, and that adequate provision

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151594

is made for a periodic audit of such statements by an independent auditor; and

6. That control over dues, assessments, and other financial matters is vested in the members of such labor organization.

§ 732. Certain covenants in contracts between employers and unauthorized labor organizations void. In any contract between an employer and any labor organization, covering employment for work to be performed in this state, provisions (a) restricting employment to members of any labor organization; or (b) restricting the hiring of new employees to members of any particular labor organization; or (c) providing preferential treatment in such employment for members of any labor organization by reason of membership in such labor organization; or (d) requiring maintenance of membership by employees in any labor organization, shall be void unless such labor organization shall have been certified by the board as an approved labor representative, and such certificate has not been duly revoked or suspended and remains in force and effect.

§ 733. Rights of labor organizations unavailable to unapproved or non-conforming labor representatives. Any labor organization not holding a current and valid certificate as an approved labor representative or otherwise failing to comply with the provisions of this article shall not be recognized as the representative of employees, or any group thereof, in any proceedings under sections seven hundred five and seven hundred six of article twenty of this chapter or under this article.

§ 734. Suspension of certification as approved labor representa-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151595

1 *tive for failure to pay certain judgments. Certification of any*
2 *labor organization as an approved labor representative shall be*
3 *suspended by the board within thirty days following the entry of a*
4 *final judgment for damages obtained in any suit brought against*
5 *such labor organization pursuant to the provisions of section seven*
6 *hundred twenty-nine, and such suspension shall remain in effect*
7 *until such judgment is fully paid and satisfied.*
8 *§ 735. Revocation or suspension of certifications as approved*
9 *labor representatives. If the board shall find, either upon its own*
10 *motion, or upon complaint of any interested party, and after a*
11 *public hearing held upon notice to the approved labor representa-*
12 *tive, that the charter, constitution or by-laws of such approved*
13 *labor representative have been so changed or suspended that the*
14 *labor organization is no longer entitled to certification as such*
15 *approved labor representative, it shall revoke or suspend such*
16 *certification.*
17 *§ 736. Rights of members of labor organizations wrongfully sus-*
18 *pended or expelled from membership. In the event any member*
19 *of a labor organization is suspended or expelled from membership*
20 *or deprived of privileges therein, and such suspension or expulsion*
21 *would, under the provisions of any contract, cause such employee*
22 *to lose his employment, then such suspension or expulsion shall not*
23 *become effective until the member has exhausted his remedies for*
24 *review thereof under the charter, constitution, and by-laws of such*
25 *labor organization, unless such labor organization shall post with*
26 *the board a bond, satisfactory in form and amount to the board, con-*
27 *ditioned that if the final decision establishes that the suspension or*

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151596

expulsion of such member was unwarranted, it will pay to such member all wages or salary lost by reason of such suspension or expulsion. In any review by a court of any such suspension or expulsion, such court may grant a stay of the effectiveness of such suspension or expulsion upon such terms as it may deem proper.

§ 737. Unlawful picketing activities. It shall be unlawful for any person and for any labor organization or any member thereof to engage in picketing:

1. On behalf of a labor organization defeated in an election duly held under article twenty, for the period during which such election is binding and effective; or

2. For the purpose of procuring or provoking a breach of a contract negotiated as a result of collective bargaining, whether or not such labor organization is a party thereto; or

3. For the purpose of violating or procuring the violation of a decision of a tribunal having jurisdiction over the labor controversy.

§ 738. Separability. If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this article or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, shall, for any reason, be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this article, and the application thereof to other person or circumstances, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered and to the person or circumstances involved. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this article would have been adopted had such invalid provisions not been included.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151597

1 § *739. Application of article. The provisions of this article shall*
2 *not apply to the employees of any employer who concedes to and*
3 *agrees with the board that such employees are subject to and pro-*
4 *tected by the provisions of the national labor relations act or the*
5 *federal railway labor act or to employees of the state or of any*
6 *political or civil subdivision or other agency thereof, or to employ-*
7 *ees of charitable, educational or religious associations or cor-*
8 *porations.*

9 § *740. Short title. This article shall be known and may be cited*
10 *and referred to as the "New York state labor practices act."*

11 § 2. Paragraph (c) of subdivision ten of section eight hundred
12 seventy-six-a of the civil practice act is hereby amended to read
13 as follows:

14 (c) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy con-
15 cerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the asso-
16 ciation or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, main-
17 taining, changing or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of
18 employment, or concerning employment relations, or any other
19 controversy arising out of the respective interests of employer and
20 employee, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the
21 relation of employer and employee *provided, however, that there*
22 *shall not be deemed to exist any labor dispute, for any of the pur-*
23 *poses of this section, if any one or more of the following facts is or*
24 *are present: (1) that the provisions of this section are invoked by*
25 *or on behalf of any labor organization which has not been certified*
26 *as an approved labor representative in accordance with article*
27 *twenty-a of the labor law or whose certification as such is suspended*

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151598

or revoked for any ground specified in such article; or (2) that the case involves picketing (a) on behalf of a labor organization defeated in an election duly held under article twenty of the labor law, for the period during which such election is binding and effective; or (b) for the purpose of procuring or provoking a breach of a contract negotiated as a result of collective bargaining; or (c) for the purpose of violating or procuring the violation of a decision of a tribunal having jurisdiction over the labor controversy.

§ 3. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred forty-six.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

FORM 6122

CANADIAN NATIONAL

W M ARMSTRONG GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

TELEGRAPHS

1946 MAR 5 PM 6 42

(381)

151599

406 50=NEWYORK NY 5 630P

RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN=

2505 ADDRESS IN PHONE DIRECTORY TOR= 320 Bay St.

BECAUSE OF YOUR GENEROUS COMMENT ON MY LETTER PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK TIMES FEBRUARY 12 I CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO QUOTATION FROM LAST PARAGRAPH OF LETTER IN MR CHURCHILLS SPEACH TODAY STOP AFTER THE QUOTATION MR CHURCHILL ADDED QUOTE: TO QUOTE SOME GOOD WORDS I READ RECENTLY UNQUOTE. WARMEST REGARDS=

:LAWRENCE HUNT.

TO Ra 3344

CALLS LEFT ..... TIME 655P

ATTEMPTS ..... BY MR

MAIL ..... DELIVER

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Borrowed By Law
J. Fees. author, mp
this mine

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151600

March 6, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I was so pleased to get your telegram last night and to learn that Mr. Churchill had done you the honour of quoting from your letter. True to my custom I did not listen to the speech over the radio, but read it this morning in the press. Unfortunately, it was not completely reported—an amazing failure on the part of Toronto papers to do justice to their readers. To my mind the speech was of inestimable value—sound, sane and timely. Failure to respond to Churchill's appeal will be little better than world suicide.

What a contrast the speech was to the tragic nonsense talked by Pepper et al—still blathering away about the United States being called upon to underwrite British imperialism! For the United States to desire the dismemberment of the British Empire is just as sensible as if the other English-speaking nations were to insist upon the de-federation of the U. S.

I thought Churchill's treatment of the Russian situation was admirable both in its frankness and its tact. Manifestly he is under no delusions as to the meaning of Russian policy, and of all living mortals he certainly should know.

Very warmest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151601

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

VIA AIR MAIL

March 6, 1946

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was so delighted yesterday that I could not refrain from telegraphing you about Winston Churchill's quotation yesterday of a few phrases from my recent letter to The New York Times. Enclosed is a marked copy of the speech showing the quotation.

Many thanks indeed for your letter of March 4th enclosing the excellent editorial in the "Globe and Mail". The international situation is certainly growing bleaker from day to day. If we heed Mr. Churchill's solemn and magnificent warning all will be well, but I gravely doubt whether the American people have truly learned the lessons of the last fifteen years. At any rate I think that each and every one of us should do his best. Then, at the very least, our consciences will be clear, and that is something.

With warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151602

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

March 13, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear ~~Senator Meighen~~ Arthur:

Please forgive my delay in answering your kind letter of March 6 which I was delighted to receive.

I agree with every word you say about Mr. Churchill's speech. Every day that passes underscores your statement that "failure to respond to Churchill's appeal will be little better than world suicide.". Apparently there are large groups of people and many influential individuals in this country who have learned nothing from the last fifteen years of appeasement and war. Churchill has shown us the only way out, and I pray God that we take it before it is too late.

You will be interested in the enclosed marked copy of the London Daily Telegraph. As you will see on Page 6 they refer to Mr. Churchill's quotation from my letter.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151603

March 14, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I do appreciate your sending me the London Daily Telegraph with report of Churchill's speech, and am so glad they noted the quotation from your own letter.

I liked so well the enclosed two editorials that I am inflicting them on you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151604

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

March.18, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for that most excellent editorial from the "Globe and Mail". It is better than anything that has appeared in the New York newspapers. If you know the editor who wrote it will you please convey my heartiest congratulations.

It looks as if we are approaching another showdown, and I hope that this time Mr. Byrnes and his colleagues will not falter and fail as they did at the last session of the U N O.

You may be interested in the enclosed copy of the bill to regulate labor unions which was introduced in our State Legislature recently, and in the editorial which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune this morning.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151605

April 29, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I was out at a celebration of the Seventieth Anniversary of J. S. McLean on Saturday night and he told me he had seen you in New York at a Dinner to Lord Halifax. J. S. was much impressed with the Dinner, the excellent arrangements and excellent speeches--especially Halifax's. It was worthwhile to have his admission of this latter fact.

I am sending you the last week's column written by my friend, Colonel Hugh Clark, in the High River Times- in order particularly that you may read the first paragraph. However, it is all worthwhile.

The news that reaches us here from the U. S. as to the growing volume of hostile propaganda vis a vis Britain is most discouraging. I do not feel myself competent to estimate the accurate value or necessity of the proposed American loan: it may be vital and it may not. Personally I am rather disposed to put my faith on Beaverbrook's judgment than on Keynes. Therefore, my state of mind is that, while fearful that I may be wrong, there is in me an inner hope that the loan will not be granted. Beaverbrook's judgment is based on the conviction that the loan means a retreat from the policy of Imperial preference. It is not at all po sible that such a retreat would be more disastrous to Britain than to do without the loan. We must remember, of course, that the very existence of the world depends on British-American friendship and unity of purpose.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151606

The denial of the loan would certainly injure the United States in reputation more than Britain, but that would be of no value to Britain or to anyone.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151667

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

May 1, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Thank you so much for your letter of April 29th. It is good to hear from you.

I confess that I was rather startled to discover Stanley McLean in such pro-British company as The Pilgrims. However, he did seem to enjoy himself, and expressed great appreciation of Lord Halifax's very moving farewell address.

The column written by Col. Hugh Clark has a pungent humor and shrewd wisdom which delight me. Hopeless as Mr. Truman is, I think that Wallace would have been even worse; indeed I think he is probably vicious.

You can imagine how badly I feel about the hostile propaganda in this country against Great Britain. One reason for it is that during the war our political leaders, including Mr. Roosevelt, were so extremely sparing in their praise of Britain's war effort and so economical of the truth in acknowledging the plain facts of Britain's contribution to winning the war, that the American people have the more easily fallen prey to the vicious anglophobes. Of course, the left wing writers and politicians use every pretext, or invent out of thin air any pretext, for attacking Great Britain. Churchill helped to clear the air, and the opinions of conservatives and moderates were strengthened favorably toward Britain. But, of course, the left wing crowd is much noisier and, I regret to say, their propaganda is at present more effective. The grim truth of the matter is that this country in effect, though of course not in words, is swinging back to a suicidal isolationism which justifies itself in attacking Britain again and again. The Zionists are contributing much to militant anglophobia. Some of their full page advertisements, even in reputable newspapers, have equalled if not surpassed the vilest efforts of Nazi propaganda. In this connection, I am wondering whether the United States will assume any part of the dirty job of maintaining order, which will be necessary if the recommendations of the Palestine Commission are carried out. I am afraid that this will prove to be another

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151608

case of loud talk and no work on the part of the American Government.

About the loan — I appreciate your conflicting feelings which I have shared in the past. However, I have followed the matter very closely ever since the outrageously abrupt termination of Lend-Lease, and I reluctantly came to the conclusion that, on balance, the loan should go through. Frankly, I never had much admiration for Lord Keynes' economic theories (to the extent that I knew and understood them), but I accept Beaverbrook's opinions on the loan with several grains of salt. The terms of the loan are unquestionably outrageous. The length of the negotiations and the timidity of the American negotiators about congressional opinion thoroughly disgusted me. The reaction in Congress is even worse. All of the good will which might have been achieved by wise and prompt helpfulness by the United States has already been lost. Nevertheless, I hope that Congress will approve the loan, because there is no doubt that our British friends are in a fearful economic situation and they desperately need the money to tide them over these next few years. Moreover, there is no positive commitment to abandon imperial preference. That will depend on American tariff policy.

I wish that it had been possible in the early stages of the loan negotiations for our British friends to have picked up their hats and said, "Very well, gentlemen. We cannot agree, and we shall wait until a more favorable time for the discussion of the problem which is, in the long run, of equal concern to both of us." Unfortunately they felt that they simply could not do that. The next time we are together I shall talk with you at greater length about this problem. Meanwhile, it is still a matter of grave doubt whether Congress will approve the loan.

Our good friend, Sir Gerald Campbell, is returning to England next week, after a brief visit to Canada to see his married daughter. I am giving a small luncheon for him today, and wish you could be with us.

Please let me know when you will again be in New York, and remember that I do want to give a little luncheon for you, and that we of course expect you to have dinner with us. Do give my affectionate regards to Herbert Bruce and Wilbur Cochrane the next time you see them.

With warmest regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151669

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

May 15, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I am sending you under separate cover one of the most worthwhile books I have read in recent years - PROPHETS AND PEOPLES, by Hans Kohn. The chapter on John Stuart Mill explains superbly well the historical reason why Britain occupies the central position in our western civilization. The chapter on Dostoevsky gives the historical answer to the question, "What is Russia up to?".

Professor Kohn is, as you know, one of the foremost living historians, with an international reputation for profound scholarship and brilliant literary style. More than that, he has, what is rare in a scholar, a firm grasp of current realities. There is nothing sloppy or sentimental in his thinking. Unlike most people, including some professors, he is never the willing victim or unconscious slave of a catchword or a slogan.

I hope you will share my enthusiasm for the book and that, if you do, you will tell others about it.

With warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151610

May 17, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I received your letter yesterday and know I shall be exceedingly grateful to you for the book you are sending up. It has not arrived yet and I am eagerly awaiting its receipt.

I am sending you what I think is an excellent editorial in yesterday's "Evening Telegram."

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

W. M. ARMSTRONG, GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

1945 MAY 23 PM 12 25

(13)

151611

CDU12 27 DL =CD NEWYORK NY 23 1123A

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN=

851 320 BAY ST TORONTO CAN=

=MAILED ELEVEN HUNDRED REPRINTS MY TORONTO SPEECH IN TWO PACKAGES ON SATURDAY MAY TWELFTH. IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED THEM SUGGEST YOU INQUIRE YOUR CUSTOMS. KINDEST REGARDS=

=LAWRENCE HUNT.

A 0324 1 52P

TEL. NO. ..... TIME ..... BY ..... TO ..... CALLS LEFT ..... ATTEMPTS ..... ~~FILE~~ ..... MAIL ..... DELIVER

FORM 6122

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151612

June 12, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I thought you might like to read some observations of Dr. C. E. Silcox. The enclosed is a report prepared by him, which embodies his representations made at a meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, in May. He was not free to mention the views of any others, and therefore, no other names are mentioned.

While writing, I may add that I am now well on in the perusal of the book "Prophets and Peoples" which you sent me, and am enjoying it very much. It is a very scholarly production.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151613

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

June 19, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for your letter of June 12th. I am very much impressed by the report prepared by Dr. C. E. Silcox for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. It is full of common sense, and, as an American thinking of American interests, I hope his plea for a clear-cut foreign policy for Canada and the British Commonwealth will prevail in Ottawa. The ominous menace in the East certainly calls for a clear-cut, courageous and cooperative foreign policy among all the English-speaking peoples. This is not merely desirable, but has become a matter of self-preservation.

Mrs. Hunt joins me in affectionate regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151614

July 9, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I have delayed writing for some time. It is quite a while now since I finished the book "Prophets and People." Not only did I read it, but I read nearly all of it twice. It is a most unusual volume and to me it was intensely interesting. The spirit of Doftoesky in pre-Lenin days is in cruder and more assertive form the spirit of the Soviet today.

A series of three articles by Bruce Atkinson are appearing in the Globe and Mail and also in the New York Times. These are well worth careful reading. Atkinson, however, seems to have a surmise or more than that in his mind that Socialism as it will evolve in Britain will not necessarily mean the destruction of human liberties. If he lives long enough, he will find out.

I can only thank you very warmly indeed for the real favour you did me in sending "Prophets and People."

Yours sincerely,

A/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151615

September 16, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

You seem to be some distance separated from me now, in time anyway, and I do not ever want this to get too great, so am writing a short note.

No one could have the least doubt as to what you are thinking just at this moment. What has occurred in the United States is a tragedy. Its seriousness applies, of course, first, to the U. S. in its foreign relations, and, secondly to the President himself. One stands bewildered that a man of Mr. Truman's experience, to say nothing of his rank, could be guilty of such a performance. In my own view, and I am sure also in the view of Canadians generally, Mr. Byrnes has done remarkably well. He would have a very good right to resign now, but on the other hand he also has the right to regard the President's last statement as a repudiation of Wallace, and to remain. Let us all hope he will remain.

Certainly Mr. Wallace has the right to resign also, but just as certainly, the President has no right to ask him to do so. His resignation would be a blessing if it would not make him a little of a martyr and, therefore, a greater danger than he is today.

I am sending an issue just received of a little weekly sheet that I think highly of. You will find the first page interesting, but the whole is very good.

With very kindest regards always,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151616

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

Sept. 18, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

My dear Arthur:

Your letter of September 16th warmed my heart. You are in my thoughts a great deal and if my letters have been a little infrequent lately it is because the sheer pressure of work has kept me from writing even to my best friends.

There is no doubt that the Truman-Wallace affair is, of its kind, the most grotesque as well as tragic blunder in American history. I feel too sick at heart to make any extended comment at this time. However, I do believe that Mr. Truman must now demand Wallace's resignation.. Since your letter was written, Mr. Wallace has released his long communication with the President written last July. This has added fuel to the fire. To be sure, if Wallace resigns he can pose for a little while as a martyr, but he could do much less harm outside of the Cabinet than in it. Moreover, his resignation would be clear cut notice to the world that this country stands behind the policy which Mr. Byrnes appears to be following.

Wallace's utterances simply confirm what I have said now for many years - that it is the so-called "liberals" and left wing intellectuals who have been and are doing the greatest damage to our sense of justice and freedom, and to the efforts of wise men to achieve a reasonable degree of international peace. Certainly they are doing all they can to create suspicion and ill-will between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples. Their policy of appeasement toward Russia is as morally and politically shocking as the old appeasement policy toward Nazi Germany. I think the fundamental reason is that these "left wing" people lack any moral standards. They are materialists in mind and heart, and believe that man wants "security" more than freedom. We are now approaching one of the supreme climaxes of history, which will determine for many generations whether in the English-speaking world at least men will remain free. I hope that, despite the tragic blunder of the last few days, my country will play its part in upholding that freedom which it has done so much to create and share with the world.

Thank you for the copy of "The Letter-Review" of September 16th. I thoroughly enjoyed reading it, and the comments on foreign affairs on

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the first page are excellent. They are pithy and to the point. I wish we had a similar publication in this country.

I long for a good talk with you on many matters. These are dark and fearsome times, and it would do me good to have the benefit of your wisdom. Please remember that we are looking forward to a real visit from you when you next come to New York.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Hunt joins me in most affectionate regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151618

September 20, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

This letter is merely to tell you how much I appreciate and prize the terms of yours of 18th.

At last the climax has come! All the reasons Mr. Truman gave for dismissal today applied with equal force the moment Wallace had made the Madison Square Garden speech. The effect of the Presidential action, however, is infinitely less helpful to the United States and to the world than if he had realized his duty and performed it at the appointed hour. His proper course was so glaringly plain that one marvels how he came to waver and wobble. We must all be grateful, however, that the best thing that could have been done today has been done.

You may remember a speech I made three years ago against Socialism. The enclosed is on exactly similar lines but so pungent and powerful that I thought you would like to read it.

Always with very best wishes to your good wife,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151619

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

September 20, 1946

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

My dear Arthur:

Enclosed is the editorial page of the New York Times this morning. The leading editorial, and especially the artile by Arthur Krock, sum up very well the present tragic situation.

With warmest regards,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

P.S. Since dictating the above, the news has arrived that Mr. Truman has asked Wallace to resign. I feel much better!

L. H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151620

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

The New York Times

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935.

Published Every Day in the Year by THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, President and Publisher.

JULIUS OCHS ADLER, Vice President and General Manager.

GODFREY N. NELSON, Secretary.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1946.

OFFICES OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

New York City Telephone Lackawanna 4-1000
Main Office.... Times Building, 229 W. 43d St. (18)
Times Tower, Times Sq. (18) | Downtown, 280 Bway (7)

MINEOLA...Tel. Garden City 8900. 1527 Franklin Ave.
NEWARK.....Tel. Market 3-3900. 744 Broad St. (2)
WHITE PLAINS..Tel. White Plains 3300. 175 Main St.
BOSTON.....News, Herald-Traveler Building
PHILADELPHIA.....News, Record Building
WASHINGTON..News, Albee Bldg. BALTIMORE Sun Bldg.
CHICAGO..News, 435 N. Michigan; Bus., 230 N. Michigan
DETROIT..News, Free Press Bldg.: Bus., Gen. Motors Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO.News, Chronicle Bldg.: Bus., Russ Bldg.
LOS ANGELES..News, Times Bldg.: Bus., 645 S. Flower St.
LONDON..News, 85 Fleet Street, E. C. 4.
Business, 162A Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
OTTAWA..22 Goulburn Ave. MEXICO CITY..Apartado 346
PARIS..37 Rue Caumartin. ROME..Via Della Mercede 54
DUBLIN.....14 Blackheath Pk., Clontarf
BUENOS AIRES.....San Martin 344
RIO DE JANEIRO.....Avenida Rio Branco 257
HAVANA.....Manzana deGomez, 212
CANAL ZONE.....Balboa Heights

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: UNITED STATES, POSSESSIONS AND TERRITORIES

Edition.	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.
*Daily and Sunday	$17.00	$8.50	$4.25	$1.50
†Weekdays	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.00
Sunday	6.00	3.00	1.50	.75

*One week, 30c. †One week, 40c.

Canada, Central and South America

Edition.	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.
Daily and Sunday	$22.00	$11.00	$5.50	$2.50
Weekdays	15.00	7.50	3.75	1.50
Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.50	1.25

For Rates to Other Foreign Countries Apply Circulation Department

MICROFILM EDITION, by the year..... $175.00
BOUND VOLUMES {Rag Paper..... 260.00
{Newsprint..... 80.00

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW (weekly), a year, $2; Canada, $3; foreign, $3.50

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX

	U. S. A.	Canada	Foreign
12 monthly volumes	$20.00	$25.00	$30.00
Annual Cumulative Volume	26.00	26.60	27.00
Monthly & Annual Volumes	35.00	36.00	36.00

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein. Rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

TIME FOR PLAIN SPEAKING

There are two men, we believe, who have a particular responsibility for speaking plainly at this moment about the whole series of events touched off by Mr. Wallace's attack on the foreign policy of Secretary Byrnes. One is President Truman. The other is Herbert Lehman.

The President's responsibility arises because it is an evident fact that the three statements already made at the White House on the subject of the Wallace speech have failed thoroughly, both at home and abroad, to clear away the confusion regarding American foreign policy. What has Mr. Truman said thus far? He has said (1) that he did not intend originally to indicate that he "approved the [Wallace] speech as constituting a statement of the foreign policy of this country," and (2) that "there will be no significant change" in present policy without discussion and conference with Secretary Byrnes and the leaders of Congress. But he has not said that there will be no change in present policy. He has not said that no change is under consideration. And the continued presence of Mr. Wallace in the Cabinet, under only the briefest kind of restraint before he resumes an open attack upon the foreign policy of the Government of which he is a member, merely prolongs and intensifies the confusion which has previously existed.

Thus our correspondent at the Paris conference reports that it may be said with confidence that to our hard-pressed delegates the latest turn of events—Mr. Wallace's momentary moratorium—is "far from satisfactory." "The effect [of the whole series of events] upon the small and friendly nations has been particularly disastrous, as is obvious to the United States delegation, which has been flooded with inquiries." "The effect on the Russian representatives and on Moscow * * * has been to make Mr. Byrnes' long struggle more difficult, since the Russians say, and possibly believe, that the United States is split on foreign policy and hence is not fully behind Mr. Byrnes."

Mr. Truman cannot let this confusion continue without jeopardizing the work of Mr. Byrnes in the very middle of a difficult negotiation, on the successful outcome of which hangs much of our hope for peace and progress. It is time for him to do something more than say what he does *not* approve. It is time for him to say what he *does* approve. It is time for a positive and ringing statement of support for Mr. Byrnes, and the time when even such a statement will do much good is growing shorter. If Mr. Truman hesitates some more, if he equivocates some more, if he does not make it crystal clear that he stands and will continue to stand firmly behind Mr. Byrnes, he will find himself, and the country will find itself, facing far harder choices and far greater risks than those which are now present.

Mr. Lehman's responsibility for speaking plainly is different, but no less real. It is a responsibility owed directly to the voters of New York State, who will elect, a little more than six weeks from now, a member of a new Senate which will be confronted with many important questions of foreign policy. The voters of the State are entitled to know which foreign policy each candidate favors.

We address the question to Mr. Lehman because it may be taken for granted that his Republican opponent, Mr. Ives—having no Labor party problem on his hands—will support the foreign policy of Mr. Byrnes, which Senator Vandenberg is actively supporting at Paris.

Mr. Lehman's position, from a political point of view, is more difficult than that of Mr. Ives. For Mr. Lehman is not only the candidate of the Democratic party; he is also the candidate of the Labor party, which can be counted upon to favor a pro-Wallace-and-leave-Eastern-Europe-and-the-Near-East-to-Russia position; and he is, in addition, the candidate of the Liberal party, whose State Chairman has just expressed "profound disagreement with the dominant theme of Mr. Wallace's proposal, namely, division of the world into spheres of influence."

In these circumstances efforts will be made, and in fact already are being made, to gloss over the differences between the Wallace foreign policy and the Byrnes foreign policy, and to pretend that they are, after all, essentially the same thing.

We are certain that Mr. Lehman is too intelligent and experienced an observer of foreign affairs to believe that the difference between the two policies is not real and fundamental, and we are sure that he knows that the independent voters of New York will expect from him a forthright statement of his own position.

DOING BUSINESS WITH RUSSIA

In international affairs it is not necessarily true that the customer is always right. Nevertheless, it is easier to keep on friendly terms with nations to which we sell goods and from which we buy goods than with nations with which we have no such relationships. For this reason we welcome the Commerce Department's announcement that two of its representatives, in a six-week visit to Moscow, have "laid the foundation for development of closer economic contacts" between Russia and the United States in "the near future."

If Messrs. Lewis Lorwin and E. C. Ropes have achieved this much they have undone some of the harm their chief, Secretary Wallace, did in his Madison Square Garden speech, and they have done this by working out the sound part of his policy. For no wise man will disagree with Mr. Wallace's advocacy of better relations with Russia nor with his recommendation, made in his letter of July 23 to President Truman, for a trade mission to Moscow. Indeed, Secretary Wallace urging "collaboration with Russia in the industrial and economic development of areas in which we have joint interests" partially answers the Secretary Wallace who contends that we have no "business in the political affairs of eastern Europe." Political peace must precede economic collaboration.

We see no reason why free-enterprise America should not buy goods it needs from Communist Russia nor why it should not sell goods to Communist Russia. The individual Russian and the individual American can gain by such exchanges. If we sell on credit we would want to know that we would be repaid, just as a Detroit manufacturer does when he sells on credit in Wyoming or Pennsylvania. With this exception, we are willing to risk strengthening communism by selling our products to the Soviets if they, in turn, are not afraid of strengthening free enterprise by supplying some of what we lack here. We ought to try to meet the Russians half-way at every point where they are willing to come half-way. We can do this and still be firm when they will not come more than one-tenth of the way.

SUPER-DEADLY POISON

The report from Schenectady of a new poison which is so deadly that, if thoroughly dispersed, an ounce of it could kill every person in the United States and Canada, may be based on some dark hints thrown out in the Merck committee's report on bacteriological warfare—a report which is far less explicit than that on the atomic bomb. Perhaps a poison, gas, solid or liquid, has been developed which is far more lethal than anything hitherto discovered. But questions arise. If the poison has 1 per cent of the potency with which it is credited, how does it happen that the chemists who evolved it lived to tell the tale? How is such a compound to be handled with impunity by ordinary factory workers? If a single ounce can wipe out the entire populations of this country and Canada, it follows that two or three molecules must be fatal, which seems incredible. Even chemists have been known to make errors. The insidiousness of hydrogen arsenide once so alarmed them that a legend still persists of a man who was killed by a single bubble of it.

Lastly, there remains the matter of dispersing this new, presumably volatile compound. It might be dropped from airplanes, but a vast fleet would be needed to blanket the North American continent. Something worse than anything known may have been developed at a cost of $50,000,000, but how much worse no high Army or Navy official has yet stated.

STEWART EDWARD WHITE

Stewart Edward White was a brisk young man of 29 when his "Blazed Trail" was published. A whole generation of boys and grown-ups sat up late to read this story of high adventure in the deep woods. Some of us may remember losing ourselves in "The Magic Forest" and "The Silent Places" when they first came out. Mr. White made the canoe and the back-pack, saddle soreness and rainy camps enchanting. The woods, mountains and deserts came alive, the sound of water running, the burning sun, the strange night noises as the fire died down. If the population of our cities continued to increase after Mr. White's early books appeared, it must have been because a lot of people didn't read them. But a lot did read them and were ever afterward grateful to the author. He found his vein at the very beginning of his career. No really new note came in, except when late in life he became interested in survival after death and wrote about it.

He never faked. Even if he had been capable of doing so, which he wasn't, he never needed to. He got his material at first hand. He was an experienced camper before he was out of his teens; he knew the North Woods, the Black Hills, the Sierras, British Columbia and some wild parts of Africa because he had been there; he was a sporting hunter who late in life killed lions with the bow and arrow. He lived and wrote in the outdoor tradition, keeping alive the spirit of the pioneers. Now he is dead in San Francisco, a city that he probably loved as much as he could love any city. One would like to think of him as putting out the campfire on some grassy shore, loading the dunnage into the canoe and pushing off into the unknown, with the fish jumping, game moving in the underbrush and other camps ahead to come to after a hard day's paddling.

WHEN DO WE START?

At last the city seems to be embarked on a program of taking down the boards on closed tenement houses, remodeling them and renting them to people without homes. This idea has been in the talking stage, in one form or another, for months. It has the merit of tremendous logic as a partial solution of the shortage of housing for veterans, because the buildings already exist and utilities such as streets, sewer, water, gas and electric lines are already installed or near by. Now with the cooperation of the State on half of the program, the city will use $6,000,000 in rehabilitating closed buildings, after seizing them in condemnation proceedings for tax arrears. Some of these will house families evicted from sites being cleared for permanent housing projects, thus serving a double purpose.

Mayor O'Dwyer says that "no time will be lost in carrying out the program," but much will depend on the city's success in getting high priority on needed materials, such as plumbing. It should have as high a priority as any phase of the housing program, because it offers the opportunity for early occupancy and at the same time has the great advantage of needing only a small fraction of the amount of building material that would be used if a new building were being put up. The speed with which this program goes ahead will be a fresh test of Federal Government machinery.

There has been a natural reluctance to make use of these tenement buildings, on the ground that to rehabilitate them might mean perpetuation of slums. But present conditions rob this argument of its validity; we must furnish such housing as we quickly can, make it as livable as possible, and worry about the slum problem when we can afford that luxury. It was on Dec. 16, 1945, that Mayor-elect O'Dwyer's Emergency Committee on Housing, headed by Commissioner Moses, proposed "quick rehabilitation" of old-law tenements under private auspices—an idea that bogged down under a barrage of objection and amendment. Now, nearly a year later, we may actually begin to unboard some of these houses. Let us get on with it.

VALUE OF THE DOLLAR

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder has informed the International Monetary Fund that we do not intend to change the current gold value of the dollar. This statement, combined with the assurance of the British that the pound sterling will be tied to the dollar at the current rate, means that a new wave of currency depreciation on a world-wide scale will be averted for the time being.

Almost three-fourths of the world's trade is conducted in dollars or pound sterling, and this action should prove beneficial, since currency stability is an important prerequisite for world trade. However, stable currencies depend upon more than assurances of Governments. Basically they can only be continued in the proper economic environment. Thus the ability of the British to maintain the present value of the pound sterling will depend upon the success of their export drive, the effects of efforts to nationalize industries and how they offset the loss of income from investments liquidated during the war and the reduced importance of income from shipping and other services.

Our own ability to maintain the present international value of the dollar will depend upon how soon we bring our fiscal affairs in order and our ability to increase production by attaining more orderly relations on the labor front. As for most other countries, it is impossible now to determine at what level their currencies ultimately will be stabilized. Internal conditions in most European countries are so chaotic that there is no sound basis for currency stability at this time.

The International Monetary Fund, therefore, does not embark upon its task of maintaining stable currencies under the most favorable circumstances. Success will attend its efforts to the degree that economic conditions within each country become more stable. The balancing of national budgets, the re-establishment of favorable cost-price relationships, the leveling of barriers to trade with other countries, the re-establishment of production and transportation facilities, the repair of war damages—these are the fundamental prerequisites for international currency stabilization.

ODD CRITTER, THE PLATYPUS

Nature was in a mood of comic genius when she put together the duck-bill, or platypus. Only once has this connecting link between mammal and bird ever been exhibited anywhere in the world except in its native Australia. That was in 1922 at the Bronx Zoo, when one survivor of five shipped from Sydney lived forty days and forty nights and then died after thousands had come to marvel that there should be such creative caprice. Now the New York Zoological Society has not one, not two, but three of these platypuses undergoing conditioning for the long ocean voyage from Australia.

It looks like a muskrat, is semi-aquatic, has broadly webbed feet, is a fast swimmer, eats worms. It has a hardened snout, like a bird's beak, and pouches in its cheeks to store food awaiting a hungry moment. When the sex is right it lays eggs, and is the only mammal that does so. Our reporter who covered the momentous arrival in 1922 was apparently so skeptical that he refused to stake his professional reputation on some features of this queer beast. The female is "said" to lay eggs, he announced cautiously, take it or leave it. This has since been authenticated beyond doubt (it is said). David Fleay, an Australian curator and the world's greatest authority on the platypus, is coming to New York to lecture on its odd life, and it is about time.

Whether a displaced platypus will like New York is, of course, another question. They are reported to be subject to attacks of nerves, to start at the slightest noise. They are, however, ideally adapted for the atomic age, for they make a practice of digging deep burrows, with entrances safely under water. The voice is like the growl of a displeased puppy, but the disposition is gentle. The platypus is said to enjoy being scratched behind the ears, but, on the other hand, some authorities say it has no ears. The male, far from being weak in the manner of Achilles, has a poisonous spur on the heel. Or so some say, while others deny it. Frankly, we are a little embarrassed about the facts, and this can only be considered an interim report on the platypus. We await, somewhat breathlessly, the arrival of Mr. Fleay and his Australian whatisits so we can really get things straight.

Topics of The Times

Another Forcible Entry

Secretary Wallace may have got the idea from the British housing squatters, though, actually, as a thoughtful discussion in another column on this page reminded us, the squatter problem presents itself after every war and economic upheaval. In any event, it has been suggested by one light-hearted correspondent that our foreign policy was thrown into sad confusion when the Secretary of Commerce decided to give up his own commodious quarters and to go squatting in the State Department, from where he has served notice he will exert every effort to resist ejection.

How to Bewilder Opponents

This in itself would be a sufficiently frivolous note to strike on a very serious topic. Our correspondent follows this up with the startling contention that a confused foreign policy is not always as bad as it sounds. One advantage of not knowing your own mind is that it keeps your opponents, if there be such, guessing. When your own course is clearly and resolutely laid down your adversary can work out his own counted program; but when you change from day to day your opponent is himself thrown off his stride. Mark Twain said about dueling that the best swordsman in the country is not afraid of the second best swordsman. But the champion doesn't like to go up against a novice who is likely to grab the rapier half way down the blade and wade right in.

Victor of Alamein

If posterity works no faster making up its mind about "Monty" of Alamein than posterity has been arriving at a final verdict on the fall of the Roman Empire, it is obvious that a good many controversial books are still to be written about Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery. Faced with a hotly debated problem or a personality, we are always saying, as a journalistic neighbor said the other day about the victor of Alamein, "his final position in the military history of the world's greatest war must be left to posterity."

But what makes one so sure that posterity is certain to arrive at a true and final verdict on "Monty"? It is almost two thousand years since the Roman Empire began to "decline" and more than fifteen hundred years since the tragedy was consummated, but the historians are still debating why Rome fell.

Why Rome Fell

Did Rome fall because of soil exhaustion in Italy, landlordism, malaria, the infiltration of alien races, the crushing imperial taxation, not to mention Mr. Gibbon's main emphasis on the challenge of Christianity?

Posterity, to judge by the new books that are written, has still to say the final word about Christopher Columbus, Napoleon, Hamilton and Jefferson, Andrew Jackson. History and biography are not only being constantly rewritten but there is a very articulate school of thought which insists that this is as it should be. Every generation is encouraged to rewrite the epochs and the heroes of the past in its own image, so to speak.

The Longer View

Posterity is even more frequently called perspective. When men are far enough away in time from Bryan and McKinley in 1896 their passions are supposed to have cooled off, their fears and hopes softened down; they have attained perspective. And certainly that should be the case when the perspective stretches back to the Federalists and anti-Federalists of 1796. After all, it is inconceivable that Americans in 1946 should hate Alexander Hamilton or Thomas Jefferson as these two men and their followers hated each other.

But the thing so often overlooked is that Americans in 1846 and 1896 and 1946 have their own fierce loyalties and partisanships, and in fighting their own contemporary battles they will reach back into the past for all the ammunition they can lay hands on. They will conscript Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson for partisan duty in 1846, 1896, 1946.

Today Alters Past

That is why we have the rise and fall of historical reputations in the course of the years, and now Hamilton will be in the fashion and now Jefferson will oust him from popular esteem. Posterity never really pronounces a final verdict because posterity is a long, long time and the fashions and the moods fluctuate. This is the real secret why new biographies are written about famous people, and not the discovery of new "evidence," as commonly alleged. There will always be new evidence to support a popular case.

In The Nation

Some Casualties Before the Truce Came

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—The ship of State is wallowing hull down today in its effort to carry a wild cargo which it cannot confine and the skipper is afraid to jettison. Mutiny in the crew has not been quelled but merely taken under consideration, with leave granted by the captain to the chief of the mutineers to fight it out later. No one aboard or elsewhere knows whether the course has been changed, and if so in what direction, or how many helmsmen are to fight for the wheel with the skipper's full permission.

This extraordinary condition is the result of the captain's tactics in dealing with an assault by one of his officers on another while the ship of State was being steered through the most perilous rocks it has ever encountered. The President merely ordered the vessel hove to.

In adopting this method of postponing a decision that must be made, Mr. Truman took the advice of professional politicians, principally National Chairman Hannegan, over that of almost every other counselor. Secretary Wallace has agreed for the time being to cease his assaults on Secretary Byrnes, and incidentally on the foreign policy pursued by Mr. Byrnes, which the President has again endorsed. But he "stands absolutely" on the Madison Square Garden speech he made as a member of the administration. And he remains a member of the administration.

Silence, the poet said, like a poultice comes to heal the blows of sound. But the blows already struck in this battle over foreign policy cannot be healed by silence, especially of a temporary nature. All concerned except Mr. Wallace have suffered loss of that prestige without which officials cannot carry out their responsibilities, the President most of all. Mr. Byrnes, in addition, has been weakened by the blow in the back from his own corner which Mr. Truman has condoned on the mere pledge that it will not be followed by another until Mr. Byrnes can regain his strength and get the opportunity to put up his guard.

A List of Damages

The damages inflicted are numerous and lasting. Among them are these:

The President, for what was obviously the belief that he requires the political support of Mr. Wallace and his radical followers on almost any terms, compromised what cannot be compromised at home or abroad and tolerated disunity in his administration. Since the effectiveness of foreign policy depends on government unity as well as on economic and military power, the injury here is plain.

Mr. Wallace, in the speech on which he still stands "absolutely," having attacked the Republican party and its leaders, imperiled the cooperation in foreign policy these have been giving, and the President's refusal to oust him from the Cabinet imperils it still more. If the Republicans decline to join in promoting a policy which may be changing, for all they know, and going under new direction which they could not conceivably support, the consequence could be national and world disaster.

The parallel thinking and similar objectives of the British in the quest with the United States for lasting peace have constituted the only restraint on Soviet Russia. Mr. Wallace assailed British policy as "imperialism" with which we must not be associated and explained all Soviet moves as necessary "retaliation." Since he has not been disavowed as a Cabinet officer by the President, the British have reason to doubt our eventual course in world affairs and to feel they cannot be sure who speaks for the administration.

Eye to Eye With Moscow

The plan for control of atomic energy which Mr. Baruch and his aides presented to the commission of the United Nations was vigorously criticized by Mr. Wallace, although his summary of it was surprisingly inaccurate. The Russians have criticized it also, and now it is disclosed that their counter-proposal of a treaty as substitute, without an effective international inspection system, is virtually Mr. Wallace's proposal, too. The President's procedure with the Secretary of Commerce, although he repeats his approval of the Baruch-Hancock plan, will stiffen Russian resistance on this issue, already encouraged by the open record that Mr. Wallace agrees with their counter-proposal. Anything that defers solution of this problem increases the menace to the world.

The Soviet spokesmen have often voiced their suspicion that an influential group of military commanders in the United States advocates immediate war against Russia and that this group is piling up atom bombs with this precise purpose in mind. In his letter of July 23 to the President, Mr. Wallace attributed to certain "military thinking" this very concept, once more agreeing in substance with the Russians. The disavowal by Secretaries Forrestal and Patterson that any "responsible officer" of the Navy or Army has urged such a program will not remove the Soviet suspicion, the less so because they can quote another Cabinet authority—still in office and Presidential favor—to the contrary.

These are some of the casualties of the episode thus far. When Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Baruch and some others whose long and devoted labors have been seriously undermined by Mr. Wallace think the situation through there may be more. And the nation as a whole has seen a momentous decision made on the basis that seats in Congress are the highest stakes of all.

Letters to The Times

Communism in China

It Is Believed to Intensify Economic Decay and Block Reforms

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

J. Spencer Kennard's letter in your Sept. 11 issue contains many inaccuracies.

For instance, he writes that Gen. Ho Ying-chin in 1935 "handed over to Japan jurisdiction of large areas of north China." The Ho-Umetsu agreement, to which Mr. Kennard refers, was an attempt by the Central Government to keep some control over the northern provinces which Japan was seeking to detach by force and intimidation exerted against the local authorities.

To imply, as Mr. Kennard does, that China could and should have fought Japan before "the limits of endurance" were reached in 1937 is unfair. China had only the beginnings of a modern army and no armament factories; and she knew she would have to fight alone, with the United States, Britain and Russia standing by with folded arms. When war came the United States and Britain not only did not help China, but continued for years supplying Japan with all the war materials she needed to use against China.

Comparison With America

If to "oppose war with Japan" prior to 1937 makes Ho Ying-chin "an exponent of feudalism," how would Mr. Kennard describe President Roosevelt and the whole American people until Pearl Harbor?

As regards the charge that Ho Ying-chin "organized civil war," how does Mr. Kennard explain that between V-J Day and December, 1945, the Chinese Communists had acquired possession of huge territories. Who was attacking whom?

I hold no brief for General Ho Ying-chin, and I agree as to the necessity of land reform in China and the desirability of democratic reforms. Nor do I think that China's agrarian problem could or should be solved by mass expropriations and killings.

Mr. Kennard repeats what someone at Yenching told him about Yenan and its "highest pattern of democracy."

I was in Yenan myself last February, and while I do not deny that agrarian reforms have been carried out there, I found no trace of democracy. There is only one newspaper, one radio and one party and they all speak with one voice. Nor did I ever meet anyone there who criticized the Communist administration—this in itself proves the absence of democracy. In National China, on the other hand, the Communists and every other opposition group are allowed to publish newspapers and criticize or abuse the Government to their hearts' content.

In Yenan, which has become Communist China's snowplace, all dissident elements were liquidated long ago. In the more recently acquired Communist territories there is pillage, forced grain levies, expropriation and murder, and forced levying of recruits for the Communist armies. Hence the thousands of refugees from north Kiangsu whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent recently saw in the Government-held capital of that province.

Reforms Hampered by War

The fact which critics of the Chinese Government leave out of account in damning it for not yet having instituted the reforms which are so necessary is that it has been preoccupied with war almost ever since it came to power. From 1931 onward it had to cope with Japan. Now there is Russia's aggression, which is masked as civil war.

The vicious circle of economic difficulties creating communism, and communism intensifying economic decay and preventing reconstruction and reform, cannot be broken without our help. In China, as in Europe, Russia profits from chaos and misery. America stands to gain only through helping China to recover from the war and its aftermath and to set her house in order.

Naturally the Communists want the United States to "withdraw its armed forces" and withhold supplies from China. If we do so China must, in despair, let herself become part of Russia's "new order." FREDA UTLEY.

Washington, Sept. 14, 1946.

Traffic Accident Figures

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I am amazed at the amount of conflicting reports and statistics which are being published concerning the various factors involved in traffic accidents. Let me illustrate by citing three examples from your own fine newspaper:

On July 28 you carried an article under the by-line of Bert Pierce, in which he quotes the editor of The Weekly Underwriter as authority for the statement that "90 per cent of all car accidents result from overindulgence in liquor." In THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine of Aug. 11 you published an article by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, who was general chairman of the President's Highway Safety Conference. In this article General Fleming lists the outstanding causes of accidents as:

1. Failure to obey traffic laws.
2. Substandard traffic laws.
3. Differences in regulations and traffic-control devices in various States.

In regard to the subject of drinking, General Fleming refers to an analysis of what he terms "the most accurate figures available" and makes the statement that "one out of nine drivers in fatal accidents had been drinking."

And again, on Aug. 12, THE TIMES carried an article on a traffic accident survey made by the New York Police Department and the Greater New York Safety Council, and you quote the Greater New York Safety Council to the effect that two of every three serious accidents involving automobiles were the result of faulty brakes or other mechanical defects.

It is most important that the cause of accidents be known before curative or preventive measures can be applied. But isn't it rather confusing to the layman to read one day that 90 per cent of the accidents are caused by one factor, and another day to see that two-thirds of the accidents are caused by something else, and another day to find that there are three entirely different major causes, in the opinion of someone else?

The National Safety Council has for many years made careful study and classification of accident causes, getting their facts from police records and official sources throughout the country and compiling them most accurately. So why not let's take their figures as standard and authoritative, and go on from there and do something real about correcting the situation?

JOHN W. DARR.

New York, Sept. 15, 1946.

Status of Baltic States

Non-Recognition Policy in Regard to Russian Annexation Is Pointed Out

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the editorial "Mr. Wallace and Russia" it was omitted that President Roosevelt also did not yield to Soviet Russia the Baltic states. On the contrary, he continued the non-recognition policy of the illegal annexation of the Baltic states effectuated, as it is stated in the United States Government declaration of July 23, 1940, by devious processes, which culminated in the deliberate annihilation of the political independence and territorial integrity of the three Baltic states: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Further, the declaration states:

"The policy of this Government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities, no matter whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak. These principles constitute the very foundation upon which the existing relationship between the twenty-one sovereign republics of the New World rests.

"The United States will continue to stand by these principles because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice and of law—in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved."

May I add that the non-recognition policy of the annexation of the Baltic states has been pursued also by the present Government. It is a fact that the United States does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania accredited to the United States Government continue to be recognized, as could be easily verified by a glance into the diplomatic list issued monthly by the Department of State. DR. ALFRED BILMANIS,

Latvian Minister.

Washington, Sept. 17, 1946.

A Campaign Against Rats

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The acting director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Clarence Cottam, writes us:

"It is estimated that 7,312,500 tons of the 1944 grain crop (wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, corn, beans, peas and soy beans) was removed from human consumption by rats. This is between 3 and 4 per cent of the total grain production for that year. The estimated value of the amount lost through rats was conservatively placed at $200,000,000."

He informs us that less than $140,000 has been appropriated to exterminate rats which cause this waste.

We have asked the President, in view of the fact humans need this grain and rats don't, to allocate $250,000 more from funds at his disposal for an effective campaign against rats.

Your readers can render a real service by writing the President, urging him to do this.

BENJAMIN C. MARSH,
Executive Secretary, People's Lobby.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1946.

Return to Ethiopia Asked

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Now that the peace treaty with Italy is about to be concluded, I crave the hospitality of your columns to express the ardent desire of my compatriots in ex-Italian Eritrea and Somalia, Ethiopia's lost provinces, to return to their motherland. We have cherished this desire most earnestly during the sixty years under which we were oppressed by Italian rule.

We appeal to you, the free people of the United States living under a democracy, to understand how we suffer under such disabilities. We desire self-government in our motherland; we desire to rejoin our own people and to work together with them in developing our country, in providing schools for our children, hospitals for our sick.

GABRE-MASKAL HABTEMARIAM,
President, Ethiopico-Eritrean Unity Association.

Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 1946.

TRIOLET BY THE SEA

Who listens to a hollow shell
Will hear slow surf upon the sand
And water ringing like a bell.
Who listens to a hollow shell
Will hear his echoed heart-beat swell
In music like a saraband.
Who listens to a hollow shell
Will hear slow surf upon the sand.

DOROTHY ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

151621

September 23, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I enjoyed very much reading the excellent editorial in the New York Times of September 20th. It is a splendidly sane and forceful piece of writing. The same can be said for Arthur Krock's despatch from Washington. One feels very grateful that there are men who can put such sound sense in such impressive form.

You may enjoy the first page of the enclosed. I think this "Letter-Review" is one of the best sheets we have in Canada. The editor is very highly regarded everywhere that he is known.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151622

(Dictated December 7, 1946)
December 9, 1946.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I am glad you sent me the issue of the New York Times with account of your appeal to the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labour Relations. Certainly a very strategic time was selected for making this appeal.

Of course, I have been watching, as everyone has here, with the keenest of interest and anxiety, the progress of the John L. Lewis crisis in the U. S. So far I can see nothing of any consequence to criticize in the conduct of the Government, and I think Judge Goldsborough conducted himself excellently at the hearing of the Injunction argument.

Surely this is a case where the Government must win, and win decisively, or abdicate in favour of the U. L. W. Indeed, if they do not win, they won't need to abdicate.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151623

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

January 28, 1947

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Your characterization as a "pipe dream" of Nicholas Murray Butler's recent sppech about the Imperial Conference of 1921 amused but did not surprise me. It is astounding that a man of Dr. Butler's intellectual capacity should make such a statement. Of course, he has always suffered - and so has the public - from his immense vanity. His vanity, plus a faulty memory after a lapse of 25 years, were doubtless responsible; but I am glad you were so forthright in your reply.

I shall be very interested in watching how General Marshall performs as Secretary of State. Contrary to the unanimous chorus of hosannas which appeared in our newspapers, I had some misgivings about his appointment. He is certainly a man of fine character, but I have always had a civilian's distrust of the military mind at work on civilian problems. Moreover, General Marshall's report on the failure of his mission to China showed an extraordinary and alarming failure to grasp the real meaning and the true menace of Russian Communism. You may recall that he spoke about the "moderate elements" among the Chinese Communists. He surely ought to know that there is no such thing as a more or less "moderate" Communist. Totalitarian discipline does not permit of varying degrees of loyalty. I also think that to urge a coalition government, which would include Communists, upon an ally is grossly unfair and, from a long range point of view, complete folly.

However, it is possible that the General may learn more rapidly here that he did during his thirteen months in China, and his fine personal character may save him from committing any irreparable blunders. But I long for a man as Secretary of State who has a profound knowledge of history, a sure feeling for the subtleties of diplomacy, and a profound conviction as to the need for unity and cooperation among all the English speaking peoples at this critical juncture of human history. Mr. Byrnes could not fill that role. I hope, but do not expect, that General Marshall will.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I shall be deeply interested in hearing from you. Can we expect a visit from you during the winter or early spring? I long for a good talk on many subjects.

Please remember me to my many Toronto friends, especially Herbert Bruce and Wilbur Cochrane.

Mrs. Hunt joins me in affectionate regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151625

January 31, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I was exceedingly pleased early this week to receive your letter of 28th. It would have been acknowledged with gratitude sooner only that my secretary, Miss Edmondson, has been indisposed this week, and correspondence consequently delayed.

I have noted with the greatest interest your remarks about General Marshall. All I need say is that my utmost hope for him would be that he can comply with just the qualifications that you outline. No one can exaggerate the importance to the world of his measuring up to the standard you set. Everything in every Continent is so critical at this time, and will be so critical for months and years to come, that any other line of policy than that outlined in your letter may well bring catastrophe to a highly vulnerable state of international relations.

Enclosed is copy of an editorial which appeared in the Montreal Star on the Dr. Butler episode. The editor of this paper is George V. Ferguson, who has been the star pupil of John W. Dafoe and who succeeded him as editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, leaving there very lately to take on the more important post of editor of the Montreal Star. I can only be grateful for what he has said in this editorial and for a brief broadcast he gave over a week ago to the same effect. I sincerely hope he does not carry too many of John W. Dafoe's ideas into the pages of the Montreal Star.

In the above connection I am sending copy of a letter I wrote Grattan O'Leary, editor of the Ottawa Journal, after receipt of an editorial on the same subject from that paper.

I do not mind praising the conduct of a Government that I am in, or the head of, but haven't much appetite for belauding my own special conduct.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151626

A rather humorous memory comes to my mind. This Montreal Star in 1921 was owned by Lord Atholstan, who was strongly opposed to my leadership of the Conservative Party and gave me untold trouble throughout my tenure of that office. The "Star" bitterly attacked the course I pursued at the Imperial Conference of 1921 in respect of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The public quickly forgets. It is doubtful whether one of their readers will contrast the conduct of that paper today and its conduct then.

Yours sincerely,

AW/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151627

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

February 4, 1947

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was delighted to receive your letter of January 31st enclosing the Montreal Star editorial and the copy of the letter you wrote to Gratton O'Leary. Of course, I greatly enjoyed the editorial which was a just and well written tribute to your great and far-seeing statesmanship. Your letter to Mr. O'Leary will have permanent historical value, and I am more than pleased to have the copy of it in my files. In passing, permit me to express my appreciation of your fairness toward Prime Minister Hughes of Australia who, fortunately, was unsuccessful in opposing you on the Anglo-Japanese situation in 1921. The irresponsible use of adjectives, of which Mr. Brebner is apparently guilty, is much too common among academic writers and much less excusable because they are not subject to the pressures and tensions which are the common lot of men in more active and more responsible positions.

This Saturday evening Mrs. Hunt and I are going as the guests of I.C. R. Atkin of J. P. Morgan & Co. to a dinner given by the Canadian Society of New York to your great Governor-General, Lord Alexander, and we are also attending on Saturday afternoon a reception for the Governor-General and his wife given by our good friends Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Schully.

Today I am taking to luncheon with me at my club Alistair Buchan, the younger son of Lord Tweedsmuir. Sir Gerald Campbell, with whom he is associated in a newly organized public relations firm, had asked me to see him. I suppose he is here to develop his business, and I hope that I can help him.

I note in your letter to Mr. O'Leary you stated that you were recovering from "an important operation." Apparently you are feeling very fit, and so it is too late for me to send our sympathy. But, for your friends' sake as well as for your own, please take good care of yourself.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151628

When it is convenient please write to me. Your wisdom and your friendship mean more to me than I can put into words.

With kindest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151629

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

March 3, 1947

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighan
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

You may be interested in the enclosed bulletin of the New York State Bar Association.

With best regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH;gc
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151630

March 7, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

Thanks very much for sending me Circular No. 6 of the New York Bar Association. Very manifestly you and the Committee under your Chairmanship have done a lot of useful thinking and hard work on this Labor subject.

I note on page 1 you say that the Board is authorized to require a Labor organization engaged in collective bargaining to file true copies of its charter, etc. Does the word "charter" here mean the charter it gets from the central Labor organization, like A. F. L. or C. I. O., or does it mean a State charter? I presume, of course, the former.

I read "Barron's" very regularly and think the front page is extraordinarily good. In fact, I don't know any writer in the U. S. or here who does a better job on big subjects than the Editor. His name, I believe, is Shea. He, however, is urging limitation of the domain of a Union. Especially is he averse to permitting industry Unions. Apparently, though, many large industries in the U. S. think it is right for Unions to exercise their activities over a whole industry.

I am sending this Circular to the Ontario Minister of Labor, Hon. Mr. Daley.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151631

May 7, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

Occasionally I read something that I think worth sending you, and enclosed is one. It is by my very close friend, Colonel Hugh Clark. He writes a weekly column for his brother's paper "The High River Times" and this, I believe, is also published in "The Vancouver Province." The first two paragraphs and the last may be the only ones of interest to you.

Very kindest regards always,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151632

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

May 8, 1947

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I am delighted to receive your letter of May 7th with the column by Col. Hugh Clark. The first two paragraphs of Colonel Clark's column are not only true, but they are also beautifully written. I appreciate your kindness in sending the clipping to me, and I shall be grateful for others that touch on matters of common interest.

There is certainly much reason for dismay and disgust in the present state of world affairs: Zionism and American hypocrisy regarding it; the appalling domestic conditions in Britain and the incompetence of the present British government in dealing with conditions; the danger of economic isolationism in the United States; the menace of Communism in Western Europe, especially in France; and the "eat, drink and be merry' attitude of people in the presence of scientific discoveries which can finally destroy all civilization, are enough to shake the heart of the stoutest optimist. But there is also, in my opinion, more reason for hope than there was a year or so ago: it looks as if the American government will be forced to come to grips with the Palestine problem and to assume a decent minimum of responsibility; there are signs that Communism can be beaten back in Western Europe, especially if France and the other countries can receive adequate supplies of food and raw materials during the next twelve months; in Britain there are indications that the people are beginning to realize that there is a sharp distinction between Socialism and heaven, and although our British friends are paying a heavy price for their government I have not the slightest doubt that Britain will rise again in all her power and glory. Moreover, except on the Palestine issue, America and Britain are working together more successfully than they did after the last war. Of course, the left wing element in both countries would like to draw the two countries apart, but I do not think the Wallaces and Laskis will succeed, and I am still hopeful that we will do much more to relieve Britain's economic burden for our own benefit as well as for hers. Finally, I do not think that Russia has any desire to commit suicide; and that the clear realization of what modern science can do in another war will be a sufficient deterrent to both governments and peoples from the madness of armed conflict. Perhaps this is whistling in the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151633

dark and is a subconscious effort on my part to throw off an unbearable despair. However, I do try to look the facts in the face, and somehow I do feel more hopeful than I did a year ago.

I have heard from many of our friends, including Herbert Bruce, Wilbur Cochrane and Ross McMaster, that you are in splendid health and have recovered completely from your operation. Don't you think you should celebrate your good health by a little vacation in New York? I yearn for a long talk.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151634

Crisis in Baffin Bay: A Parable

by Eric Linklater

Harassed as we are by many demands upon our conscience, the fearful plight of the Eskimos on a certain island has naturally escaped general notice and failed to arouse public sympathy. I am convinced, however, that when the facts become known the most generous help will be offered to a little community described as the only true democracy within the Arctic Circle.

The island, in the north-eastern part of Baffin Bay, is inhabited by about 240 people. These, until a couple of years ago, were content to live in a primitive style. Physically they were robust, and the natural resources of their island were sufficient to provide them with food and clothing. Their economy was simple and in winter, their most trying season, each family asserted its right to exploit a varying number of fishing-holes in the ice that covered the adjacent sea; and by hazardous, unco-ordinated toil they usually succeeded in catching and killing as many fish and seals as would maintain them.

But there was grave injustice in the system. A family more industrious than its neighbours could live better, and when spring came would be visibly fatter. Nothing was done to prevent self-seeking individuals from fishing as long as they chose, or to hinder alert and energetic men from going to far-off - and therefore dangerous - but often better holes. No one starved, indeed, for a tradition of charity existed; but charity in the Arctic has always been wasteful and unorganized.

This wretched state of affairs might have continued unchanged, and unreprobated but for the vision of a man who is now recognized as perhaps the most remarkable Eskimo of all time. Fussitookik is a natural genius, quite uninfluenced by contemporary thought in Europe or Asia. His social and economic doctrines, which have wholly revolutionised life on the island, were the product of his own primitive but powerful mind; and their striking similarity to the policy of many leading statesmen in the larger world cannot fail to win for him and his people the widest sympathy.

Fussitookik saw clearly that life on the island must be closely integrated and carefully organized to ensure prosperity for all, and having persuaded his anarchic neighbours

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151635

to accept a governing council - or Uglug, in their language - with himself as president, or Muke, as they call him, he gave immediate recognition to the importance of fishing by a decree to nationalise it. Henceforth, he declared every fish and seal that was caught would belong not to the selfish exploiters of good fishing-holes and their pampered children but to the nation; and all would receive an equal portion. The next step was to nationalise the means of distribution. A week later he expropriated, for the nation, the dogs and sledges that every family owned; and certain men, after suitable training, became drivers in a national transport service.

A colleague in the Uglug began the next reform. Huqhuq, a young man but an advanced thinker, had a delicate wife whose teeth were unfit for their daily task. Eskimo women must every morning chew their husbands' boots to thaw the frozen hide and make them confortable, and Huqhuq's wife was not strong enough. He therefore proposed that wives should be nationalised and boots themselves become common property. The Muke approved his suggestion and it became law.

But the women of the island, more conservative than the men, objected to chewing unknown boots, and it seemed advisable to nominate not only instructors to popularize the new decree but observers to watch for reactionary women who might indulge a wasteful industry on boots to which a sentimental flavour clung. The Muke went further, designed a number of State schools, appointed national teachers, and recruited a labour force to build new igloos to his own specification.

The Uglug had five members. Ten male adults were employed in the national transport service, and to organize communal boot-chewing six instructors were needed, with four observers. Education called for eight, the building programme for ten. The number engaged in essential services was thus 43, while the total of adult male workers in the community was 45. A fishery inspector having been appointed, the remaining Eskimo was encouraged to prosecute the basic industry.

Despite so much organization, and the highest hope, the material results were at first somewhat disappointing; and when, by a mere oversight, some of the fishing-holes were allowed to freeze, a drastic reduction in the daily ration was

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151636

necessary to offset the smaller supply of food. This was accepted with sturdy philosophy. But suddenly, last Friday, the fisherman, Tashbaq by name, called a lightning strike, and the whole economy of the island has been disrupted. The Uglug has no administrative machinery for dealing with strikes, and public opinion would not tolerate any step to compel Tashbaq to return to work.

Unless relief is speedily forthcoming, not only will a brave, enlightened community be doomed to starvation but their new policy will be discredited, and progress in the Arctic Circle will receive a set-back from which it may not recover for a thousand years.

(The Observer, 11 May 1947)

London

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151637

May 26, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I received, and have read with great interest and care the pamphlet you sent me, by Professor Morris R. Cohen.

With all the pamphlet proper there is nothing to which one can take exception--indeed, everything is to be admired. Quite plainly, Professor Cohen is a man of distinguished intellectual powers.

The Postscript does give me some difficulty. If the equalitarian doctrine applied to immigration requires that no regard whatever be had to non-assimilable races, there would be grave troubles. One of them, in South Africa, is very much in evidence, if not, indeed, a threat to peace. We have felt that we were compelled to restrict Chinese and Japanese immigration. Still more, does the exception apply to Britain's administration of Palestine? Britain is there a trustee under a definite mandate. True, she had much to do with the creation of the terms of that mandate herself, but certainly the terms, relative to those that existed prior to the Balfour Declaration, were the very opposite of being unfavourable to the Jews. To say that Britain could faithfully carry out that mandate and allow unlimited immigration in the land which for a thousand years has been the land of the Arabs, is to abandon a sense of responsibility. Professors do not have to deal with the problems which the application of their theories would precipitate on humanity.

Yours sincerely,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151638

May 26, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence!

You will be interested in the attached, by my friend, Colonel Hugh Clark. I sent him a copy of your letter as I knew it would please him, and did not think of the possibility of his using it. However, as the letter has probably done good, and certainly added to the interest of his column, I am sure you will not mind.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151639

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

June 3, 1947

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Thank you very much for your letters of May 26th, and for the column by Colonel Hugh Clark.

I am very happy that Colonel Clark saw fit in his column to quote from my letter to you. I am proud of the compliment.

You are, of course, plainly right in your comment on Professor Cohen's pamphlet. The postscript to the pamphlet betrays that lack of common sense which is the besetting sin of so many intellectuals. Unrestricted immigration today is fantastic nonsense. However, I do believe that this country should open its doors to a few hundred thousand displaced persons, including Jews, if we continue to insist that a large number be also admitted to Palestine. Our present policy of trying to force vast numbers of Jewish refugees on the Arab people while at the same time refusing to admit any into this country is the meanest kind of hypocrisy.

As you know, I profoundly regret the existence of Anti-Semitism in this country. That is one of the many reasons why I am so opposed to the Zionists who are doing more to create Anti-Semitism in this country than Hitler ever did. I am sure that there are many people who have never had the slightest anti-Jewish prejudice in their minds and hearts but who are today shocked and disgusted by the objectives and the tactics of the Zionists. Both the Jews and the Arabs should thank God it has been Britain and not some other nation that has administered the Palestine mandate during the last twenty-five years. Unfortunately, indeed tragically, there are apparently many non-Zionist Jews who have become increasing anti-British during the last year or two. They have not succumbed to Zionism, but what seems to be a tribal loyalty is turning them into Anglophobes, and they repeat with venom the charges (many of them disproved since) against the appeasement of Munich and also the White Paper of 1939.

Please pardon this long letter on a subject which may not be of particular interest to you, but it does help me to blow off steam to an understanding friend.

Faithfully yours —
Lawrence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151640

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

June 18, 1947

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I think you will be interested in the enclosed copy of The Council News which is published by The American Council for Judaism, Inc., an organization composed of many outstanding Americans of Jewish faith which is vehemently opposed to Zionism. On page 4 you will note a reprint of a letter I wrote to a distinguished American rabbi. On pages 3-4 there is a very thoughtful article by Rabbi Berger, the executive director of the Council. Unfortunately this organization, though high in quality and therefore increasingly influential, is as yet no match, in commanding the support of rank and file Jews, for the Zionist demagogues. Nevertheless, it is a hopeful sign that there are many people of the Jewish faith who prefer to think of themselves as Americans or Englishmen or Frenchmen, and not as a "chosen people" entitled to a political state of their own.

With kindest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151641 See page 4

THE COUNCIL NEWS

Published by
THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM, INC.

VOL. 1 • No. 4 MAY, 1947

COUNCIL'S PROTESTS RECOGNIZED

After Europe Visit Rosenwald Urges Stratton Bill O.K.

WASHINGTON—Having just returned from Europe, where, as a member of a party of American industrialists, he studied the prospects for the rehabilitation of Germany, Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaism, addressed a press conference here in support of the Stratton bill, which would admit a fair share of Europe's displaced persons to the United States.

Present at the conference were representatives of the New York Times, Washington Star, New York Herald Tribune, International News Service, Associated Press, Philadelphia Bulletin, and the Jewish Telegraph Agency.

As a member of a group of business men who went abroad at the request of the War Department, to study Germany's economic rehabilitation, Mr. Rosenwald spent as much time as possible in studying displaced-person camps in Germany and Austria.

One-Fourth Are Jews

In the camps in Germany, Austria and Italy, Mr. Rosenwald told the newsmen, there are some 850,000 men, women, and children of all faiths and many nationalities. Of the total number, he said, persons of the Jewish faith constitute only about 25 percent.

Mr. Rosenwald reported that, on the question of how many of the displaced persons desired to emigrate to Palestine, he found a wide divergence of opinion; and he expressed the belief that a substantial number of the persons of all faiths now languishing in the camps would welcome an opportunity to start life anew in the United States and in other democratic countries.

Despite the excellent work of the military government, said Mr. Rosenwald, it is virtually impossible to create a satisfactory life for the displaced persons. "The only clothing available to the military government is that captured from enemy stores; and thus women and children suffer. Raw materials are virtually nonexistent. Because of the housing shortage, as many as ten and twelve people live in one room.

Incentive Needed

"The coming summer threatens to bring a crisis. UNRRA is scheduled to cease operating on July 1 and it will be succeeded by the International Relief Organization. I was informed that there will be a delay of two or three months in the arrival of supplies upon which the displaced persons rely for part of their food.

"The over-crowding, the lack of work and — worst of all, the lack of a future—are demoralizing people who, through no fault of their own, are now the worst sufferers from the war. Unless they are given some incentive, their condition will be worse.

L. A. Office Opens

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Max J. Merritt, executive director of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Council for Judaism, has announced that a local office has been opened at 1219 North La Brea, Hollywood, Cal., and that all communications to that Chapter should be addressed to him there.

Berger Scheduled for Pittsburgh Meetings

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Rabbi Elmer Berger, executive director of the American Council for Judaism, faces a busy schedule when he visits Pittsburgh May 26 as the guest of the local chapter. On the agenda is a breakfast meeting with chapter leaders, a luncheon address before the Hungry Club, one of the prominent civic organizations, a radio talk over WQV, and an evening meeting of the Pittsburgh chapter. Alfred M. Oppenheimer, David Glick, Robert L. Feldman, Mrs. Gertrude Kamin, Norman DeRoy, Sidney Bachman, Lester Aaron and Mesdames Aronson and Jacobson are participating in the arrangements.

DR. WOLSEY SAYS JEWS NOT RACE

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Louis Wolsey, rabbi of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation here and for a number of years chairman of the Mayor's Vice and Crime Committee, addressed an audience of 60 persons at the Hillel Foundation of the University of Pennsylvania at a meeting sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania Council for Judaism, a Penn student organization affiliated with the American Council for Judaism.

Herbert Fogel, co-chairman of the student group, announced that twenty-five members were now paid up and said that more are expected shortly. He also pointed out that, on the pattern of the Pennsylvania unit, ten other university units are being formed.

Bible Is Quoted

In his address, Dr. Wolsey contended that the Bible is authority for the principle that Judaism is a spiritual and not a racial entity. He reminded his hearers that Jews come from every stock and every background in the world.

"The moment we give ourselves over to nationhood," Dr. Wolsey said, "we shall suffer the same fate as all other nations in the world that have dedicated themselves to that.

"The fate of the Jew rests upon his emphasis of the universality of his ethics and his faith. The Jew has stopped being religious because the whole world has stopped being religious."

At the close of Dr. Wolsey's address, Co-Chairman Robert Loeb conducted a question-and-answer period. The evening's program closed with a reception to Dr. Wolsey.

Capital Speaker

HON. FAY BENTLEY

Judge Fay Bentley who will address the Council's Washington chapter June 4, is a distinguished member of the Capital bar and an active participant in many phases of public affairs.

Having served in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Department of Labor, and the Washington school system as a specialist in matters affecting the welfare of children, she was appointed to the District's juvenile court bench by President Roosevelt in 1934 and was reappointed in 1940 and again in 1946.

Judge Bentley is chairman of the district's chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Committee for the District's Rehabilitation Service, and an active member of a number of societies for professional women.

Dubrow To Direct Chapter In Boston

BOSTON—Formation of the Boston Chapter of the American Council for Judaism has been announced since the last issue of the Council News. Harold G. Dubrow was elected Vice President and will serve as acting President of the chapter for the time being.

Other officers who were elected are Mrs. Louis Kane, Secretary, and Irving Zieman, Treasurer. A five-member Executive Board was named, consisting of Maurice Dobro, Miss Elsie M. Wyzanski, Miss Anne Levin, Mrs. Jessie Saltzer and Mrs. Maxwell Levy. The Chairman of the Chapter's Education Committee is Charles Feldstein, and Mr. Dobro is Chairman of the Program and Speakers' Committee.

Philadelphia Chapter Hears Altman, Elects

PHILADELPHIA—At its annual meeting, at which the principal speaker was Jack Altman of New York, member of the executive committee of the American Council for Judaism, the Philadelphia chapter elected the following officers: Dr. Julius Grodinsky, chairman; Robert D. Abrahams and Mrs. Kurt Blum, vice chairmen; Lester P. Hecht, secretary, and Mrs. Murray J. Makransky, treasurer. The meeting drew an attendance of 200.

UN NOW KNOWS NO ONE SPEAKS FOR ALL JEWS

In a succession of swift and strategic moves as the United Nations considered the Palestine problem, the American Council for Judaism vigorously opposed recognition of the Jewish Agency's demand for a non-voting seat in the General Assembly and its claim to speak for the so-called "Jewish people."

The Jewish Agency's request for a seat was denied by the General Assembly and the Agency was limited to speaking for the Jews of Palestine when the 55-nation general committee decided to hear representatives of both the Jews and Arabs of the mandated country. In debate over the question of spokesmen both the American delegate, Warren R. Austin, and the Russian delegate, Andrei Gromyko, supported the Council's contentions.

Despite the limitation, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, spokesman for the Jewish Agency, made the claim that he spoke for the "Jewish people of the world" in addressing the general committee. The Council quickly protested in a telegram to Delegate Austin, asserting that as Americans of the Jewish faith, only the representatives of the United States could speak for them.

Committee Named

The final action of the United Nations was the appointment of an 11-nation commietee to investigate the Palestine situation and report in September.

The Council's moves, following conferences by Elmer Berger, executive director, with Washington officials, included the following:

1. With the approval of the Executive Committee, Lessing Rosenwald, the Council's president, appointed a committee on strategy.

2. The New York chapter, headed by Jacques Coleman and Henry Loeb, co-chairmen, protested to the New York Congressional delegation and to American Delegate Austin against recognition of anyone other than the United States delegation as spokesmen for its members.

Press Hears Story

3. At Lake Success, the Council held a press conference for the American and foreign press and made known its opposition to the recognition of the Jewish Agency for Palestine as representative of the so-called "Jewish people."

At this conference, Mr. Berger, in the absence of Mr. Rosenwald, who was in Europe, posed the question, "Are the Jews a state, or are they a religion?" At the conference were representatives of the France-Presse, Czechoslovak Press & Radio, Associated Press, Reuters, New York Post, New York Times, Time Magazine, Christian Science Monitor, International News Service, Tass (of Russia), United Press, New York Herald Tribune, New York Daily News, Transradio Press, and the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau.

4. In a letter signed by Ralph Wolf, a vice president, the Council informed Secretary of State George C. Marshall and Delegate Austin of the Council's position on representation. In a telegram to Secretary Marshall, Executive Director Berger quoted from Mr. Wolf's letter, and added:

"As American citizens, we formally request you to make sure that as part of the record and as

(Continued on page 5)

DALLAS MEETING HEARS REICHERT

DALLAS, Texas — Addressing the annual meeting of the Council's Dallas chapter, Rabbi Irving F. Reichert of San Francisco, Council vice president, stirred his 350 listeners with the plea:

"Let us help the displaced persons of Europe go to Palestine, if that is where they wish to go; but let us not commit the tragic error of playing politics with human lives."

Well publicized, the meeting drew the largest attendance in the chapter's history. Advertisements announcing the meeting and news stories concerning it appeared in the Dallas Morning News and the Dallas Times Herald.

Officers Elected

"The fundamental principle of the American Council for Judaism," Rabbi Reichert said, "is that the Jewish people are essentially a religious community, whose strongest tie is a common faith and a common religious tradition."

Declaring that the only civilized formula is integration, the San Francisco rabbi urged intergovernmental action on behalf of the displaced persons of Europe and charged that the continuing suffering of these victims constitutes "a disgraceful betrayal of our war aims."

The chapter elected the following officers:

Chairman, Jerome K. Crossman; vice chairman, Louis Tobias, and Alex J. Geisenberger; secretary, Zellner Eldridge; treasurer, Arthur Star.

New Officers Named By Phoenix Chapter

PHOENIX, Ariz.—H. M. Couzins has been elected President to head the new slate of officers for the Phoenix chapter of the American Council for Judaism. Bernard Eglyn was elected Vice President and Martin M. Kulik, Secretary and Treasurer. The members of the board of directors are Mrs. Irving L. Diamond, Mrs. Frank L. Sitkin, Mrs. Jacob Shapiro and Mrs. Mac Chiate. Irving L. Diamond, Abe Korrick and Herman Lewkowitz, members of the National Board of Directors from Arizona will act in advisory capacity to the Phoenix chapter.

Honor President

The Philadelphia chapter held a special meeting at the Oak Lane Review Club on May 14, honoring Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaism.

CANADA

151642

THE COUNCIL NEWS

Official Publication of The American Council for Judaism, Inc.
National Headquarters . . 201 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

National Officers

President
LESSING J. ROSENWALD
Jenkintown, Pa.

Secretary
MORRIS WOLF
Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer
D. HAYS SOLIS-COHEN
Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice Presidents
RABBI WM. H. FINESHRIBER
Philadelphia, Pa.
FRED F. FLORENCE
Dallas, Tex.
RABBI IRVING F. REICHERT
San Francisco, Cal.
MRS. J. WALTER FREIBERG
Cincinnati, Ohio
RALPH WOLF
New York, N. Y.
DAVID B. STERN
Chicago, Ill.

Executive Director
ELMER BERGER
New York, N. Y.

Address all communications to Editor, "The Council News"
201 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

WHAT IS THE COUNCIL?

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM, founded in 1943, is a nationwide organization of Americans of Jewish faith, who believe that their identification as Jews is determined solely by religion. The Council affirms that Jews are nationals of their respective countries, Jews in religion and that this is the only concept whereby Jews, in the traditions of a genuinely democratic world, can participate fully in the life of their respective countries.

The Council advocates: (1) The maximum integration of those of Jewish faith in their own countries within the democratic tradition of freedom of conscience. (2) Establishment of a democratic form of government in Palestine, neither Arab nor Jewish, but assuring equality to all Palestineans. (3) Resettlement of the displaced persons of Europe on the basis of individual need without privilege or discrimination as to faith or nationality.

The Council speaks only for its members but insists that no organization speaks for all Jews.

Letters THAT MIRROR PEOPLES' THOUGHTS

Philadelphia, Pa.

"You are absolutely right in your letter on the Palestine question which was published in the Christian Science Monitor of April 24. You have expressed my feeling on the subject so well that I am writing you to let you know how much your courageous stand is appreciated.

"With so many trying to befog the issue, your lucid explanation of the real issues will certainly do something toward clearing the thought of those who are honest and really want to know. Before the war I spent a year in Palestine and grew greatly attached to the country and some of its people. . . ."

—Sidney L. Luce

Columbia, S. C.

"I have received your letter of Apr. 30 with the enclosed copy of your Information Bulletin.

"I appreciate your thoughtfulness in forwarding me this information and will be interested in any similar data which your organization may publish in the future.

"I thank you for your interest in my administration."

J. STROM THURMOND
Governor of South Carolina.

Trenton, N. J.

"I want to thank you for sending me a copy of your simple statement of the American Council for Judaism. I have read the statement with a great deal of interest, and find it completely expresses an opinion I have had for a number of years, that we are all Americans first.

"Your viewpoint on Palestine is indeed refreshing, at this time, when so much misinformation and confusing statements are being made. More clear thinking such as expressed by your organization would be a great aid in solving many of the world problems now being attacked by muddle brains and ending only in confusion."

—E. P. ROLL, JR.
Thiokol Corporation.

Baltimore, Md.

"Thank you very much for sending me the Information Bulletin of the American Council for Judaism. It has always seemed to me that the position taken by Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald and Rabbi Morris Lazaron was the correct one from the standpoint of Judaism as well as Americanism."

—DAVID A. ROBERTSON
President, Goucher College.

OPINION

The Terrorist War

How determined these Jews sojourning in America are in their resolve to fight Great Britain is shown by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, a rabbi of Cleveland, who is reported by the Associated Press from Tel Aviv, Palestine, to have said in Ramat Gan in Palestine: "We Jews are not the first to fight against being slaves of British policy. . . . The first was a group of colonists who rang a liberty bell in Philadelphia."

Dr. Silver is an honorary citizen of Ramat Gan and also a citizen of Cleveland. In 1776, Americans declared war on England. Now Dr. Silver says: "We Jews" are fighting it again. Has Dr. Silver a double citizenship? By what right is a citizen of Cleveland fighting the British in Ramat Gan? Has he a double loyalty?

A group of Jewish Palestine fighters (the Stern Gang) has declared: "The British Colonial Office was attacked by our fighters in London. The war will go on everywhere the British flag still waves."

Three N. Y. Meetings

In New York City, Jews who are engaged in this war action against Britain held three different war meetings in a single evening.

One, under the auspices of the United Zionists—Revisionists of America, openly urged armed action against Britain. A rabbi declared there, "The British can be beaten."

At another New York meeting, the American League for a Free Palestine pledged $7,500,000 to aid Jewish resistance. A State Supreme Court judge was one of the sponsors of this violent action.

At a meeting held by the Political Action Committee for Palestine, an American, after denouncing Great Britain, cried: "The Palestine problem is our problem."

Already, not counting the victims of the recent attack on a Palestine train, Jewish terrorists have killed 68 members of the British armed forces, 30 police, and 15 civilians. They have wounded 191 troops, 49 police, and nine civilians.

Conspiracy Is Serious

It is not necessary to stress how exactly serious it is for a group of citizens of any state to conspire against a neighboring state. It is especially serious in such a time as the present, when world stability is in danger. And that seriousness is accentuated when a small group of Americans and their non-American friends try to destroy British-American friendship.

* * *

In the confusion now enveloping the world, two things are plain and certain. One is that America and Britain will feel a steadily increasing need for cooperation, and the second is that the preservation of an attitude of unity, good will, and brotherhood becomes more difficult here when persons enjoying American citizenship or American protection carry on war with Britain.

This is an extremely sad moment in Jewish history. Nowhere on the continent of Europe are Jews welcome. At such a time, can Jews possibly gain if some of them estrange the American nation by practicing a double citizenship and by carrying on war against a friendly state, vital to America's future? Every American bomb they send to kill Britishers—or anyone else—only adds to their own tragedy.

Zion has given wisdom to 70 generations of men and women; the bomb-throwing Zionists must accept some of that wisdom.

—By R. H. MARKHAM,
The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, May 5, 1947.

THE SPOKESMAN QUESTION

At the Annual Conference of the American Council for Judaism held in February of this year, a resolution was passed requesting that the Palestinian problem be put before the United Nations. This was communicated to our Government in a telegram signed by the President of the Council, Lessing J. Rosenwald.

Today the problem is before the United Nations. After some weeks of intricate political negotiations, a committee of inquiry has been set up with a wide range of authority, instructed to report back to the United Nations General Assembly in September. The committee of 11, excluding the Big Five Powers, is to make inquiry and submit its recommendations.

At long last, the problem of Palestine is up for definitive action by the world tribunal where it properly belongs.

And at long last too, many of the fundamental issues in that problem have been brought to the forefront of public attention. For far too many years there has been an unholy exploitation of shibboleths and propaganda slogans. There was a free and easy—and loose—talk about "democracy"; about "independence" for Palestine; about getting England out of the country. Again and again there have been partisan claims in selected evidence that omitted other relevant evidence. There is hope at long last that, before this world tribunal, the full story will emerge and a proper balance struck.

Consistent with the Zionist Jewish-nationalist program of pressing for recognition of Jews as a nation, the Jewish Agency sought "a voice without a vote" at the General Assembly. The objective here was what Zionist strategy has always aimed for: increasing recognition of the status of Jews as a nation. A vote at the General Assembly was, of course, absolutely unobtainable. The Zionist effort, therefore, was directed to securing an official voice at the General Assembly for the Jewish Agency and, in that way, to obtain recognition as a distinctive national representation free to pursue independent national policies.

Fortunately, this effort failed. The Jewish Agency was heard as it should have been heard but before a committee, free to obtain testimony from non-Governmental bodies, and as representative only of a large segment of the Jewish population of Palestine. As if to drive this point home, equivalent recognition was given by this same committee to the representatives of the Arab Higher Committe as spokesmen for a large part of the Arab population of Palestine.

This was completely in accord with the point of view expressed by the American Council for Judaism. In our letter to the Secretary of State and to the United States delegate Warren Austin, the Council drew explicit attention to this as follows:

"We take issue with the claim of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to participate in the United Nations deliberations as 'a body representing the Jewish people.'

"Whatever procedures may be adopted by the Security Council, whatever evidence and testimony they may agree to assemble from representatives of various groups living in Palestine and others, we wish to record our affirmation that the Jewish Agency cannot and does not speak for us, Americans of Jewish faith who are members of this organization or, of a not inconsiderable number of persons of Jewish faith who are not members of any organization; and that, on that account alone if on no other, the Jewish Agency cannot be recognized as the spokesman for all Jews in regard to Palestine or any other subject.

"We wish to make it clear that our only authorized political spokesmen at the United Nations are the members of the United States delegation.

"We submit, furthermore, that upon inquiry it will be found that Jews who are citizens of other countries regard themselves similarly as represented in the United Nations through the normal and traditionally accepted representation of the delegations of the countries of which they are citizens.

"We regard the claim of the Jewish Agency as 'a body representing the Jewish people' as one that affects most profoundly the fundamental position of Jews the world over whose status will be hurt by any action that tends to confuse their complete, exclusive, political and national identity with the countries of which they are citizens; and that tends to identify them through the Jewish Agency as a political unit possessed of special political rights and corresponding political responsibilities to a country other than the countries of which they are citizens."

It is heartening to note that the United States Delegation in its statement took precisely that position when Mr. Austin said:

". . . The expression of views of the Jewish Agency should be limited to statements regarding the single item on the agenda. . ."

". . . It should also be borne in mind that the Jewish Agency is not speaking for all the Jews of the world. My Government is in receipt of numerous communications from various Jewish groups which make it clear that they do not recognize the Jewish Agency as their spokesman. Similarly, I understand that there are many Jews in Palestine who do not share the views of the Jewish Agency. . ."

Indeed, the challenge of the American Council for Judaism was so effective that a Jewish Agency spokesman corrected their claim to spokesmanship for the Jewish people when he called attention to the fact that they were spokesmen only for: "the Jewish people of the world who are devoted to this historic ideal"; that is, for Zionists. This is within their rights.

This is a contribution for essential enlightenment on the question without which there can be no real understanding and no final solution.

This recognition confronts the Jews of this country and of other nations with a direct and inescapable choice: do they recognize as their authoritative spokesman at the U. N. the national delegations of their respective countries of which they are citizens; or do they recognize themselves as linked with the Jewish Agency as their spokesman in its pursuit of a policy that is apart from and necessarily different from the various national policies of the national delegations.

This is the basic question. At the Inquiry Committee, this fundamental issue will again be raised and will have to be acted upon. The recommendations of that Inquiry Committee will have their most enduring and most widespread effect upon Jews when they come to grips with the underlying problem: what is to be the relationship of Jews outside of Palestine to Jews inside Palestine, now and once a political decision has been made!

S. W.

CANADA

151643

AN EDITORIAL

"—by Their Stripe"

By Elmer Berger

"Palestine Mission," Richard Crossman's brilliant and searching account of his experiences and reactions as a member of the Anglo-American Committee on Inquiry, will remain one of the standard works on the subject of Palestine and Zionism.

On page 133, Mr. Crossman has put down one of those penetrating observations that indicate his understanding of the problem which was before him during his 120 days of service on the Committee. "The fact is," Mr. Crossman says, "that it is a great mistake to believe that the difference between moderate Zionists and extreme Zionists is one of principle. Weizmann, Magnes and Ben Gurion are in complete agreement about the objective, the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. On this, Magnes is just as extreme as a member of the Stern Gang. What they differ about is tactics."

Mr. Crossman has here penetrated to a basic truth. Zionist leaders have always known it whether they have admitted it or not. But it is a truth not widely known by the large numbers of Jews and those not of Jewish faith whose reaction to the entire problem of Zionism-Nationalism is so often summed up in the statement, "I'm a Zionist, but I don't believe in a Jewish state"; or, "Zionism is all right, except that I disagree with 'political' Zionism."

Mr. Crossman's accurate observation reduces all such equivocations and reservations to their proper level of unreality. It reveals such vagaries as "cultural" Zionism or "economic" Zionism or "refugee" Zionism in their true, unrealistic and irrelevant light. It makes the position of non-Zionism utterly nonsensical for a non-Zionist stands out in his self-contradiction as one who opposes the political-nationalism essential to the creation of a state, while at the same time cooperating with a political-nationalism movement the ultimate purpose of which is the creation of a Jewish state.

II

Unbridgeable Chasm

The implications of Mr. Crossman's observation go deeper than theory. The non-Zionist, the "cultural" or "economic" Zionist, may have mental reservations about his own position vis a vis Zionism. Those reservations may seem to distinguish him from the political-nationalist drive of Zionism. But to the objective observer, like Mr. Crossman, the end of the effort is the same.

There are good, practical reasons why these theoretical reservations which so confuse, do not make much of an impression upon the majority of people who are not of Jewish faith. They are likely to believe with Mr. Crossman that all who say they are Zionists, of any vintage, want a Jewish state and are interested in helping build such a state. And their reasons for so thinking derive from facts much more tangible and real than the circumlocutions of those who seek to qualify their Zionism with one or another of the adjectives used above.

For Zionism is not content to be a theory about Jews and their destiny. Just as the Council's philosophy of integration has been translated into patterns of life and institutions to serve it, so has Zionism become a reality and developed institutions to serve it.

It is the theorist who would expect the situation to be different; who would expect Zionism to spend its energies and spirit creating truly "neutral" institutions in which those who are "opposed to Zionism" could cooperate. The realist knows that between these two ways of life is a chasm, that no "statesmanship" can bridge and that the way to a final solution of the problem lies not in elusive "unity" but in the hearts and spirits of sincere men, on both sides of the controversy, determined to fight their way of life, until Jews achieve integration or resign themselves to increasing segregation and isolation.

III

The Unity Theory

This inadequacy of "unity" as a solution is no mere theory of the American Council for Judaism. Nor is it dogmatic ideology. It is reality, substantiated by the history of the past quarter of a century, through the story of a number of institutions. These institutions have, in every instance, been started by Zionists. They have then, for a variety of reasons, coaxed anti-Zionists into cooperation. Anti-Zionists have repeatedly sacrificed principles for "statesmanship" and "unity." After the coalition the theoretical reservations proved to be just theory. The end result was that another instrumentality of Jewish nationalism had been born. Into these mesalliances anti-Zionists were then secured for financial and moral support. It is therefore small wonder that when that part of the world that is not Jewish looks at the result, it sees a solid front of Jews, aspiring to build for their "people" a nationhood and for their nationhood, a "home" in Palestine.

IV

Serves the Zionists

Not the least important of these experiences at "unity" is the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine. This institution of Jewish nationalism has been much in the news lately, seeking the status of a "nation," albeit without a vote, in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Knowledge of the history and purposes of the Jewish Agency are important for any understanding of the entire problem of Jewish nationalism. For the Agency, frequently referred to as the "mouthpiece" of "world Jewry" is one of the realities at which men look—and unless they understand, they are led to believe that an international political body representing **all** Jews exists; that it guards the political rights of a Jewish nation for and in Palestine; and that behind this international political vehicle stands a "united" world Jewry.

"Non-Zionists" have been the real fabricators of this illusion, for once in 1929 and a second time, now as this is being written, they have tried to make the unlike, alike. They have tried to bridge the gap between Jews who are anti-nationalists and those who are nationalists by creating in their own minds, differences that are only theory, while the reality that resulted is a political entity claiming all-inclusive representation of Jews and serving the Zionist purpose.

V

Non-Zionists Aid Agency

The Jewish Agency for Palestines derives from the Mandate. Article IV of the Mandate reads as follows:

"An appropriate Jewish Agency shall be recognized as a public body for the purpose of devising and cooperating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social, and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country.

"The Zionist Organization, so long as its organization and constitution are, in the opinion of the Mandatory, appropriate, shall be recognized as such agency. It shall take steps, in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government, to secure the cooperation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home."

From the time of the issuance of the Mandate until 1929, the Zionist Organization served as the "Jewish Agency" to which the Mandate referred.

To a large extent, this arrangement was unchallengeable. Even in these early documents, there was the inaccurate use of the terms "Jew" and "Zionist" as if they were synonymous. But by and large, it was understood that the agency was a Zionist group, with Zionist aspirations. This was probably in accordance with the precise language of the Balfour Declaration itself which recognized the distinction between Jews and Zionists. The first and last paragraph of Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild are rarely seen. But they are probably important for they express the sympathy of the British government with "Jewish Zionist aspirations" and ask that the expression of those sympathies be transmitted to the "Zionist federation."

A Jewish agency, therefore, in the form of the Zionist organization confused no one. As long as the British government was willing to deal with such an agency, those Jews who rejected political-Nationalism for Jews, as Jews, could make it clear that they were in nowise associated with the movement. It is even to be noted that the Mandate took official cognizance of the fact that there were Jews who rejected the idea of a "Jewish national home." For it permitted the agency "to secure the cooperation of all Jews **who are willing** to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home."

In freedom, without the coercion so commonly practiced by Jewish nationalists today, and before "unity" became enshrined as the ultimate achievement of the efforts of Jews, Zionists, left to their own devises, failed. The record of Zionism from 1922 to 1929 was one of progressive retreat from the peak of political accomplishment in obtaining the Balfour Declaration.

Israel Cohen, in "The Zionist Movement," published by the Zionist Organization of America admits this failure, with the best possible grace in view of the facts. "It was realized in responsible Zionist circles, soon after the issue of the Balfour Declaration that the establishment of the Jewish National Home was bound to prove too formidable a task for the unaided efforts of the Zionist Organization . . . "

The simple fact was that in its unadulterated form of Jewish nationalism, Zionism lacked appeal to Jews. Not enough Jews in the world felt "homeless," or were motivated by the "ageless yearnings to return to the land of their fathers," either to go there or to build that land out of vicarious attachments to it for either culture, refugeeism, economics or the kind of possible future refuge against all difficulties which Crossman calls "a funk hole."

In the late 1920s Zionism was on its knees. "The Jewish people" had been given a green light to reconstitute themselves as a nation and they had elected to fight it out in the slow process of all men toward freedom, as individuals, in the many nations to which they belonged as citizens of Jewish faith.

But the Zionists were not without resources. "Jews," they now exclaimed, could not afford the embarrassment of failure in Palestine. "Jewish unity" now was the tool they selected to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. The "practical" citizens of Jewish faith in the Western world had their ego flattered when Zionists admitted they had the "know-how."

And some of them were intrigued and beguiled. They would now come to the rescue of these poor, romantic "extremists." And in 1929, after long negotiations, a number of Jews, dominated by Louis Marshall of the United States, joined the Jewish agency. Since that date the Agency had been known as the Enlarged Jewish Agency.

It was supposed to be composed of fifty percent Zionist and fifty precent "non-Zionist." It is interesting to observe that the term "non-Zionist" was created at this time to describe the anti-nationalist Jews who were now members of an agency seeking to build a Jewish nation!

Mr. Marshall and his "non-Zionist" colleagues wrote into the record many beautifully phrased reservations about their participation in the Agency. They were interested in the "culture" and "religion" of Israel only. They disavowed political attachments to Palestine or as Jews. Non-Zionists would work for the "upbuilding of Palestine" rather than for "the Jewish national home."

Such examples of verbal pseudo-statesmanship abound in the records of these negotiations. This was the brand of statesmanlike niceties that unified the diametrically opposed. This was the kind of meaningless double-talk that has prevailed for a quarter of a century. The result has been that ordinary mortals who understand simple language, have looked at the practical results of "unity" and "non-Zionist" theoretical reservations and have come to believe that all Jews stand behind an international political agency, channeling the efforts and sympathies of all Jews into Palestine as the Jewish national home.

In this deal the average Jew was betrayed. The Zionists received the moral and financial support which their simon-pure Jewish nationalism had failed to provide. The "non-Zionists" received the mantle of "Jewish statesmen" and "unifiers." Only the average Jew didn't understand. If asked, he would have rejected affiliation with a "public body" of Jews, possessing political rights and therefore casting a shadow over his normal desire to be like any other citizen of any country, the possessor of one set of political rights. He didn't know because he would have needed an interpreter to understand the language of the new era of "Jewish unity" and its diplomacies.

VI

Represent Themselves

From the very inception, the idea of an agency dealing with a government for all Jews in relation to a Jewish **national** home, was preposterous, unless all Jews were committed to Jewish nationalism. But more important than the preposterous character of the idea, were the practical results.

Among Zionists who understood Zionism, it was a foregone conclusion that such a body was unworkable. Only the "non-Zionists" believed it would work and it is clear from the record of their attempts to limit the agency that they did not understand Zionism and were discouragingly confused about their own position. They were never more than a few, scattered individuals, without mandate from anyone to represent anything but themselves.

These two opinions can be verified by statements from leaders in both groups. Jacob de Haas, one of Theodore Herzl's intimates, said, "The results are necsesarily absurd." And Maurice Karpf, American non-Zionist delegate, later wrote, "The failure of the Agency, for such it must be judged, cannot therefore be placed at their (non-Zionist) door. It cannot be placed at the door of the Zionists, for that matter. Although the Agency was a grand vision and a noble undertaking, **it was destined to fail** because of the attempt to make unequals equal and equals unequal."

The attempt to create this "unity" for Palestine was more serious however than the failure of wishful thinking or the creation of an unworkable machine among Jews themselves. Its most serious implications lay in the fact that to the world, Jews appeared as a solid political bloc, trying to hold their rights as citizens of the many nations in which they lived while at the same time, they supported a drive for, and accepted the responsibilities that accompany national rights in, a "national" homeland. The Shaw Commission, appointed to investigate the riots in Palestine in 1929-30 found that the announcement of the formation of the Agency was one of the elements that had moved the Arabs to resist what now appeared to be an organized drive to establish rights in Palestine for all Jews.

In reality, the Agency has never been anything more than another Zionist instrumentality. Non-Zionist membership was never more than nominal. Of recent years, there have not been even the motions of making the Agency appear non-partisan. It has endorsed the Biltmore platform. That part of the Agency which retreated from that position a year ago, the "moderates," —favored partition and the creation of a "viable Jewish State" in Palestine.

VII

Exceeded Prerogatives

But this is not all. The Agency has, in fact, exceeded its prerogatives under the Mandate. For it is no longer an agency limited in activity to matters pertaining to Palestine. In the years of "non-Zionist" (anti-nationalist) "cooperation" it has become the self-appointed dynamo for the "Jewish nation." Only as Jewish nationalism and Palestine are inseparably linked through Zionism in any of its forms, can the Agency still be said to be within the intention of the Mandate. Whether the Agency's activities in behalf of Jewish nationalism nullify the contract explicitly stated in the Mandate or not, is a question the United Nations may well consider as it reviews the whole, muddled history of Palestine.

But whether the United Nations agree that the terms of the Mandate have been exceeded or not, no international rulings are needed by Jews for them to determine their relationshop to an international political machine, exclusively composed of Jews, which in the years of its "non-partisan" composition, has engaged in such activities as the following:

1 — Negotiated with Great Britain for the creation of a Jewish Brigade Group during World War II and declared that the formation of such a brigade was "an acknowledgment of services already rendered by the Jews of Palestine and by **all the Jews fighting in allied armies.**"

2 — The maintenance of a recruiting office **in London.**

3 — The organization of Chaluziuth movements in many countries, in which youth of Jewish faith are indoctrinated with Palestinian ways of life and trained to serve as pioneers in Palestine.

CANADA

151644

4 — Demands for recognition as representatives of "the Jewish people" in international conferences in matters pertaining to reparations and restitution of property.

5 — The maintenance of political offices which feed directly into the Zionist organization of the various countries in which Jews live. The United States office, for example, contains a "bureau" for Latin America where political activities and youth training programs are being fostered.

6 — Being considered by the World Zionist Organization as an instrumentality "to take part to a far greater extent in the financing of the World Zionist Organization, **which has founded them** (the Agency, the Jewish National Fund and the Palestine Foundation Fund) and given them the monopoly of raising money . . . "

There are others. But these suffice to prove that the Jewish Agency is one of the foremost instrumentalities of Jewish nationalism, with tentacles reaching into every nation in which significant numbers of Jews reside. While its major objective is the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish State, it seeks to hasten its inevitability by devious designs of segregation as the only way in which Jews can hammer out a Jewish nation on the anvil of world opinion. They who seek unity by way of cooperation with or sanction of, this self-appointed government of a worldwide Jewish nation, render a disservice to integration. Their reservations about the degree of their collaboration are born of ignorance or casuistry.

The present session of the United Nations is not the first time the Jewish Agency has sought tacit recognition of this "Jewish" nation by trying to win a seat in the Council of Nations. The Agency tried the same procedure in San Francisco two years ago. At that time the American Council for Judaism protested these efforts to obtain national recognition for Jews by this subterfuge diplomacy of the Agency asking to protect "Jewish" rights. At the same time, the Christian Century remarked:

" . . . No single factor has done more to render insecure the position of the modern Jew than the charge that he is not completely, wholeheartedly, first, last and all the time a citizen of the country in which he resides, but that he attempts to hold a dual citizenship which in actuality works out in a divided loyalty, with his primary loyalty given to an allegiance other than the land in which he lives . . . "

" . . . When a Jewish body asks that special representatives be seated, as Jews, in the Councils of Nations it is by implication maintaining that Jewry is a separate nationality, and that Jews should be treated, not as Americans or Englishmen or Frenchmen or Germans or Palestinians, but as something else—as persons with an allegiance which differs from that of all other citizens of their countries. . . . "

The situation is no different today. The Agency sought a nonvoting seat at the General Assembly. It was supported in this demand by organizations of Jews that use the language of integration but consistently follow the pattern of Jewish nationalistic acts. Yet, the strategy of the Agency was transparent. It sought to conceal it by the abnegation of a vote. But a seat in the Assembly, like a "Jewish" flag or a "Jewish" national anthem or a "Jewish" army, would have been yet another of the appurtenances of nationhood.

Voteless nationhood was not a necessary requisite to stating the Zionist case. It was not contemplated that the Palestine question was to be debated by the General Assembly at this session of the UN. The first item of the agenda disposed of by the General Assembly was the British resolution referring the problem of Palestine to a special committee. The second item of the agenda was a denial of the Arab resolution for an immediate declaration of Palestinian independence. The Arab resolution was ruled out as being "substantive" whereas the business of this special session of the UN was to be "procedural." All that was necessary was for the Agency to have been assured that at the proper time, before the special committee, the Zionist case for Palestine would be heard. No one could have objected to that, provided equal opportunities were given to spokesmen for other viewpoints.

What resulted was a compromise that allowed the Agency to appear before the Committee No. 1 of this session of the UN. In offering his compromise resolution, Mr. Austin, Chief Delegate of the United States, made it clear that the Agency could not speak for all Jews. The American Council for Judaism, in two communications to the United States delegation, had urged that this limitation upon the authority of the Agency be read into the record. In offering the United States resolution to have the Jewish Agency heard, Mr. Austin supported the Council's position. He said, in the course of his address:

"It should also be borne in mind that the Jewish Agency is not speaking for all the Jews of the world. My Government is in receipt of numerous communications from various Jewish groups which make it clear that they do not recognize the Jewish Agency as their spokesman. Similarly, I understand that there are many Jews in Palestine who do not share the views of the Jewish Agency . . . "

" . . . We abhor decisions in absentia, and we are opposed to unilateral judgments, and we seek always to give all parties what we call due process of law . . . "

It is also to be noted that the Agency is presumably to be heard as the representative of the Jews of Palestine and that the Arab Higher Committee is invited to testify on the same basis, representing the Arabs of Palestine. The invitation to the Agency was sent to Jerusalem, with only a copy going to representatives of the Jewish Agency in the United States.

VIII

Only Jews Can Answer

Jews themselves may, however, undo Mr. Austin's and the American safeguards against sweeping and unlimited authority of the Agency. For at this writing, news reports indicate that the appeasement blunder of 1929 is being re-enacted today. Efforts are under way to reconstitute the Agency. Zionism is desperate about its political future—and so "unity" is again trotted forth. The old familiar pattern may reassert itself. The millions of Americans of Jewish faith who are American citizens and want to retain that status, may very well be represented in the international political machine, "in absentia," to use Mr. Austin's expression. They and they alone can prevent it. They can prevent it **by denying to well-meaning, misguided "statesmen" the right to pledge allegiance in their behalf to international Jewish politics for anyone but themselves.**

Those who believe in, work for and fight to attain the **state of mind** that will make for integration have a right to most indignation at such betrayal. How long will this "statesmanship" and "unity" be tolerated? How many times must Jewish nationalism bring itself and Jews with it, to the brink of catastrophe, only to be lifted out of its own political mess by saviors who **speak** of integration and act as if it can be achieved by meaningless reservations on their own Jewish nationalism which prove to be no curbs at all on the nationalism of forthright Zionists? How long will Jews indulge in the pleasure of clever casuistries that may have meaning for them but that result in ever more and more concrete realities cut from the cloth of Jewish nationalism?

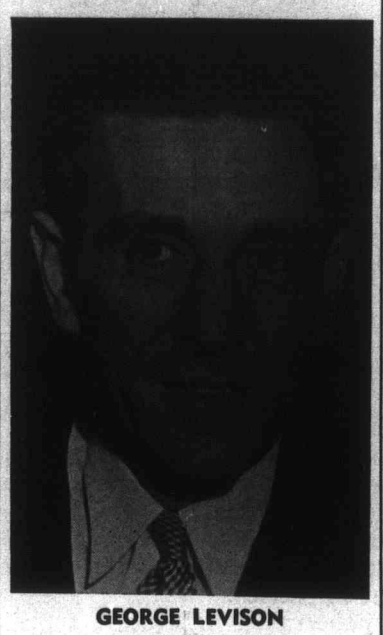
How long?

The United Nations will not answer that, no matter what formula it finally finds for Palestine. **Only Jews can answer that.**

They can answer it by recognizing that integration and Zionism are mutually and intrinsically opposing forces. They can recognize it only by understanding both forces—and seeing how the world, to whom Jews are but a fraction of its life, understand them. They can answer it only by taking on the unpleasant duty that is imperative on all free men who wish to remain free — by choosing between those two forces. Jews must make this choice. It is unfair to themselves to continue to evade it, and it is unfair to a world, meeting in earnest session at Flushing Meadows and Lake Success, to ask it to choose about something upon which Jews reserve judgment themselves.

We of the Council have chosen. Once again we call upon our coreligionists to see the dangers of evasion, to understand the issues —to stand up and be counted. There is an immediate necessity for all Jews who do not wish to be driven further into the blind alley of Jewish nationalism to make it clear that no Jewish Agency, no matter how constituted or reconstituted, can represent them; that any who subscribe to a Jewish Agency that will make political deals and presume to represent Jews politically, as Jews, are Jewish nationalists. **Only Jews** can do this. If they fail, they will have no one but themselves to blame for the consequences of a status which will gratuitously endow them with a double set of political rights — and the inevitable responsibilities.

ACTIVE LEADER



GEORGE LEVISON

George Levison, chairman of the San Francisco chapter, is one of the most active champions of the Council's viewpoint. Under his leadership the San Francisco chapter is growing in numbers and influence. Mr. Levison took a leading part in the Philadelphia conference, the first national meeting of the Council he had attended, and was elected to the executive committee. He is a member of the special United Nations committee recently appointed by President Lessing Rosenwald.

Events Fulfill 1945 Prediction

Coming events do seem to cast their shadows before them.

On October 1, 1945, Lawrence Hunt, a Christian and a member of the New York law firm of Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley, wrote to Dr. Morris Lazaron, of Baltimore, congratulating him on a letter that had appeared in the New York Times.

In the light of what has transpired, Mr. Hunt is revealed as having foreseen the harm that Zionist demagogues would do to the Jews and to Anglo-American relations.

Asked to permit publication of his letter in Council News, Mr. Hunt said that he would "consider it an honor."

In part, his letter follows:

"As a fellow American and as a Christian who worships the same God as you do, I am writing to thank you with all my heart for your wise and noble letter which appeared in the New York Times September 30. . . .

Zionists Outrage

"The outrageous methods now employed by the Zionist demagogues will undoubtedly do some harm to Anglo-American relations at a time when all of the English-speaking peoples must stand and work together if we are to achieve a somewhat more tolerable world.

"Equally tragic is the certain fact that the scandalous behavior of these demagogues will alienate many thoughtful men of goodwill who have not a trace of anti-Semitism in their minds and hearts and who sincerely wish to relieve the sufferings of the Jewish people throughout the world, but who also realize that England has done far more to relieve and to rescue the Jewish victims of persecution than this country has done, and who deeply resent the scandalous attacks on Great Britain—that, for sheer unscrupulousness, rival Nazi propaganda.

Hopes for Leaders

"I hope that other great American leaders who belong to the Jewish faith will join you in repudiating the methods and the political aims of the Zionists, who, whether they realize it or not, are setting the members of the Jewish faith apart from the citizens of the country in which they live and thus aggravating what is perhaps the most tragic problem of our times.

"As an American I certainly believe that our country should do its full share in solving the problem of the Jewish refugee, and I can see no good reason why, if Americans really believe in the ideals they profess, this country should not promptly amend its immigration laws so as to admit, let us say, 140,000 Jewish refugees. That would equal only one-tenth of one per cent of our population.

TEXT OF LETTER TO GEN. MARSHALL

Following is the text of the letter sent to General Marshall:

Dear Sir:

We respectfully submit to you in behalf of the American Council for Judaism the following views relevant to the deliberations on Palestine now being held at the United Nations:

We favor the immigration of Jews into Palestine on a free and equal basis; and the early admission of 100,000 of the Jewish displaced persons of Europe in accordance with the unanimous recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry of Palestine whose report we approve and support in its entirety.

We favor prompt action by the United States Government to admit a fair share of the displaced persons of all faiths in accordance with the recommendations of the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons headed by Dr. Earl G. Harrison, and other representative Americans of all faiths.

We draw attention to the distinction between these humanitarian objectives on the one hand which we favor and on the other hand the political objectives of the creation of a Jewish State or an Arab State in Palestine which we oppose.

We take issue with the claim of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to participate in the United Nations deliberations as "a body representing the Jewish people."

Whatever procedures may be adopted by the Security Council, whatever evidence and testimony they may agree to assemble from representatives of various groups living in Palestine and others, we wish to record our affirmation that the Jewish Agency cannot and does not speak for us, Americans of Jewish faith who are members of this organization, or of a not inconsiderable number of persons of Jewish faith who are not members of any organization; and that, on that account alone if on no other, the Jewish Agency cannot be recognized as the spokesman for all Jews in regard to Palestine or any other subject.

We wish to make it clear that our only authorized political spokesmen at the United Nations are the members of the United States delegation.

We submit, furthermore, that upon inquiry it will be found that Jews who are citizens of other countries regard themselves similarly as represented in the United Nations through the normal and traditionally accepted representation of the delegations of the countries of which they are citizens.

We regard the claim of the Jewish Agency as "a body representing the Jewish people" as one that affects most profoundly the fundamental position of Jews the world over whose status will be hurt by any action that tends to confuse their complete, exclusive, political and national identity with the countries of which they are citizens; and that tends to identify them through the Jewish Agency as a political unit possessed of special political rights and corresponding political responsibilities to a country other than the countries of which they are citizens.

We respectfully ask that you bring this letter to the attention of the Secretary General with the request that it be conveyed to all of the delegations participating in the United Nations.

Very respectfully yours,
Ralph Wolf, Vice President,
American Council for Judaism.

TELEGRAM SENT TO DELEGATE AUSTIN

Following is the text of the telegram sent May 8 to Warren R. Austin by Elmer Berger, executive director of the Council:

Dear Sir:

We reject the claim of Rabbi Silver that he speaks for "the Jewish people of the world" made to the political committee this morning. In accordance with your own statement of May 4th we urge you to insist upon and to make public the fact that there cannot be any single spokesman for all Jews. Debate in committee on advisability of hearing Jewish Agency indicated that it was to be heard as spokesman for Jews of Palestine only. We urge you to insist upon strict adherence to this procedure for any other course may seriously injure the status of citizens of Jewish faith of many countries who are, and wish to be, represented only by their respective national delegations at the United Nations and who oppose the establishment of a Jewish national state. We of the American Council for Judaism emphatically reiterate that we believe only you, the American representative, can speak for us. We urge you to spread this statement on the records of the United Nations proceedings and to transmit this message to Mr. Lester B. Pearson, chairman of the Political Committee.

Respectfully,
Elmer Berger,
Executive Director,
American Council for Judaism.

CANADA

151645

Protests Recognized

(Continued from page 1)

an essential element in the terms of reference, strict limitations be set upon the authority and the representative character of those who are permitted to testify.

"We regard such careful delimitations as essential to avoid any imputation of dual representation to those who cannot be, and who do not wish to be, officially spoken for by any agency other than the delegations of the nations of which Jews are citizens.

"We further request a prompt opportunity to meet with our official representation, the United States delegation, and to lay before it pertinent facts about the claims for representation in behalf of a so-called Jewish people and the effect of any form of recognition of such claims upon us, American citizens of Jewish faith, and upon millions of others of Jewish faith who are citizens of their respective countries."

(The full text of the Council's letter to Secretary Marshall and the telegram to Mr. Austin will be found on page 4 of this issue of Council News. The texts of all communications are available at the Council office.)

Broadcast Explains Position

5. In an interview with Taylor Grant on the American Broadcasting Company's "Headline Edition" program, Mr. Berger reexplained the Council's position in a coast-to-coast broadcast.

6. At the invitation of Trygve Lie, general secretary of the United Nations, Mr. Berger and Sidney Wallach conferred with the UN executive head at Lake Success.

In his statement at the international press conference, Mr. Berger followed his question, "Are the Jews a state or are they a religion?" with the explanation that the Jewish nationalists maintain that the Jews are a "homeless people" who require the establishment of a state to achieve "normalcy."

"The members of the American Council for Judaism and those who share their views," Mr. Berger said, "believe that their identification as Jews is determined by their religion.

"The Council affirms that Jews are nationals of their respective countries, Jews in religion, and that this is the only concept whereby Jews, in the traditions of a genuinely democratic world, can participate fully in the life of their respective countries. They give political allegiance to the country that is their homeland, either by nativity or adoption, and to no other."

Agency Attacked

Regarding the request of the Jewish Agency to be recognized as the non-voting representative of the so-called "Jewish people," Mr. Berger explained that the position of the American Council is that Jews are citizens of many nations and will be represented by their respective governments through duly appointed delegates to the United Nations. "As Americans of the Jewish faith," he said, "the members of the Council, in common with all other citizens of this republic, recognize only one political spokesman—the United States government.

"But in the event that the procdeure determined by the United Nations allows for spokesmen for Jews, as Jews, the Council contends that democratic procedure would grant a hearing to spokesmen for all viewpoints held by Jews. These include those who believe in a Palestinian state which would insure equal rights for all who accept the responsibilities of Palestinian citizenship and who believe also that people living outside the country, having no intention of accepting such responsibilities in it, should possess no political rights in the country."

Commenting on the letter to Secretary Marshall, Rabbi Berger said:

"We regard the claim of the Jewish Agency as 'a body representing the Jewish people' as one that affects most profoundly the fundamental position of Jews the world over whose status will be hurt by an action that tends to confuse their complete, exclusive political and national identity with the countries of which they are citizens; and tends to identify them through the Jewish Agency as a political unit possessed of special political rights and corresponding political responsibilities to a country other than the countries of which they are citizens."

State Department Letter

In its letter to the State Department, the Council said:

"We favor the immigration of Jews into Palestine on a free and equal basis and the early admission of 100,000 of the Jewish displaced persons of Europe in accordance with the unanimous recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry whose report we approve and support in its entirety.

"We favor prompt action by the United States government to admit a fair share of the displaced persons of all faiths in accordance with the recommendations of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons headed by Dr. Earl G. Harrison and other representative Americans of all faiths."

In the debate over the Jewish Agency, Delegate Austin said in part: "The expression of views of the Jewish Agency should be limited to statements regarding the single item on the agenda. It should also be borne in mind that the Jewish Agency is not speaking for all the Jews of the world. My government is in receipt of numerous communications from various groups which make it clear that they do not recognize the Jewish Agency as their spokesmen. Similarly, I understand that there are many Jews in Palestine who do not share the views of the Jewish Agency . . ."

Russian View

The Russian delegate, in supporting a move to grant a hearing to representatives of Jewish organizations who could express the views of the Jewish population of Palestine said "we are told that the Jewish Agency for Palestine is sufficiently representative to reflect the interests of and speak for the Jewish population of Palestine."

Members of the strategy committee appointed by President Rosenwald are:

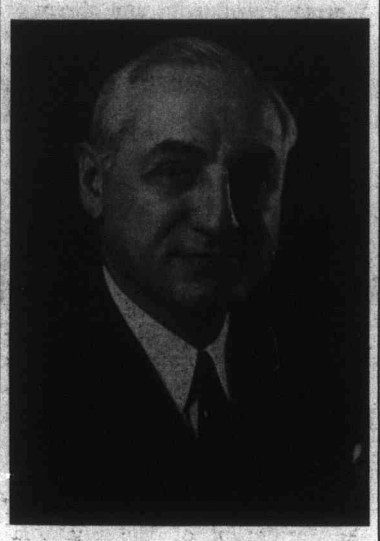
Leo Gottlieb, New York; George Levison, San Francisco; Henry S. Moyer, Youngstown; Alfred Wasserstrom, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Rollin Osterweis, New Haven; Morris Wolf, Philadelphia; Ralph Wolf, New York; Joseph D. Kaufman, Washington, and Mrs. Robert Wolf, Germantown, Pa.

The Strategy Committee probably will be called together in the near future to consider the Council's testimony before the United Nations investigating committee—in the event hearings are held in the United States.

Council Given UN Press Space

The American Council for Judaism was one of three organizations concerned with the Palestine problem which were recognized by the United Nations and assigned office space during the meeting of the General Assembly. The press officer assigned Room 286 as the headquarters for the American Council for Judaism, the Jewish Agency and the Progressive Zionists.

New Chairman



HERBERT M. LAUTMANN

The chairman of the newly-organized Chicago chapter of the American Council for Judaism is noted as a trial lawyer and long has taken a prominent part in the life of the nation's second largest city. Mr. Lautmann is a former president of the Chicago Bar Assn., the Jewish Welfare Fund of Chicago and is an associate trustee of Northwestern University.

Hoosier born (Hammond, Ind. Mar. 31, 1891) Mr. Lautmann studied law at the University of Michigan and since his graduation in 1913 has practiced law in Chicago, specializing in trial work, and during the past 36 years has been identified with only one law firm—Sonnenschein, Berkson, Lautmann, Levinson & Morse. He is a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Assns. and was president of the latter in 1935-36.

Mr. Lautmann lives in Highland Park, is a member of the North Shore Congregation and is a past president of the Highland Park Community Chest. He is a member and past president of the Standard Club, member of Lake Shore Country Club and Law Club of Chicago, a life member of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Art Institute. In addition to serving one time as president of the Jewish Welfare Fund he has been a member of the Board of Directors for many years. He is the father of five children. Mrs. Lautmann died last year.

FLORIDIANS URGE DP BILL PASSAGE

MIAMI BEACH—A concerted drive by the individual members of Southern Florida Chapter of the American Council for Judaism in support of the Displaced Persons Bill, HR-2910, has brought sympathetic responses from almost all of the Florida Congressmen, Benjamin E. Bronston, President of the Chapter, reports.

President Bronston wrote to all "members and friends" of the Council in Florida, sending them a copy of the bill, and a list of the Florida Congressmen. He asked each to write in support of the bill, and enclosed copies of his own correspondence supporting the bill.

"The attached bill—HR-2910—Displaced Persons, is in the House of Representatives of the United States for consideration," said Mr. Bronston's letter. "In the overdue dire need for helping Displaced Persons, this bill should be approved with least possible delay. It is relief for all Displaced Persons of which about 25 percent are of the Jewish faith.

"Write today a letter in your own way to each of your Florida Congressmen."

LAZARON ASKS FOR STATESMANSHIP

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Addressing a public meeting of the Council's New Haven chapter, Rabbi Morris Lazaron, of Baltimore, advocated the use of restraint and statesmanship on the Palestine situation, and Prof. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale University declared that Jews are not in any sense a race, but a kith.

Dr. Huntington, who is professor emeritus of geography and an international authority on the races of mankind, explained that a kith is a group of people relatively homogeneous in language and culture and freely intermarrying with one another, like the Armenians or Puritans.

Rabbi Lazaron, former major chaplain of the Army Officers Reserve Corps called for an end to recriminations and name-calling, with newspaper broadsides and propaganda pressures. "Justice to the Zionists or Arabs or anyone else," he said, "is not to be sold to the public like a toothpaste or soap."

Zionism Too Complex

"It is very much to be hoped that the Assembly of the United Nations will bar any substantive discussion of the Zionist question at this special session. The problem is too complex and the atmosphere too tense for any rational or just solution to be reached at this time.

"The delegates are not now prepared to grapple with decisions."

He stated that "hitherto this has been a problem of Britain, the Arabs and the Zionists, but in the last two years the United States has become involved. Now," he added, "the future of Palestine has been projected on the state of the world."

Calling the situation of more than a million refugees and displaced persons (of whom 200,000 are Jews), a human problem as distinct from a political one, Rabbi Lazaron asserted that it was not the obligation of England or Palestine alone, but our responsibility and the responsibility of all civilized nations.

Professor Huntington stated that, although other kiths had been persecuted as viciously for short periods, none had been so persistently persecuted as the Jews for 2,000 years.

Longer Kiths Stronger

"Kiths of long standing tend to be the stronger ones," he continued; "this is particularly so of kiths which have been subjected to persecutions, such as the Jews."

He asserted that "a parallel case is found among the modern Armenians, a kith which has suffered almost as much persecution as the Jews," adding:

"Yet the more tenacious, determined and intelligent are the survivors, and they carry on their culture, religion and ideals.

"Where the Jews are left to themselves these same qualities seem to promote success in business and finance. They also lead to remarkable success in science, literature, music and the higher realms of culture."

He declared that "where prejudice and other limitations are removed the Jews showed a highly developed sense of responsibility.

"Many of the world's greatest philanthropists have been Jews," he continued, "and in many of our communities Jews do much more than their proportionate share in projects for social welfare."

Professor Huntington concluded that the only permanent solution was that Jews should cease to think of themselves as different from Gentiles and that the Gentiles should think of the Jews as they do members of other Christian denominations.

"There is no difference fundamentally and no problem should exist," he asserted.

Merritt Attacks Brandeis Camps

LOS ANGELES—In a letter to the Citizen News, Dr. Max J. Merritt, executive director of the Los Angeles chapter, registered a vigorous protest against the Brandeis camps.

Dr. Merritt's letter, addressed to the paper's "Town Meeting" column, pointed out that:

"According to Dr. Beracha Reis-Reichel, Eastern spokesman for the Brandeis Camp Institute, 'We must emphasize that Camp Brandeis is a miniature Palestine and that the pattern of life is that of Eretz Israel . . . at 6:10 the Stars and Stripes and the Blue-White (Zionist) flags are hoisted to the tunes of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' and 'Hatikvah'.

Travesty of Brandeis' Spirit

"This is a travesty of the position and the spirit of that great American, Justice Brandeis, who declared, 'There is room here for men of any race, any creed, of any condition of life, but not for Catholic-Americans, or Protestant-Americans, or Jewish-Americans, nor for German-Americans, Irish-Americans, or Russian-Americans. This country demands that its sons and daughters, whatever their race—however intense or diverse their religious connections—be politically merely American citizens. Habits of living or thought which tend to keep alive difference of origin or to classify men according to their religious beliefs are inconsistent with the American ideal of brotherhood and are disloyal.' (New Century Club address, 'What Loyalty Demands,' Nov. 28, 1905.)

"Help World, to Help Jews," Schactel Says

BATON ROUGE, LA. — The American Council for Judaism believes in doing everything possible to help the European victims of the war but opposes any movement that would use this misery to strengthen political nationalism, whether Jewish or any other kind, Rabbi Hyman Judah Schachtel of Houston, told the members of the local chapter here May 12.

The rabbi called upon members of the chapter to enlighten the community as to the meaning of both Jewish nationalism and Judaism.

"There can be no solution of the Jewish problem apart from a solution of the world problem," he said. "There is no such thing as a Jewish peace or a Christian peace. The one goal for which all good men and women must strive is a whole world which believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Dr. E. K. Hirsh, chairman of the chapter presided at the meeting held in the Temple B'nai Israel Annex. Byron Kantrow gave a review of Elmer Berger's book, "The Jewish Dilemma."

For Democratic State

Asserting that Palestine should belong to the people who live there, Elmer Berger, executive director of the American Council for Judaism, called for the establishment of a democratic state by the United Nations, in addressing a meeting of New Jersey members at the home of Mrs. Max Mayer, in West Orange, on April 20.

Mark Second Year

HARRISBURG — The Harrisburg chapter of the American Council for Judaism observed its second anniversary on May 20 with a dinner meeting at the Penn-Harris Hotel with Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council, as the honored guest and speaker. Edward W. Schleisner is the chairman of the chapter.

CANADA

151646

ROSENWALD IN DP CAMP

Lessing J. Rosenwald (extreme left), President of the American Council for Judaism, and other members of the War Department's group of industrialists that visited Displaced Persons Camps in Europe, are shown talking with a woman refugee who is living in one of the camps.

Radio Highlights Holy Land Plan

On the program "Headline Edition," over Station WJZ and the American Broadcasting Company network, Taylor Grant interviewed Elmer Berger, executive director of the American Council for Judaism on May 2 concerning the Council's position on the Palestine problem. The full interview follows:

GRANT: "Having presented on previous broadcasts the opinions of the Palestine Arabs, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the American UN delegation on the controversial Palestine question, 'Headline Edition' tonight brings you the views of the American Council for Judaism, which are at variance with other Jewish organizations. We've asked Rabbi Elmer Berger to express his thoughts on the possible selection of the Jewish Agency to represent the Jews at the United Nations.

"Mr. Berger, do you believe that the Jewish Agency can speak for the Jews before the General Committee of the UN General Assembly?"

BERGER: "No, Mr. Grant, it cannot. As a matter of fact, no Jewish organization can speak for all Jews the world over. For instance, the American Council for Judaism is composed of people, all of whom are Americans of Jewish faith. As Americans, they recognize the American delegation as their only spokesman to the United Nations. We also believe the delegations from other countries should be the only spokesmen for Jewish citizens of their respective countries. That is why we maintain that no one should be permitted to speak for **all** Jews. We insist that Jews are neither a race nor a nation. They are people of the Jewish faith."

GRANT: "Well, is your organization opposed to admitting Jews into Palestine?"

BERGER: "No. We favor admission of Jews into Palestine as one of the possible places of resettlement. Such immigration must be on a legal basis to guarantee peace and security, both for the present inhabitants of Palestine and the new immigrants."

GRANT: "What is your attitude toward the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine?"

BERGER: "We oppose the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine because we believe that a Jewish state there may jeopardize the status of millions of Jews throughout the world. If, as citizens of their respective countries, Jews are at the same time possessed of national rights to migrate to Palestine, they would possess two sets of national rights. This would be an abnormal condition, incompatible with the normal status of citizenship."

GRANT: "Then what solution of the problem do you recommend, Mr. Berger?"

BERGER: "Just this, Mr. Grant. The humanitarian problem of the displaced persons of Europe, of whom only 25 to 30 per cent are Jews, should be separated from the political problem of Palestine. We believe, first, that the members of the United Nations should consider opening the doors of their countries to these displaced persons, no matter what their religious belief. And second, that Palestine should be a democratic nation; that is, neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state."

Crossman Warning Is Cited by Rabbi

The belief of Richard Crossman, expressed in his book on Palestine, that "the conversion of American Jewry to fanatical Zionism has weakened its position in the United States" is discussed by Rabbi Norman Goldburg of Temple Israel, Brockton, Mass., in a letter to the editor of the Jewish Post, published April 25. Rabbi Goldburg calls for use of all channels of publicity to dispel the notion that the extremists represent the American Jewish community. In part, he writes:

"The conversion of American Jewry to fanatical Zionism has, I believe, weakened its position in the States. A community which was well on the way to assimilation now finds itself more separate from its fellow citizens than ever before and behaves as a national minority group.

Must Dispel Notion

"How shall we convince him and others that the extremists do not represent the American Jewish community? The question comes to mind: where does moderate and reasonable Zionism end and where does fanaticism begin?

"Our only method is to oppose words with words, resolutions with resolutions, programs with programs, deeds with deeds. We have an equal right to dissent, to protest against 'fanaticism,' to utilize all channels of publicity, to make our moderate, middle-of-the-road viewpoint known.

"We have not taken advantage of this privilege. Under the guise of preserving unity in Jewish life we have permitted ourselves to remain silent and inarticulate. Thus we give the impression of 'behaving like any other national minority.' The sooner we dispel such notions, the better it will be for all parties concerned."

Shanghai Council Reports Attack

The Shanghai Refugee Council, established in China by Haans-Werner Friedlander and others of Jewish faith as a result of the encouragement given by the American Council for Judaism, has survived a violent attack from Jewish Nationalists climaxed by Friedlander being waylaid and beaten by two young men.

The Refugee Council was established last November by a group who had long been disturbed by "the attempt of Zionist Jews here to exercise a kind of dictatorship," Friedlander said in a letter Apr. 16, to Elmer Berger, the Council's executive director.

Intimidation Campaign

A campaign of intimidation and coercion was launched immediately after announcement of the formation of the Shanghai Refugee Council for Judaism was published in the Shanghai newspaper "Neue Zeit." The attack in the Zionist Refugee daily turned its guns on Friedlander, the Refugee Council and the American Council for Judaism. Two days later several youthful Zionists with whom Friedlander had had many previous disputes at meetings and in the papers, appeared at his home and menacingly demanded he relinquish all his manuscripts and all literature he had received from the American Council. They promised to leave him alone if he agreed to sign a pledge to dissolve the Refugee Council. "It was with difficulty" Friedlander wrote, "that I persuaded them to leave my home without the things they so urgently required."

Friedlander Story

Friedlander said he was about to leave the synagogue on Nov. 23, carrying his tallith under his arm, when he was waylaid and beaten by "two young able-bodied Zionists." The Neue Zeit had suspended publication but a friend of Friedlander's wrote an open letter to the Zionist daily describing the assault. The letter was published and brought a storm of letters threatening Friedlander. His assailants were brought into Refugee Court. "Naturally even our opponents disapproved of beating as a means of fighting political opinions but I can't help blaming the Zionist paper for having encouraged outrages against me. In one attack they said 'If Mr. Friedlander should not stop the way he has started, he will be treated much worse than he has been.'"

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Towards Christian Democracy," by Sir Stafford Cripps. (Philosophical Library, New York; $2.00).

Sir Stafford Cripps, Great Britain's president of the Board of Trade, is an outstanding liberal. His thesis is that the nobility which men and women have achieved during the war while joined in common action against a common foe, should now be utilized for their common peace-goals.

"Voices of Liberalism," Beacon Press, Boston; $2.00.

This replete little volume represents a collection of writings by 17 distinguished Unitarians. In the words of Dr. Thaddeus B. Clark, who contributes a prefatory note, "the testimony of this collection is that liberal religion can provide a unity for the world's life without regimentation, and by stimulating rather than depressing variety." This latter thought might be said to be the central theme of the book.

Chicago Organizes

CHICAGO—At a luncheon meeting, the executive board of the Council's Chicago chapter laid plans for a fund-raising and membership campaign. Herbert M. Lautmann, chapter chairman, presided. Solicitation for funds and new members will be conducted by mail and in personal calls.

Rosenwald Address Read To Philosophical Society

PHILADELPHIA—Lessing J. Rosenwald, President of the American Council for Judaism, was elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society at its annual meeting Apr. 26.

The Council leader was scheduled to address the Society, but was called abroad by the War Department to serve as a member of a group of industrial leaders and economists to study the economic rehabilitation of Germany. In his absence his paper was read by Morris Wolf, Philadelphia attorney, and the Council's secretary.

Rosenwald said that the Jews themselves and the world at large would have to decide, in the near future, what the status of the Jew was to be. The choice, he said, is between a universal concept of Jews as free and equal citizens throughout the world, adhering to an ancient religion, or as members of a nation centered in a Jewish state in Palestine.

He asserted that the non-Jewish world can help bring about a wise choice by the Jews. He said that the non-Jewish world may help first, by setting its face resolutely against anti-Semitism; second, by keeping clear the distinction between humanitarian, liberal concerns for Jews and nationalist proposals seeking the establishment of a Jewish state.

The history of the Jews for the last 50 years, Mr. Rosenwald said, is the record of a struggle between two ideas. On the one hand is the idea that Jews constitute a religious group; that their identity is at its core a religious identity. In this country, those who take this view claim allegiance to one nation only—the United States of America. As citizens they have the right to worship and do worship as they see fit.

It follows that this, the anti-Zionist position, Rosenwald said, is eternally and inescapably linked to the expansion of the democratic concept which respects freedom of religious expression and recognizes the equality of rights and obligations of all nationals of a country.

"The anti-Zionist goal equates completely and is dependent on the democratic goal," he added. "It maintains that in a democratic world, the proposal of a Jewish state is destructive. Adherents of this philosophy, therefore, will turn for a solution to the fullest expression of democratic concepts and to a worldwide acceptance of the sanctity of the individuals and fundamental human rights."

BOOK REVIEWS

"PALESTINE MISSION—A PERSONAL ACCOUNT," by Richard Crossman, MP; (Harper, $2.75).

This is an intimate account by a British member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine of a mental and spiritual travail which led to the signing of the Committee's historical Report. It is an exciting book, not alone because of the subject matter it deals with—Palestine and Jews, pivotals on which life and destiny seem to turn — but also because of the candor with which the story is told.

Mr. Crossman, the author, a romantic figure who made through the metamorphosis from an Oxford student of history and philosophy to a hardened Laborite-Socialist, does not deny that he is at a loss from which point of the triangle he is to survey the problem—from the vantage-point of the Jew, the Arab, or of his Empire. He therefore offers you several solutions and then says that there may be no solution at all to the problem. He concedes, for instance, the Zionists' **legal** pretensions to Palestine and the Arabs' **moral** pretensions to it, and suggests that the partitioning of Palestine into two states would be a logical compromise between the legal and the moral. But in the same breath, almost, he gives you to understand that that would be no solution at all, and would only precipitate graver problems between two antagonistic states neither of which would be politically and economically self-supporting . . .

Mr. Crossman takes us into the confidence of a sincerely perplexed mind. The situation is too enormous to be handled by people who are "wise in their own eyes." The situation is such that it has to be contemplated with deference and humility, and one should be prepared to discard previous views if driven to it by the logic of new discoveries. Perplexity of this kind is only a reflex of one's sincerity.

There is much for all of us to learn from a book like this, much that could help disentangle the ugly knots tied about this problem of Palestine. Crossman makes no secret that he knew very little about Political Zionism and that Palestine itself was to him only a country taken out of a divine book, and confesses that "neither before nor during the Committee's journey was I able to relate the Holy Land of the Bible with the Palestine which was now an Anglo-American problem."

Of course, in the wake of the task laid upon him as a member of the Committee, Mr. Crossman finally got on to the problem of Palestine as posed by the realities of our century and of this last decade. The problem has a moral aspect — the democratic right of the native population to govern themselves; a legal aspect —the claim of the Zionists on the basis of the Balfour Declaration; and a political aspect—the role of Britain and her Empire. Placing these conflicting aspects vis-a-vis each other, Mr. Crossman, at an unguarded moment, came to the conclusion that the Gordian knot could nevertheless be cut. The Zionists have claimed, now and anon, that the Jewish problem was identical with the problem of the displaced Jews in Europe. If that be so, then the problem would dissolve itself beautifully if room could be found for the displaced Jews elsewhere. But no sooner did the thought occur to him than he reversed himself; in putting the problem that way round he was only begging the question,

> "We must consider the Zionist case on its merits; their case is not for helping some displaced persons who happen to be Jews, but for a Jewish National Home, irrespective of displaced persons . . . My guess is that only in Palestine shall we realize that this humanitarian attitude is almost irrelevant there . . . "

And right he was, after seeing things in Palestine with his own eyes and hearing arguments with his own ears. It does not surprise us, therefore, that he finally signed the Committee's report advocating, among other things, a Palestinian Democracy, neither Jewish nor Arab; it does not surprise us that he upholds that formula to this very day. That superb document, the Committee's Report, will yet be taken down from the shelves and circulated for a second and more serious reading. Perhaps, too, in the interim, Mr. Crossman will write a second book on his Mission to Palestine, equally sincere, but more conclusive.

DAVID GOLDBERG

CANADA

151647

June 20, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am very grateful to you for sending me in yours of 18th the issue of "The Council News" with a considerable extract from your letter to Dr. Morris Lazaron of Baltimore. It was a very fine letter. We must all take care not to attribute the disgusting Zionist excesses to Jews who have no sympathy with them, and who (many of them at least) have been brave enough to denounce them.

I have just finished reading William Allen White's Autobiography. I found it a more than usually gripping book. It would seem to me that he was outstanding as an editorial writer for a long period of years and possibly had no superior in popular appeal. Also, quite manifestly, he was a wholesome and likable man and has certainly written a wholesome and interesting book, more intimate than most autobiographies and, while quite expansive, it is at no point tiring.

His judgments of affairs, and particularly his opinions on economic matters, were very often wrong-- in fact I think it must be said they were usually wrong. He lived long enough to realize his errors over at least the first half of his public activities. It is most regrettable that he did not live to complete the book on the scale contemplated and adopted up to about 1922. His son adds a twenty-page paragraph dealing with his father's last twenty years, but I am afraid it must be said the son has skimped the job. The book was worth production on the plan and scale his father had worked out and surely it wouldhave been better for the son to have done his best to realize the father's ambition.

William Allen White's conclusions as to United States' persistent neutrality, associated with his equally firm opinion as to the complete mortal dependability of the U. S. on a British victory, are, of course, impossible to reconcile.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151649

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

DIGBY 4-6200

August 5, 1947

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

The enclosed copy of a little fantasy which recently appeared in the London Observer may amuse you.

With warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151647

June 20, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am very grateful to you for sending me in yours of 18th the issue of "The Council News" with a considerable extract from your letter to Dr. Morris Lazaron of Baltimore. It was a very fine letter. We must all take care not to attribute the disgusting Zionist excesses to Jews who have no sympathy with them, and who (many of them at least) have been brave enough to denounce them.

I have just finished reading William Allen White's Autobiography. I found it a more than usually gripping book. It would seem to me that he was outstanding as an editorial writer for a long period of years and possibly had no superior in popular appeal. Also, quite manifestly, he was a wholesome and likable man and has certainly written a wholesome and interesting book, more intimate than most autobiographies and, while quite expansive, it is at no point tiring.

His judgments of affairs, and particularly his opinions on economic matters, were very often wrong--in fact I think it must be said they were usually wrong. He lived long enough to realize his errors over at least the first half of his public activities. It is most regrettable that he did not live to complete the book on the scale contemplated and adopted up to about 1922. His son adds a twenty-page paragraph dealing with his father's last twenty years, but I am afraid it must be said the son has skimped the job. The book was worth production on the plan and scale his father had worked out and surely it wouldhave been better for the son to have done his best to realize the father's ambition.

William Allen White's conclusions as to United States' persistent neutrality, associated with his equally firm opinion as to the complete mortal dependability of the U. S. on a British victory, are, of course, impossible to reconcile.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151648

His great friend, Theodore Roosevelt, was the man who had the right view in the first war and should have had the effect of having William Allen White think right by the time the second war came round. No doubt you have read the book.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151649

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

August 5, 1947

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

The enclosed copy of a little fantasy which recently appeared in the London Observer may amuse you.

With warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151650

August 6, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

Thanks very much for sending me the biography of the great Socialist, Fussitookik. After reading it I exclaimed "Poor old England!"

Yours sincerely,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151651

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

VIA AIR MAIL

August 27, 1947

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I have been intending to write to you before this but have been unavoidably delayed.

As I indicated during our brief telephone conversation last week, I want, as you do and as do all staunch friends of the British people, to help Britain in her present dire need. I have been turning over in my mind the possibility of a gesture of sympathy and good-will toward Great Britain by leading Canadians which might have a constructive influence on American public opinion. However, on sober second thought, I prefer to "mull over" my idea a little more before submitting it for your consideration. Perhaps I may even wait until I have the opportunity to talk with you in person.

You and I are both impatient with the socialistic experiments of the present British Labor Government but, to be fair, the economic problems facing Britain today, for the most part, would confront any British Government. It is very hard for well-fed people who felt none of the immediate repercussions of war, to understand the situation of our British friends who have been living on rations which would create a revolution in this country, and one-third of whose homes have been bombed or destroyed. It is to our selfish interest as well as in accord with the ordinary dictates of humanity, to do what we can to alleviate the temporary crisis in Great Britain. I cannot allow my strong antipathy to the Labor Government to blind me to the long range interests of the whole English speaking world. A bold and statesmanlike attitude by Canada at the present time might have a profound effect both on the immediate situation, and the long range future. These are, briefly, the considerations which have moved me to consider some measure which might be practicable and which, at any rate, I would like to discuss with you when opportunity affords.

Please give my warmest regards to Herbert Bruce and Wilbur Cochrane when you next see them.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY

151652

VIA AIR MAIL

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen -2- August 27, 1947

Mrs. Hunt joins me in affectionate regards and best wishes to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH:MW

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151653

August 29, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I have read with interest your letter of 27th and when you have time I hope you will decide to write me more fully your ideas on what might be done as respects the British situation.

I am afraid there will be no "bold and statesmanlike" attitude displayed by Canada, such as you think would be important. Without question it would be important—very; but the authors and beneficiaries of Baby Bonuses and "no commitments" are not likely to be either bold or statesmanlike.

You probably have seen the enclosed August 26th issue of Whaley-Eaton Service. It is both interesting and intelligent. I do not think, though, there is the slightest danger of Britain taking a neutral position vis a vis Communism, and certainly not the slightest danger of her taking a neutral position as between the United States and Russia. There may possibly, on the part of the Attlee Government, be presently an inclination to compromise in order to save itself, but the British people will dispose of that Government at no distant date. If I am mistaken and they fail in the present crisis, then the revolt against civilization will have finalized its success.

Defeat of the whole Socialist movement in that country would, however, be more consummate and lasting if the present Government hangs on for six to ten months more.

Have you seen a pamphlet (one of the regular issues) of the Newcomen Society with an address by Dr. J. V. Moldenhawer on "What England has Meant to America 1846-1946"? This is really excellent. I feel sure you are a member and have the issue.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151654

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

VIA AIR MAIL

October 28, 1947

Personal

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

As you know, on November 21st I shall be greatly honored by the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from your great University. I am too deeply moved to put into words all that I feel. You Torontoans are staunch and generous friends. However, just between ourselves, I would never receive such an honor if it had not been for the extraordinary friendship of Herbert A. Bruce.

As you also know, I have accepted the the invitation - which I have reason to suspect that you arranged - to speak before the Empire Club of Canada at its luncheon on Thursday, November 20th. Mr. Pugsley, Chairman of the Speakers Committee, requested some biographical data, and I sent yesterday the Newcomen Society reprint of my speech in Montreal in 1943 which contains some facts in the introductory pages. He asked me for a title to the speech, which I found difficult, but I finally decided on ANGLO-SAXON FREEDOM versus RUSSIAN COMMUNISM.

On previous occasions, when I spoke in Toronto, I sent an advance copy of the address to Mr. A. A. McIntosh, who was then editor-in-chief of the Globe and Mail. I understand that he has since retired, but I assume that I should send a copy of my forthcoming speech to the present editor-in-chief. Naturally I hope that you and Herbert and all of my closest friends in Toronto will approve of what I shall say. I am now enduring the throes of composition, but I am encouraged by Alice's comments.

Alice and I are looking forward to seeing you and your charming wife, and I hope that we shall have a good long talk.

With warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151655

November 1, 1947.

Personal

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I must apologize for delaying acknowledgment of your very kind letter of 28th October. The truth is this week I have been exceptionally rushed, having to attend a funeral at a great distance away, and as well having to attend to the business affairs of a relative, who, with her husband, is joining the great majority, viz., the personnel of U. N. Organization, and departing to live in Switzerland. Really I tremble to think of the huge super-bureaucracy that is growing up on the backs of the Nations in this institution. It has a progeny now long enough for a universal dynasty and is pushing itself into every phase of Government activity in all parts of the world. So far as I can see there is nothing on this earth it isn't trying to do, except what it was created to do. However, this is a diversion.

Yes, I am certainly delighted that you are at last being honoured by The University of Toronto. While not at all in sympathy with much of its modern tendencies, I still consider Toronto University Canada's greatest. You have very rightly acknowledged the part taken by Dr. Bruce in bringing this occasion about. He has been a member of the Board of Governors for many years. That has helped him, but nothing but his own high personal standing and tremendous sense of gratitude for the services you rendered this country and the British Empire in the late war could have overcome the miserable jealousies that intervene in these matters. There was not, so far as I know, a single soul who did not readily admit that this distinction was coming to you, but so many had ambitions for others that delay became impossible to avoid.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151656

 Toronto, November 1, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

All your friends here are delighted that you are to speak at The Empire Club on November 20th and we will certainly be on hand in force. I presume you and Alice will be arriving that morning, but if you are to be here earlier please advise me.

Mr. A. A. McIntosh is still Editor-in-Chief of The Globe and Mail, though I think in practice he is really the honourary Editor-in-Chief. Anyway, a copy sent to him would be properly directed and would be, I am sure, appreciated.

With the very best of good wishes and the keenest pleasure in looking forward to your visit.

Faithfully yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151657

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

November 25, 1947

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Dear Arthur:

This is just a brief note to tell you how happy we were to see you and Mrs. Meighen on our delightful visit to Toronto. My only regret is that I did not have an opportunity to talk with you at greater length on subjects of mutual interest.

It seems a long time ago since you first invited me to Toronto in February, 1940. I want you to know that I shall always be grateful beyond words for your kindness in introducing me to Canada and, above all, for the privilege of your friendship.

One of my American business friends here is reprinting at his expense my address to The Empire Club of Canada. Later this week I shall mail you several hundred reprints. I was so pleased that you approved my speech because you are one of the very, very few great orators in our English-speaking world.

Alice and I earnestly hope that you will attend one of your directors' meetings here in New York later this winter so that you can spend a long evening with us.

With renewed thanks for all your kindness, and with affectionate regards always, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151658

Anglo-American Freedom

versus

Russian Communism

•

Address by

LAWRENCE HUNT

Delivered at Toronto

Before The Empire Club of Canada

November 20, 1947

•

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151659

Anglo-American Freedom
versus
Russian Communism

Address by
LAWRENCE HUNT
Delivered at Toronto, November 20, 1947
Before The Empire Club of Canada

Mr. President, Members of The Empire Club,
Friends and Neighbors of Canada:

May I, first of all, extend to you congratulations and best wishes on a certain wedding which has taken place today in London. The bride, with her sincerity and charm, has already won the hearts of all true men and women. And, at this time when Britain is sorely distressed, I venture to predict that the future reign of your Princess will prove to be another and equally glorious Elizabethan Age.

This luncheon is in the nature of a family gathering. There are Britons and Canadians and Americans present, and whenever men of good will from our countries gather together there is an unmistakable sense of family. It's true that when money matters are being discussed the family atmosphere becomes a little strained. But today you have asked me, as an old American friend, to be your guest, and I am highly honored and deeply grateful for the opportunity to speak briefly about some of the great questions for which we are all seeking honest and sensible answers.

In these troubled and challenging times, we English-speaking peoples should have more family gatherings to discuss and to work out together the ways and means of meeting our problems. And let's make no bones about it.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The rest of the world should know, and the enemies of man's freedom should know what they did not know before 1939, to their bitter cost and to ours, that despite all our differences, the English-speaking nations are a family, that we are going to help each other, that we will stick together as a family should in the hour of need, and that together we shall keep from our door both the wolf and the bear.

Two and a half years ago, when I last spoke to my Canadian friends, we still saw the vision of the Four Freedoms and believed that at last we would have peace in our time. Today we are dismayed by the spectre of the Four Horsemen galloping across a great part of the earth, and our hearts are troubled because we do not yet enjoy the fairer world which brave men died to win for us. On our fortunate continent the spirit of Pontius Pilate is again telling us to wash our hands of the mess, and the Levites in our midst are urging us to pass by the people who need our help. The dull discourtesy of Slavic oratory has left some of us weary and almost without hope. Brave and good men in your country and mine have become discouraged. The pessimist is in all his sombre glory.

Some people are even prophesying or lamenting the doom of Britain as a great nation. That is wishful thinking on the part of the Anglophobes, and the others are dismally ignorant of British history and British character. Britain's doom has been wished for by her foes or prophesied even by her friends in ages past and will be wished for or prophesied in future ages. This is not surprising, because those men who think only in the bleak terms of materialism are genuinely puzzled that a magnificently decent people can survive in a hard world. Of course, the vast majority of men and women in our English-speaking civilization do not believe any such nonsense. Britain has had her ups and downs in her long history, but only a fool can say in his heart that Britain is doomed. Most

of us Americans who entertain grave doubts about the doctor's prescription now being administered to the British people have not the slightest doubt that they will survive both the malady and the remedy.

Yes, the world is in a bad way. But Americans are not afraid. We shall pitch in and help our neighbors who want to enjoy the blessings and benefits of freedom rather than accept the lurid promises of a Marxist mirage. True, we shall help as a matter of enlightened self-interest. But I am sure that the other members of our English-speaking family will understand when I say that there is something more that moves us to help. As a decent people, we must do it. That is our responsibility and our privilege as the richest and most powerful nation whose people still cherish their spiritual heritage of good will and helpfulness even more than their material possessions. And as far as Britain, our most helpful ally, is concerned, our contribution will be a deserved though belated recognition of that lonely year—the most heroic year in the history of war—when Britain, aided by the Dominions, with her blood and treasure gave us the time and showed us the need to save our freedom and our soul.

In my country, Congress will soon debate the Marshall Plan. The price of democracy is high, and the world must wait until nearly every Congressman has achieved the most obscure form of immortality known to man—a few pages in the Congressional Record. During the coming months our friends in Canada and Britain and in other lands may be disturbed and deafened by the din and clatter of this Congressional debate. But no matter what is said and no matter what may happen, at the end, when the roll is called, America will not fail mankind.

The Russians do not seem to like the Marshall Plan. It does not fit in with their plans. They cannot expect much help from American

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

isolationists, because the isolationists in America are not nearly as numerous today as they were in 1939. Many of them were fundamentally fair-minded people who could learn. And they have learned a great deal. Therefore, we can detect a note of impotent exasperation in the Russian attacks on the Marshall Plan. At least, the Russians have not been very polite about it.

Americans are now being attacked by Russia's leading diplomats as "greedy imperialists." We are finding that criticism a little hard to bear, because it is not true and possibly because it was once the favorite epithet of many Americans when Britain alone was doing the thankless jobs of the world. At any rate, our British friends can certainly assure us that the first hundred years are the hardest.

Russia's vituperative diplomacy is ineffective largely because it is terribly out of date. Hitler tried it ten years ago and created quite a sensation. But bad manners are no longer persuasive in international affairs. We cannot expect in the foreseeable future to convince the Russian Communists of the blessings of Anglo-Saxon freedom, but we should continue to hope that Russia's diplomats will learn to present their case in a manner consistent with the dignity of a mighty people whose history has many chapters of epic achievement and supreme heroism. Meanwhile —we'll keep our powder dry.

Although we may be bored by the barbaric tirades of her diplomats, we must remember that Russia is the secular arm of the Communist faith, and that her propaganda is a tremendous weapon which we shall ignore at our peril. That propaganda is very largely aimed, as was that of the Nazis, at dividing the British Commonwealth and the United States by trying to sow distrust, dissension and discord between those two great branches of our English-speaking family. Such will always be the primary aim of the enemies of man's freedom.

Like the Nazis, the Russians profess to warn the British against "American imperialism," asserting that the United States is trying, directly or indirectly, by economic coercion or otherwise, to weaken or attenuate the British Commonwealth and Empire, to loosen the bonds which unite the British nations to each other and especially to the Mother Country, and to make Britain herself a mere buffer state.

Unfortunately, there are a few mean-hearted and shortsighted men in both your country and mine who are not Communists but who aid and abet this evil propaganda. The few Canadians of that stripe apparently think they can curry favor with Americans by criticizing or deprecating Great Britain, by murmuring formulas about a commercial or some other form of union with the United States, and by insinuating that their country is no longer loyal to the British Commonwealth and Empire. And the few Americans of the same stripe talk glibly about Canada being no longer a British nation but in the American orbit or sphere of influence. Mr. Stalin should be grateful for such unwitting accomplices. These mischief-makers are men of guile who usually speak "off the record." We should mark them well. Their views or schemes can never prevail, but in these nervous times they can do some mischief to the unwritten but developing Anglo-American partnership upon which the peace of the world so largely depends.

Canada's loyalty to Britain and to the British Commonwealth and Empire has endured from generation unto generation and has been consecrated on a thousand battlefields. Your people have no desire to turn your nation into a mere "geographical expression." You would scorn any attempt to play your Mother Country and your best friend one against the other. Canadians know what the rest of the world knows—that Canada, outside of the British Commonwealth, would lose her spiritual and political significance as a nation.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The self-respecting friendship of a loyal member of the British Commonwealth is vastly more important to the United States than the sly subservience of a satellite. We Americans don't want any satellites. We want friends who can differ with us without fear and can agree with us without servility.

Before the First World War and again before the Second World War, the enemies of man's freedom actually believed that the nations of the British Commonwealth would not stand together and that America would not play her part with the rest of the English-speaking family, or, if she did, would be too late to help. Any reasonable man would think that two world wars are sufficient proof of the fundamental unity of both the British Commonwealth and of our Anglo-American civilization. But the dictators of totalitarian states are not reasonable men, as we use the term. The Russian Communists are materialists who simply do not comprehend what we mean when we speak of "Anglo-Saxon liberty," or "our spiritual heritage," or "our common ideals," or "the intangible bonds which unite us." Those things cannot be seen or touched or measured or weighed. They are of the spirit. And Communism is a false and terrible denial of the spirit of man.

But the Russian dictators understand power and political and economic cooperation between nations. Therefore, a strong and closely united British Commonwealth and a close family partnership between the British Commonwealth and the United States are vital to our very survival. The nations of the British Commonwealth, including Canada, by regular and frequent consultation and in more tangible ways, should be very explicit, for the benefit of friend and foe alike, that on all fundamental questions they are more united than ever before. And our friends and foes must have no room for doubt that the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States of America have joined forces for

the preservation of the freedom and the peace of mankind.

Our English-speaking family is a good family. The neighbors like to talk about our family skeletons—and so do we. Our faults and failures, our sins and follies are known to all the world. We have sometimes fumbled and faltered, and have known hard days and fearful moments. Our boasting and our complacency have not endeared us to others. We have been cursed by our foes, misunderstood by our friends, plagued by perfectionists, and denounced by doctrinaires.

But we have been a free people and, most of the time, a pretty decent people. We have known, at moments, the saving grace of shame and repentance and have made amends with humble and contrite hearts. We have wanted and tried hard to wipe away the tears from the face of mankind. Our English-speaking family is the greatest force for the protection of human liberty and man's gradual progress toward a better world. Together, we would neither threaten nor need to fear any other nation.

Our friends and neighbors in Europe are beginning to sense our growing unity and our high resolve to save the spirit of freedom on this earth. They are still groping in the night of hunger and fear. Our great family—the British Commonwealth and the American Republic—working together and with God's help, will bring them the dawn.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151666

November 27, 1947.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I was so glad to receive yesterday your letter of 25th and two copies of your speech. Have read it over again with the same appreciation which I felt on hearing it. Will be glad to receive two or three hundred reprints, and am pleased that a friend of yours has undertaken the expense of printing. These will go out in letters of mine from time to time where I think they will be most needed and do the most good, and will include a number of mutual friends of ours here.

We were sorry not to see more of you and your very fine wife, when you were down, but the visit was short and it was a happiness to us to know that you were not only honoured but continuously entertained.

I do, personally, feel very much better now that Canada has given at least some recognition of the really tremendous assistance and comfort you gave us in the war. The arguments you made in your first letter, as well as in your subsequent book and in the addresses you made in this country, were the arguments accepted by the United States of America. Acceptance, of course, was forced by the treacherous attack of Japan, but, nevertheless, that attack and all that followed vindicated the contentions advanced by you from the beginning. We shall always feel in your debt.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151667

LAWRENCE HUNT
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

November 29, 1947.

Dear Arthur—

This is just a brief note to thank you for your letter of Nov. 27th which warmed my heart and which I shall always cherish.

I want you to know how much your faith and friendship have meant to me and how profoundly grateful I am to you for your great part in bringing about the generous and high honor conferred upon me by your University.

As I remembered it, you asked for five hundred reprints and they were mailed, by Parcel Post, yesterday. If you are overloaded, perhaps Herbert

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151667

LAWRENCE HUNT
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

November 29, 1947.

Dear Arthur—

This is just a brief note to thank you for your letter of Nov. 27th which warmed my heart and which I shall always cherish.

I want you to know how much your faith and friendship have meant to me and how profoundly grateful I am to you for your great part in bringing about the generous and high honor conferred upon me by your University.

As I remembered it, you asked for five hundred reprints and they were mailed, by Parcel Post, yesterday. If you are overloaded, perhaps Herbert

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

or Wilbur can help to unload them.

Wilbur and his fine looking son had luncheon with me the other day and we thoroughly enjoyed singing your praises. He is a delightful and very able man, and I am indebted to you for his friendship.

It was a great pleasure to meet your distinguished son, Colonel Meighen and I hope to know him better as the years go on. Please give him my kindest regards.

With renewed thanks and deepest appreciation — and affectionate regards in which Mrs Hunt joins me, I am

Faithfully —
Lawrence.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto, Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151668

320 Bay Street,
December 27, 1947.

Dear Lawrence:

It was good of you, and much too generous, to send me Schwartzchild's "Life of Karl Marx." When it arrived I was in the middle of "Speaking Frankly" but transferred at once to the "Life of Marx." Up until its receipt I had never even seen a picture of the man, and I must admit the likeness indicates intelligence and strength. I am not far enough on yet, though, to get to the real secrets of his character. You must remember this is Christmastime. We have no less than eight of our descendants and their wives and husbands at the house now, and these include four grandchildren.

I do hope you and your charming wife had a happy Christmas and that you will enjoy good health and prosperity no matter what happens to the world.

It was a great joy to have you here and I do not think I ever enjoyed an address more than I did yours. Have sent out a great many copies and will attach a memo with extracts from certain replies. I send out so much that I do not get many acknowledgments but of your address I have had many more than usual. I gave Dr. Bruce his requirements and he is sending out the rest.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151669

You are getting a little of Canada now down in New York and I can imagine the dismay twenty-five inches of snow will generate in the Municipal authorities.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151670

"AS A CHRISTIAN VIEWS THE JEWISH CRISIS"

An Address

by Dr. Paul Hutchinson, Chicago
Editor, The Christian Century

at

The Fourth Annual National Conference
THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM
Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Mo.
Sunday, January 18, 1948

You have greatly honored me by inviting me to speak at this convention of the American Council for Judaism. Now that I am here I feel almost overwhelmed at the responsibility of the position in which I find myself. I realize that in accepting this place on your program, and attempting to speak on this topic, I can be charged with two kinds of presumption crowded into a single act. A great many Christians will deny that I have any competence to speak for Christians, and I am sure there will be a great many Jews who will resent any comment coming from me, or from any other non-Jew, which bears on the issues confronting Judaism.

My only defense is that I do not profess to speak in any representative capacity, but that, simply as one American, I am speaking to you as a company of Americans on a matter which concerns us all. It happens that I am a Christian believer, and that I believe profoundly in the importance of the message and mission of Christianity for the future spiritual welfare of mankind. It happens likewise that you, as members of the Jewish faith, are believers in the importance of the message and mission of Judaism for the future spiritual welfare of mankind. But the reason why we are here, and why it does not seem utterly out of order for me to be discussing this topic with you, is that we are all Americans together, and I have a great concern, in view of recent developements regarding Palestine, as to what the effect is going to be on your future part in American life.

If the partition of Palestine and the establishment of a Zionist state there affected only the future status and character of Judaism in Palestine, I would be concerned about the matter, to be sure, for I believe that anything which endangers the spiritual purity and impact of prophetic Judaism threatens great loss to the moral and spiritual resources of us all. But I do not think that under those circumstances my concern would be sufficient to bring me to address such a company as this. It is because I do not believe that the consequences of that policy will be confined to Palestine, because I fear that before we are done it will be the character and status of Judaism and its adherents in the United States which will be profoundly, and tragically, affected, that I am here, as I have said, to speak as one American, who chances to be a Christian, to you as my fellow Americans, who chance to be of the Jewish faith.

I

There is one advantage with which one starts in speaking to the members of the American Council for Judaism. I don't have to spend time in talking about what is meant by political Zionism. I don't have to trace its history, the development of its policy, or the changing character of its leadership. I don't have to rake over the record of the last sixty years, or try to interpret documents which were intended from the beginning by their slippery authors to mean different things to different people, and hence to mean nothing certain to anybody. I don't have to weigh the British administration of the Palestine mandate, which has been pretty stupid for much of the time, or the even more cynical and revolting use which has been made of the Palestine issue in the conventions of the American political parties and in the Congress of the United States. I can skip all these matters on which I would perforce have to say something if I were speaking to almost any other audience, because on these matters we are very nearly, if not altogether, agreed.

In this regard I can sum up my position in a sentence, and perhaps it would be just as well if I did so, and so got this clear and out of the way. Hence, let me say that I believe that political Zionism represents a wrong turning in the long history of Judaism, and that if political Zionism succeeds in establishing itself as the living expression of Judaism it will thereby inflict terrible wounds, crucifying wounds, upon the religion of the prophets of Israel.

Having said that, let me hasten to add, lest there be any mistake as to my meaning, that I have tremendous sympathy for those Jews, especially the Jews of Europe, who

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151671

have embraced political Zionism as a way of salvation. If I stood in their place, having barely managed to survive the fury of Hitler or the pogroms of Czarist Russia or the outrages which we are told have not yet fully ceased in Poland, I know that I would not be able to judge the program of political Zionism with any such coolly appraising eye as we, in the security of America, can employ.

There are simply no words sufficiently strong to characterize the damnable treatment accorded the Jews of Europe in this century. It is outrageous that no more of them have been permitted to find sanctuary in Palestine, if that is where they wanted to seek it. It is more outrageous that the D.P. question has been handled with such callousness from the day of the German surrender. It is most outrageous of all that the United States has kept its doors so tightly barred against these unfortunates. When I see people in the desperate conditions of these European Jews, when I get even an inkling of what they have been through and see the terrible plight in which they still are, I feel no disposition to criticize them for grasping at the promises of political Zionism; I feel nothing but sympathy, and wish only that it were not so impossible to give adequate expression to that sympathy.

Nevertheless, I cannot but regard political Zionism as a grave, and indeed fundamental, mistake on the part of those who seek the welfare of Judaism. The program of political Zionism involves, I am convinced, a fatal misunderstanding of the period of history in which we find ourselves. And because of this misreading of the signs of the times, it is likely to have dismaying consequences. For what political Zionism represents, in essence, is a decision to commit Judaism to a nationalist solution of the future of the Jews at the very time when nationalism is revealing its moral and political bankruptcy.

This is not the place, nor have I the time, to take up the debate as to the constructive part which nationalism may have played in the enrichment of human life. But the fact we are squarely up against - and everysession of the United Nations makes this more clear -- is that nationalism has lived out its historic term, and that in our present world, confronted with the prospect of atomic and biological and other forms of robot warfare, a continuation of rampant nationalism is a standing invitation to racial suicide. So that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the problem of human survival has suddenly become the problem of subduing nationalism. Either we get rid of our separate, competing, touchily independent sovereign nationalisms, or we perish.

Such is the historical juncture at which we now stand. And in such an hour big with fate as this, I find it unutterably tragic that political Zionism should come along to insist that the fate of Judaism, with its great universal insights, should be bound up with the fate of a political system that is already historically doomed.

II

As my topic indicates, I am talking to you in terms of a Jewish crisis. I do so because I am sure that recent decisions in the Assembly of the United Nations have precipitated such a crisis, and I view the prospects for Judaism with the gravest misgivings.

I am aware, of course, that this is not the mood of the moment in most Jewish circles. The mood of the moment is one of triumph. It is one of unbounded joy. The Red Sea of the U.N. has been crossed. And if all the walls of the Arab Jericho have not yet come tumbling down, at least the U.N. Assembly has passed out the trumpets and put up its posters announcing the date when the grand march of conquest is to take place. Even the sobering events of the past few weeks do not seem to have dampened seriously this mood of triumph in most Jewish circles.

But I can't help trying to look beyond this premature celebration to what lies ahead. When I do that, a feeling of something close to despair comes over me. I say despair because there seems so little chance that there will be any alteration in the course upon which political Zionism has embarked. If this course is pursued, here are a few of the things which I foresee will happen.

In the first place, Judaism will immediately become involved in a bitter and bloody struggle to establish the Zionist state. There is no use kidding ourselves into a belief that Palestine is going to be partitioned, or the Jewish state set up, without war with the Arabs. Two years ago, even a year and a half ago, there was a good chance that it could have been done, as the undercover negotiations then in progress indicated. At that time, and in view of the intolerable situation of the Jewish D.P.'s in Europe, I favored such a move, not as an ideal solution of the Palestine issue, but as a workable expedient to offer a haven and opportunity for these savagely misused people until the healing progress of time made some better and more permanent solution possible.

But when David Ben Gurion announced that partition would be only a temporary stratagem by which the Zionist state would gain a base to demand all Palestine, while extremist Zionist elements went beyond that to declare that there would also be a

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151672

future demand for Transjordan, and when, on the Arab side, it became clear that King Abdullah meant to use partition to build up his own towering personal ambitions, from that point on the possibility of a peaceful and agreed on partition vanished.

Arab threats of civil war have been discounted as bluff. Undoubtedly there has been a good deal of bluffing involved, and whenever threats of formal intervention come from neighboring Arab states, or from Egypt, one may well suspect more bluff. But by this time time it seems to me that even the most optimistic Zionist should begin to suspect that the sort of division drawn in the U.N. report will never be carried through, that the Zionist state, with its Arab population of more than 40 per cent, will never be established, without a long, bloody, ruthless civil war.

Well, it is said, the Zionists will win that war. Maybe they will. I am not prepared to predict with any confidence the outcome of such a struggle. But what will happen to the character and spiritual impact of Judaism in the process? That is what disturbs me. I know what the wars in which so-called Christian nations have engaged have done to the character and spiritual impact of Christianity. It hasn't been a pretty story. In fact, trying to fit Christianity into the pattern of war has all but destroyed it, so far as its essential Christian nature is concerned.

I fear the same fate for Judaism, because that is the nature of war. "War is hell," and it is even more hellish today than it was when Sherman rendered that succinct and accurate judgement on it. War is killing. It is lying. It is cheating, stealing, ravishing, torturing, burning and looting. It is the spreading of hate, and anguish and the lust for revenge. War, in other words, involves moral tragedy on a scale and to a degree which no other activity of man can approach. And if Judaism becomes implicated in the waging of that kind of war -- remembering always that civil war is the most savage of all forms of warfare -- what is the effect going to be on the moral status of Judaism? As a Christian who did his bit to keep the churches from placing a Christian sanction, a holy war sanction, on our American participation in the recent war, I dare raise that question with you.

And don't think that this is just a fanciful possibility I am conjuring up -- this idea that in a civil war for the establishment of a Zionist state in Palestine, Judaism as a faith will suffer grievous moral hurt. We have the testimony of no less a witness than the rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, that this is already beginning to happen. In his address to the university at the opening of the present academic year, Rabbi Magnes began, as he had good reason to do, by pointing out the spiritual tragedy which has befallen Christianity in its treatment of the Jews and through its involvement in recurring wars. Then he went on to predict, on the basis of what has been happening in Palestine since Ben Hecht made his demonic appeal for more violence, that the same lamentable spiritual fate is in store for a warring Judaism. Here are his words:

"Wie es sich christelt, so juedelt es sich." (I translate that: As does the Christian, so does the Jew.) Thus (says Dr. Magnes) were the Jews mocked at who, during the Emancipation epoch, tried to imitate the Gentile in the classic land of Jewish assimilation. To our regret, it is that way in Palestine today. That strange phenomenon -- a kind of Zionist assimilation -- has been pointed to long since, and it is this which has led not only large sections of the Yishuv, but also myriads of Jews throughout the world, particularly in America, to yield to that Zionist totalitarianism which seeks to subject to its discipline the entire Jewish people and every individual therein, and, if necessary, by force and by violence. Woe to those of us whom this totalitarianism is to cast into the Hebrew Latrun. "It's hard to be a Jew" -- thus the Jew has sighed who lives among the Gentiles. It is now harder to be a Jew and be faithful to the spirit of Israel among these new-fashioned Hebrews. This totalitarianism is on the way to converting us from that People of whom it was said, 'Who is like Thy People Israel, a unique nation on earth?', to that people of whom it was said, 'House of Judah -- like all the nations.' This is an unparalleled plague of the spirit. Because of it the covenant between Israel and his God is broken, and it is made hard for Judaism to speak its word in the hearing of the nations and of 'all Thy People the House of Israel.' This use of force and violence, which now characterizes our community, is a real change in the basic structure of the Jewish society."

Perhaps that makes the point, but I cannot forbear giving you this additional quotation from Rabbi Magnes:

"You may say that under present conditions in the world and in view of the tragic and abnormal plight of our people, there is a need, to our regret, to employ these tactics; but that when we are able to stand erect in our own land and establish our state, freedom of thought and opinion will prevail, and everything will be in order, and we shall be privileged then to live in harmony with the spirit of Israel. You may say, it is because of our straitened position, from which there

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151673

is no escape, that we have declared a kind of moral moratorium, or , in today's terminology, a freezing of our morals. It is possible to freeze preserves, or to freeze money for a time, and after that to restore its value. But it is not within the power of man to freeze his morals. 'One wrong begets another'. 'If a man commits a wrong and repeats it, it becomes a thing allowed.' The attempt to freeze the moral senses results in their atrophy."

Well, that is the first aspect of the new Jewish crisis which I think lies not far ahead if the program of political Zionism is carried out -- the corruption of the spiritual testimony of Judaism by its involvement in the inevitable ethical outrages of a civil war.

Again I find myself oppressed by a sense of dread at the peril in which the Jews in Palestine, and perhaps throughout the Near and Middle East, are going to find themselves as a result of the partition and the establishment of a Zionist state. Some for whom I feel the greatest anxiety are Zionists -- the colonists in those fine agricultural communes that are the glory of the Jewish revival in the Holy Land. It may be said, "Well since they are Zionists, and have worked to bring this very thing to pass, why waste your sympathies on them? They know what they're doing: They are perfectly ready to face the consequences of their own acts!"

But I can't help wondering whether most of the individuals in the farm colonies do know what the political policies of Zionism may mean for them, or appreciate the deadly peril in which they now stand. They are wonderful people, most of the workers in those communes. They have toiled incredibly, and where the land has given them the slightest encouragement they have worked miracles. In my memories of Palestine, those idealists and devoted workers in the agricultural colonies will always stand out as the finest individuals there. But think of the isolation in which they live! Think of the ease with which marauding bands of Bedouin guerillas can make it impossible for them to cultivate or harvest or tend their flocks! Can Haganah provide sure protection for all those little settlements, scattered all the way from northern Galilee to the sandy wastes of the Negeb? If this madness grows in Palestine, it is as certain as anything in that land of uncertainties can be that there will be incessant Arab raids on the agricultural colonies, destruction of what has been invested and what has been developed in them, and many a horrible massacre.

There are Jews, however, whose future seems to me likely to be even more terrible than the future of those on the isolated farming settlements. I have in mind now the hundreds of thousands of Jews in the D.P. camps of Europe who are to be brought into Palestine in throngs as soon as the Zionist state is set up. The tragedy in their case is deepened by the fact that they think they are coming to security, to a haven, to a place which they can call home and where they will feel at home. And instead they are likely to find themselves in daily peril of their lives. If, after all they have gone through, these poor victims of Hitler and the other monsters of Europe, these harried wanderers find the hopes which have been raised by Zionist agents once more extinguished in massacre or another rush for hiding, I think the world must expect hundreds, probably thousands, of them to give way to madness.

After you have looked into the desperate eyes of these people, as I have in some of the D.P. camps and refugee centers in Europe, if you begin to think what lies ahead for them if they reach a Palestine locked in civil war, you wonder whether there has been any torment, any cruelty, any betrayal in all this terrible time to surpass that which may lie ahead for them. For those to whom Judaism means compassion, I should think this would be a matter of the utmost gravity.

I fear, moreover, that after the ephemeral rejoicings over the Zionist victory in the U.N. Assembly have spent themselves, thoughtful Jews will wake up to the fact that one effect of this vote has been to lessen the moral pressure on other nations -- our own included -- to do justice to the Jew. The Jew has a case to bring at the bar of conscience, and it needs to be pressed in every nation in the Western world, our own included. In some respects, when you think of our refusal so far to do anything to provide sanctuary for the surviving war victims of Europe, this case for justice needs to be pressed on the conscience of Americans more than anywhere else.

But unless I mistake the prospect, the vote for a Zionist state will turn out to provide the Western nations and their non-Jewish citizens with the handiest escape clause and alibi they have ever possessed. Can't you already hear that expostulation: "Why do you keep harping about justice to the Jew? Haven't we voted to give him his own nation in Palestine? What more can he want?" Insofar as Judaism is the voice of justice -- and certainly that is what most of the prophets held it to be -- it is going to find its efforts to see justice done in Western lands rebuffed at every turn by this cynical evasion: "If you don't like the way things are here, then go to the country you said you wanted, and that we gave you!"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151674

I can take time to refer to only two more misgivings which I have for the future of Judaism because of this Palestine outlook. If the Arabs put up the fight against the establishment of the Zionist state they have said they will - and every day's developments tend to support the predictions of my Christian friends in Palestine and the Near East that they will -- if they do, then there is quickly going to be a change in the tune of the Jewish Agency. Instead of talking about the ability of Haganah to cope with the situation, there is going to be a growing demand on the United States for help to subdue the Arabs. Already representatives of the Jewish Agency have been in Washington trying to get the war department to arm the Zionist forces, and I noticed the other day in the New York Times that Dr. Silver is making the same demand. "The United States", Rabbi Silver was quoted as saying on the eve of leaving for Palestine, "the United States holds the key to the situation, both as regards the formation of an international force and the equipment of the Jewish militia."

Well, the Zionist demand for official help from the American government has already reached this point. If Arab resistance increases, if the Zionist troops find that setting up the new state and making it safe for Jews to live in is a tougher job than had been expected -- as I believe they certainly will -- then the pressure on Washington for more direct intervention, for greater help, will be stepped up. The American people, already carrying a staggering tax load, already heartily sick of war and against military adventures overseas, will grow increasingly restless, and then resentful, in direct proportion as that pressure for American help to put over the Zionist program increases. If at last there comes a demand for an American Expeditionary Force to be sent to Palestine to do the Zionists' fighting for them, and if that force is sent, and if American boys are shot down as they try to guard those lonely roads or storm the Arab sniper-nests -- if that is what happens, then I foresee the most rapid spread of anti-Jewish feeling across this country that the United States has ever known.

But even that does not quite finish what I want to say on this point. It isn't only American intervention in Palestine that we must regard as a possibility. There is the Soviet Union also to take into account. If an American army starts for Palestine, you can expect a Russian army to start also, for as a member of the Security Council of the United Nations Russia is just as much charged by the Assembly vote with putting the partition scheme into effect as is the United States. And the Russian army, because it is more nearly ready and has the shorter distance to go, may get there first and seize the most strategic spots. That is to say, the Red army may find that its first job, in helping partition Palestine and setting up the Zionist state, is to grab the oil pipe lines. Grab them, of course, only for the purpose of guarding them! If anything like that happens -- and it could happen so easily that it gives me nightmares just to think about it -- than you may see the attempt to establish the Zionist state producing World War III. If it does, the reaction against Zionism, against the Jew, against Judaism will be world-wide, and of a degree of bitterness that is terrible to contemplate.

Finally, let me say very briefly that, as a Christian observer, I came to the conclusion while in Jerusalem that, if ever the Zionist state is set up, and the Arab opposition is suppressed or dies out, there will then follow a struggle of the most ruthless sort within Judaism itself. I do not want to expand on this, for you may not think it is any business of mine to refer to it at all. Yet I cannot be entirely silent about my dread that the utter spiritual indifference of the majority of the men and women who are now leading the Zionist movement in Palestine -- in many cases they are not content simply to avow their indifference but proclaim their active opposition to all religious ideas -- is going to drive them to an effort to put a materialist, secularist strait-jacket on Judaism. In other words, if the Zionist nation should be established as the homeland of all Jews, the Jews would then discover that they faced still another struggle to determine whether the core of their lives is their faith, Judaism, or the political and social ideology of the religiously indifferent or antagonistic men and women who hold the places of power in the gleaming modernistic offices of the Jewish Agency.

III

I know that anyone who speaks on this subject with the directness which I have employed tonight, and in opposition to the program of political Zionism, must expect to be subjected to violent attack. Thirty-five years ago, when I took my first job on a church paper as assistant editor of a Methodist youth weekly, the editor (who was one of the boldest journalists I ever knew) said to me: "You can discuss freely any subject you care to discuss on this paper -- except one. Never say anything about Civil War pensions. It doesn't matter whether you are for them or against them. Just keep quiet about them. For no matter what you say, you will stir up such a storm of abuse that it's not worth the trouble!"

Well, seing what follows when one prints such a restrained, scholarly and ironic article on the Palestine question as our paper did print a few weeks ago by my

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151675

friend and yours, Dr. Morris S. Lazaron, I have sometimes been tempted to lay down the same sort of prohibition on the members of our staff with regard to Jewish matters. For the sake of peace, and to keep clear of the verbal mud-slinging, no matter what we believe, let's keep still! But this is an issue so important, and with such far-reaching consequences, that it would be dishonorable to remain silent. So I have spoken as I have tonight, and likewise in the editorial columns of my paper, and now I am perfectly ready to take the abuse that I know will come my way even though it is not pleasant, I assure you, to be told that because one does not subscribe to the program of political Zionism one is therefore an anti-Semite.

When the Christian Century printed the Lazaron article, a Christian organization which supports political Zionism sent a mimeographed form letter to all its members asking them to protest to our office. "We believe it is unfair to present to the Christian world the viewpoint of Rabbi Lazaron", said this letter, because "he represents an exceedingly small section of the Jewish community". A good many did as they were asked, and I received letter after letter, telling me that because Dr. Lazaron's was a minority voice we had no business giving him a public hearing. One Methodist weekly, published in Boston, said in lofty editorial scorn, "The writer (that means Dr. Lazaron) represents an exceedingly insignificant minority among the Jews." That will show how closely even a professedly independent editor is ready, on an issue like this, to follow instructions.

I resolved to take all these protests in silence, and for some time I did so. But one day there came another letter, making the same point, perhaps with a little more acid than usual, and for some reason I broke over. I wrote this brother that I realized, of course, that Rabbi Lazaron spoke for a minority in Jewry. But I added that what small knowledge of Jewish history I had seemed to indicate that one ignores the voice of the minority in Judaism at one's mortal peril! What else is the meaning of the parts played by the prophets of the Old Testament? Or of that greatest of all the prophets, Jesus of Nazareth?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151676

ON THE EVE OF PARTITION

An Address by

Carroll Binder, Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Fourth Annual National Conference
THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM
Sunday, January 18, 1948
Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Mo.

(Mr. Binder is an expert on foreign affairs. He was foreign correspondent and foreign editor of the Chicago Daily News for 22 years and now is editorial editor of the Minneapolis Morning Tribune and Minneapolis Sunday Tribune. He has traveled extensively throughout Europe, Asia, and his knowledge of the Middle East has been gained from firt-hand observations as a newspaperman.)

In conformity to the long-established practice of preceding Sunday discourses with appropriate readings I shall begin this Sunday discourse by reading some recent utterances by spokesmen of the Zionist movement.

My first reading is from a report of the United Jewish Appeal meeting at Atlantic City in the New York Herald Tribune of December 16, 1947:

> "Henry Montor, executive vice chairman of the U.J.A. argued that the establishment of a new Jewish state was not merely the plan of American Jewry, but had become an integral part of the foreign policy of the United States."

From a report of the same meeting in the New York Times of the same day:

> "Discussing the question of enlisting the American people as a whole to support the drive, Julian B. Venezky, national chairman for regions of the United Jewish Appeal, declared that the development and defense of the new Jewish state were 'not merely the expression of the will and hope of the Jewish people, but a matter of the foreign policy of the United States government.'
>
> "American leadership in the program for the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, he said, placed the U.J.A.'s drive in the position of backing up 'the accepted and official policy of our government in the same way that we have embarked on the Marshall plan and other policies to sustain democracy in other parts of the world'."

Three days earlier the Times quoted Eliezer Kaplan of Jerusalem, trasurer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, as saying that no provision would be made in the $283,156.000 UJA budget for 1948 for the cost of transportation of the 75,000 immigrants to be sent to Palestine this year because he was

> "confident transportation would be supplied by the United States government. In addition," Kaplan contined, "the United States will be asked for loans and for surplus arms for the defense of the new Jewish state in Palestine. A small token international force in Palestine would make the Arab states think twice before attacking the Jewish state."

Kaplan said he would approach the state department, the import and export bank and the international bank for loans to make up the part of the $283 million Palestine budget that is not included in the goal set for American Jews.

Chairman Henry Morgenthau of the UJA said at Atlantic City, Dec. 15: "both American and Palestine leaders who addressed our conference not only emphasized the need for arms for Palestine's defense but also expressed the view that arms should be supplied by the U.S. government in the form of surplus war material."

On December 7 the New York Times quoted Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the World Confederation of General Zionists, as saying

> "private contributions for the new Jewish state must be supplemented by public funds."

Rabbi Irving Miller, chairman of the national administrative council, said on the same occasion:

> "The government or some appropiate agency must make it possible for the Jews of Palestine to secure without any delay the arms and equaipment they need for self-defense."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151677

"Mrs. Samuel Halprin, president of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc., declared yesterday that the 'world has the responsibility to provide arms and equipment' needed by Jews to defend their newly created Jewish state against 'Arab provocateurs'."

Here endeth the first reading.

I call your attention to the fact that everything I have read to you has been read in the newspapers by many non-Jews as well as by Zionists. I have purposely quoted from the secular press what was published more emphatically in the Zionist press.

That these preliminary Zionist assumptions of American responsibility for, and obligation to, the proposed Jewish state are not accepted by all non-Jewish Americans is apparent from letters beginning to come to the desks of newspaper editors and members of Congress.

I will quote one addressed to me by a prominent Minnapolis industrialist on December 18. The writer has proved that he is not racially or religiously intolerable by his distinguished service on the national fair employment practices board and by what he has done in the large industrial plants he operates and in the community.

"I would like to know," this gentleman wrote, "if you have given any consideration to the possibility of American boys being sent to Palestine to fight and keep the peace. I personally am not interested in who has the right or who does not have the right to Palestine.

"The question is: what do we propose to do and do the people who are writing articles and printing papers advocate that the boys of military age be drafted in the U.S. and sent over to protect the Jews from the Arabs and the Arabs from the Jews?

"This question is prompted by an article which appeared in your paper that a member of the Zionist movement expressed the belief that the American State department's decision, recently announced in Washington, to prohibit further armament sales to Palestine and neighboring countries 'would not be applied to the Jews'. It also indicated that the Zionist leaders in Palestine expect the U.S. to provide arms and equipment for Jewish forces, if real warfare develops between Jews and Arabs, and they further hope that we will send our sons over there to do the fighting."

And then comes the most disillusioning paragraph an editor and publicist can receive--the one which shows how signally he has failed to put across his position:

"I would be interested in having your comments since you have more or less advocated the separation of Palestine."

This to one who, on the evening of November 8, 1945, was jeered in Town Hall, New York, because he and Rabbi Morris Lazaron argued against those eloquent Zionists, Rabbi Stephen Wise and Edgar Ansel Mowrer, that the United States should NOT support the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

When I supplied my correspondent with a transcript of the Town Meeting debate and some of my writings he explained that he had confused what I had written with viewpoints expressed by another Minneapolis paper and that he never listened to the radio.

So, for the information of those who are interested in what a non-Jew thinks about the Palestine problem, and why, I will explain my approach to today's discussion.

A non-Jew who endorses Zionism, I have often observed, easily acquires merit as a friend of Israel. I have heard Zionists approve remarks by non-Jews which seemed to me anti-Semitic by inference, if not in words. So long as a Christian supports the principle of a Jewish state in Palestine he is excused by some Zionists for sentiments which seem to me bigoted and unbrotherly.

On the other hand, those who differ with the political aims of Zionism risk being called anti-Semitic, however sincere their solicitude for the welfare of Jews and all other human beings.

I can only say that my inability to support the Zionist position arises neither out of unfamiliarity with the Zionist cause nor indifference to the welfare of Jews everywhere.

I first heard about Zionism from Louis D. Brandeis more than 30 years ago when he used to entertain me and other Harvard undergraduates in his hospitable Boston home. The Zionism I heard about then was essentially spiritual in character and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151678

did not involve the political and other complications of latter-day Zionism

It is of Zionism as a factor in domestic and world politics that I speak and not of the kind of Zionism personified by Judah Magnes and others whose spiritual idealism and personal courage I greatly admire.

I first learned of the political objections to Zionism from another great Jewish friend - Julius Rosenwald, father of your president and for many years a neighbor of mine in a Chicago suburb and fellow worker in many good causes.

Since boyhood I have enjoyed the close friendship of many Jews in many lands and I count it a personal loss whenever any of my Jewish acquaintances are alienated because I do not make their politics my politics.

If it could be shown, I told the Town Meeting audience, 2¼ years ago, that the lot of distressed Jews in Europe would be improved permanently by the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, and if such a state could be created without harm to the rest of the world, I would support rather than oppose the Zionist proposals.

Because I could not see that the lot of the distressed Jews in Europe would be really ameliorated by transplanting them from a continent, ravaged by war to a continent threatened, by the circumstances of their coming, with prolonged civil strife, I opposed the deliberate creation of such circumstances.

Because I feared that the lot of the 5 million Jews in the United States ultimately might be injured without correspondingly improving the lot of Jews in Europe and Palestine, I felt that the United States should not be maneuvered into supporting the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine.

I believed that the distressed Jews of Europe would be best aided by opening the doors of the United States and other countries to a substantial number of them along with non-Jewish displaced persons. I have worked for the enactment of the Stratton bill because I believe it would help induce other countries to take a fair share of the distressed people of Europe if the United States set a good example.

Had all the Jews of the United States joined with all their might with other religious and humanitarian groups in trying to find homes for the distressed, wherever they could be found, I believe many Jews still languishing in D. P. camps already would be well launched in new lives here and in other lands.

If all the major Christian countries had taken their fair share of distressed Jews and if Palestine had been considered primarily as a place of refuge and reconstruction rather than as a place to be captured and dominated politically, it is possible that a considerable number of Jews who wished above all to settle in the Holy Land could have been settled there by agreement with their Arab neighbors.

In that case the position of the 600,000 Jews already in Palestine would be far happier than it will be with interminable strife between Arab and Jew and the ever present danger of the Middle East becoming a battleground of the great powers.

The Zionists successfully resisted this constructive approach to the problem of the distressed Jews and of Palestine.

They persuaded themselves and such American non-Jews as they could influence that Jewish statehood was the only solution of both problems. To these non-Jews who had never troubled to inform themselves of the complex factors involved in establishment of a Jewish state the Zionist appeal was persuasive.

What could be more agreeable to an American with no personal solicitude for the welfare of Jews as human beings than to dump the whole problem in some other lap or laps? By facilitating the migration of a million Jews to Palestine the United States presumably would be spared the necessity of making room for any of them here.

More than that, the political sponsors of this seemingly easy solution were assured of rewards of a most pleasing sort -- the votes of all Jews. So attractive was this bait of the Jewish vote that many candidates on both tickets reached for it by endorsing Zionist aspirations. The lure of the Jewish vote is so great that candidates for mayor and other local offices which ordinarily would have nothing to do with the conduct of foreign relations warmly supported Zionism -- and hoped to be remembered gratefully at the polls.

The two parties have vied with one another in their lip-service to Zionism. After all, there are few Arab votes to lose and there are numerous Jewish votes to win. So party planks have paid homage to Zionism. So Zionist hopes have been fed year after year with assurances of support from a host of candidates. So pro-Zionist resolutions have been passed in Congress. So Governor Dewey and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151679

President Truman raced one another to be the first to put the heat on the British to force admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine regardless of Arab opposition.

It all seemed so easy and inexpensive at the time. British, not American, boys would die if anyone but Jews or Arabs died in Palestine. British taxpayers, not American, were putting up the $160 million dollars required each year to administer the League of Nations mandate. There was as much sport for American politicians in damning British rule in Palestine as there used to be in damning British rule in Ireland and India before the British got out of those places. The great mass of Americans were indifferent to the whole Palestine issue and of course did not have the slightest idea of the dangerous potentialities of United States support of Jewish statehood. Non-Jewish Americans well-disposed to the Jews were quite willing to favor letting them have what they wanted so long as it seemed so easy to favor letting them have it.

Americans hostile to the Jews could wholeheartedly support the sending of Jews to Palestine. They wanted to make it unanimous by facilitating the departure of the Jews in the United States along with the European Jews it was proposed to force into Palestine.

Zionists who were so disposed found it easy to play upon anti-British and isolationist sentiment still widely prevalent in many parts of the United States. Those Americans who did not wish to loan American dollars to stricken Britain on any grounds gladly joined hands with the British-hating Zionists to oppose the British loan.

To their great credit, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Sol Bloom and some others did not permit their resentment at British behavior in Palestine to influence their position on the British loan. They supported that loan because they saw it was to America's and civilization's interest to prevent Britain from collapsing. They refused to sacrifice American and world-wide democratic interests even to serve their cherished Zionist interests. For this they were denounced by fellow American Zionists whose devotion to the interests of the United States apparently is qualified by their devotion to the interests of a Jewish state.

This hyphenated Americanism of extreme Zionists, as distinguished from the attitude of Zionists such as Stephen Wise, became apparent again when President Truman pledged American support for imperiled Greece and Turkey.

Those more preoccupied with the establishment of a Jewish state than with the containment of Russia and the preservation of free governments tried to dissuade Congress from implementing President Truman's Greek-Turkish commitments unless Britain acquiesced in the forcilbe entry of 100,000 Jewish immigrants to Palestine. Apparently unaware that the United States was having a hard time dissuading Britain from getting out of Greece as it had gotten out of India, the Zionist extremists mistakenly assumed Britain could be forced to yield to Zionist demands via Greece as they had tried to bend British policy to their wishes via the loan.

For further light on this attempt to shape national policy from a Zionist rather than a national standpoint see James B. Reston's dispatch in the New York Times of March 31, 1947.

In a dispatch to the Chicago Daily News dated December 11 Wallace R. Deuel, its well-informed diplomatic correspondent in Washington, said that among the "grave questions" raised for the United States government by recent Zionist activities is whether "American Zionist leaders should be required to register here as agents of foreign powers when there is an independent Jewish state in Palestine whose interests they seek to promote."

In that connection the widely read writer for the Jewish press, Boris Smolar, has raised the question of whether American Zionist leaders eager to play a large part in the internal politics of the new state may not have to divest themselves of their American citizenship in order to exercise the influence they hope to have in Palestine affairs.

There can be no legitimate criticism of any American wishing to take such a step. Any man has a right to choose his fatherland. What would arouse criticism would be continued attempts to shape American policy by American citizens unmindful of the long-term interests of the United States and exercising their American citizenship in the service of a foreign state.

Britain, however, is about to put itself into a position which will subject it to less and less Zionist pressure either from within the United States or in Palestine.

Weary of being attacked and injured for behavior which it saw no means of materially improving and weakened by prolonged hardships at home and abroad, Great Britain is about to lay down its responsibilities in Palestine.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151680

Great Britain has laid on the doorstep of American Zionists and American politicians courting Zionist votes the problems they so long have aggravated for the British and reproached the British for not solving.

Unfortunately for the American people as a whole and for the peace-loving people of the world, the responsibility for a Jewish state in Palestine will not be limited to Zionists and pro-Zionist American politicians.

The problem of Palestine has become the problem of the United States and of the United Nations. It is so serious a problem that some friends of collective security fear it may cause the nascent United Nations to collapse. It may subsequently have such serious complications for the United States that alarmed non-Jewish Americans may be prejudiced against American Jews individually and collectively and without regard to their position on Zionism. Such a development would be most unfortunate for the American people as a whole as well as for the Jews of America.

And that is what concerns those of us, non-Jews as well as Jews, who regard the problem of the distressed Jew as an aspect of the whole problem of post-war peace, security and reconstruction rather than as a means to Jewish statehood.

For Great Britain's irrevocable decision to get out of Palestine for good no later than May 15 has given an entirely different cast to a great many matters few Zionists and still fewer non-Jews expected to assume the shape they are assuming.

The commitments made so blithely by candidates who never reckoned with the possibility that our government, rather than the British, would be called upon to implement them, are beginning to turn up for implementation, as the quotations read at the beginning of these remarks indicated.

The American people as a whole are just beginning to get some dim inkling that there may be hell to pay in Palestine and vicinity. The letter which I read from the Minneapolis manufacturer is a harbinger of anxieties sure to be expressed in many quarters and I fear, in many instances, in less charitable terms.

I have mentioned the absence of an Arab vote and Arab readers in the United States. But the Arabs are not without their partisans in the United States although those partisans are not so numerous or influential a pressure group as the Zionists.

Nor are these Arab sympathizers merely anti-Jewish partisans of foes of the Jews or people interested in Middle Eastern oil. For well over a century American Christians have conducted schools, colleges, hospitals and other missions among the Arabs. There have always been Christians among the Arabs, and the Blisses, the Dodges and other well-known American families have worked generation after generation to extend Christianity in the Middle East. The Roman Catholic church has been interested in the Middle East from its earliest days. Palestine, it must not be overlooked, is a Holy Land to the Christians as well as to the Jews and Moslems.

On November 21 the New York Times published a column and a half long letter signed by seven prominent Americans, including President Emeritus Gildersleeve of Barnard College, urging the United States not to support partition in the U.N. They argued that such a step would be against the best interests of the United States as well as against the interests of Jews here and in the Middle East.

They pointed out that

> "If Jewish aspirations in Palestine lead to violence and interference with American business, and even with American educational opportunities in the Middle East, this collapse of American prestige is sure to have an unwholesome reaction in America and to stimulate anti-Semitism in the United States.
>
> "Even though the United Nations may be able to maintain a large international force in Palestine, so as to reduce hostilities to a minimum during the next ten years, the partition of Palestine will fertilize the soil for another world war in the more distant future. The spirit of the crusades will be revived again and it is inevitable that there will be a slow but sure line-up of the people of western Asia against the people of Europe and America."

This sober warning of evils to come in the distant future was prefaced by warnings that there will be massacres of helpless Jews in outlying parts of Palestine and in other parts of the Arab world where there is no possibility of any outside power protecting isolated Jewish communities from Arab mobs inflamed by the hideous passions of a "holy war" against what they conceived to be aggressive Jewry.

Zionists make light of such friendly American Christian warnings in one breath. In another they are beginning to remind the American people of their obligations to carry out "American foreign policy and uphold the decisions of the United Nations".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151681

That these are not idle warnings is apparent in the dispatches from Palestine. The Chicago Daily News sent Phillipps Talbot, a staff correspondent who probably knows more about India than any other American journalist, to Palestine. There Talbot saw the same forces of religious and nationalistic passion which had caused such terrible suffering in India coming into play. Nor are the passions limited to Arab hatred of Jew and vice versa.

> "An unprecedented wave of anti-Americanism is sweeping the Arab community in the wake of the United Nations decision to partition Palestine," Talbot radioed December 16.
>
> "We're sorry, but we just don't like Americans any more," a leading American-educated Arab doctor of Jerusalem declared today in analyzing his community's new attitude. "America has given away part of our country to the Jews. Whatever morality it may have sown, we have no belief at all in the United States now."

American consular officers in Jerusalem are concerned over the future security of American lives and property and some Americans are now making plans to evacuate their wives and families before the British yield responsibility for law and order next spring, Talbot and other correspondents have reported from the Middle East.

> "What a fall we've taken," an American long resident in Palestine remarked to Talbot. "No country in the world had more prestige in the Arab world than the United States. We had dealt squarely with people in oil contracts and other business. We had won great gratitude for Near East relief after World War I and our schools and colleges had educated nearly all their present leaders. Today those same people spit at us.
>
> "Christianity has become so degraded through British and American actions that there is a great revulsion in the Middle East," an Arab told Talbot. "Unless there is a change, many Palestinian Christians like myself will turn either atheist or Moslem."

Ever since the Zionists began lining up support in American political parties and Congress for their political aims in Palestine, the men charged with the actual conduct of American diplomatic and consular relations in the Middle East have tried to dissuade the administration from taking steps there which would be inimical to the interests of the American people as a whole and to the peace of the world.

Virtually every minister and consul serving in the Middle East has done his best to prevent the President and the Secretary of State from injuring the national interest by some ill-considered pro-Zionist and anti-Arab action.

The Zionists have denounced and tried to circumvent these American career diplomats as for a quarter of a century they denounced colonial and other British officials who showed solicitude for the Arab interest in the Middle East.

Now one who studies the political, economic and military situation of the Middle East from the standpoint of the permanent American interest finds it hard to escape the conclusion that those American diplomatic and military officials who try to maintain peace and stability in that part of the world are serving all Americans, Jews and non-Jews.

Nearly half the known oil resources of the world outside of Russia are in this general area. By good fortune, shrewd foresight and astute diplomacy, Middle Eastern oil is at present available to the United States and Great Britain rather than to the Soviet Union which eyes that oil covetously.

Zionist propaganda has sought to create the impression that this is a choice between oil profits and Jewish blood and thus that there is something shameful about anybody's preoccupation with Middle Eastern oil.

The propaganda is misleading on two counts. There was a better way to safeguard Jewish blood than by creating a Jewish state at the price that may have to be paid in Jewish and non-Jewish blood.

If the struggle to create a Jewish state against the will of the 30 million Arabs in the Middle East and of millions of their Moslem sympathizers in other parts of Asia and Africa should eventually cost the democratic powers the oil of the Middle East, Jews in the United States would pay dearly along with other Americans. So would Jews in Britain, France, Italy and other democratic countries along with the non-Jews of those countries.

This is not the place to review the fateful post-war struggle between the communist world, spearheaded by Russia, and the democratic world, spearheaded by the United States. But the Palestine problem cannot be considered apart from this struggle, the outcome of which will determine the shape of civilization for generations to come.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151682

I want to see Russia's aims of world dominion and the sovietization of the world defeated. I want to see the communists defeated without a third world war. I believe the democracies can establish their right to live in peace and with their cherished free institutions without a third world war -- especially if the United States does the right things at the right times.

One of the things which would jeopardize the peace and security of the democracies would be loss of the oil resources of the Middle East to Russia. So long as Russia is bent on destroying the democracies we must do all in our power to see that we and our allies continue to have access to Middle Eastern oil and that Russia does not supplant us there.

This is not an immoral quest for private riches but intelligent safeguarding of the American national interest which in this case means the interest of freedom-loving peoples everywhere. We have used so much of our oil to win World War II that we would be committing national hari kiri to do anything which would deliberately jeopardize our ability to use the vast oil resources of the Arab world. Already 60% of the oil used by the U.S. Navy comes from the Middle East.

For all his Zionist professions Franklin D. Roosevelt saw that national interest clearly during the most critical period of the war. That was why he secretly assured King Ibn Saud of Saudia Arabia and other Arab rulers that, despite public pro-Zionist professions, the head of the American government would not sacrifice Arab interest in Palestine or elsewhere. President Truman reaffirmed these official pledges when the vital importance of Middle Eastern oil and other strategic considerations were explained to him and he was shown Franklin Roosevelt's commitments to the Arabs shortly after he became President.

But this conflict of interests -- the desire of his party to win the Jewish vote in the United States and the need of his country to retain the good-will of the Arab world -- has let President Truman to "talk out of both sides of the mouth," to use an expression of Franklin D. Roosevelt's which was also applicable to Mr. Roosevelt himself in Zionist matters.

The cynical regard the sort of things American presidents have said to Jewish voters, on the one hand, and to Arab rulers, on the other, as amusing phases of the great game of politics.

Those who are preoccupied with the maintenance of peace between nations and tolerance between groups within the American democracy regard the dichotomy in our Palestine policy as unpardonably irresponsible statesmanship by the world's greatest power.

When the British refusal to remain in Palestine precipitated a crisis the administration ducked responsibility as long as it could. It tried to avoid facing consequences which would never have arisen had the administration disregarded Zionist pressure and acted solely in the national interest.

The Zionists, however, would not let the administration off the horns of the dilemma created by previous surrenders to Zionist pressure.

The administration was finally forced by intensified Zionist pressure to accept the partition proposals submitted by the majority of the UN Commission on Palestine.

Eventually the Zionists succeeded in forcing the administration to impose partition on an unwilling United Nations assembly.

The full story of pressures and resistances preceding that reluctant commitment of U.N. to creation of a Jewish and an Arab state in Palestine has yet to beome known.

But we know enough already to know that the United States incurred a great deal of ill-will by the manner in which it made countries which did not wish to support partition go along with it in gratifying Zionist wishes. We know that the manner of our creating the Jewish state has saddled us with greater responsibility for what follows as well as aroused greater antagonism than otherwise would have ensured.

How "President Truman cracked down harder on his State Department than ever before to swing U.N. votes for the partition of Palestine" was reprted by Drew Pearson in a Washington dispatch early in December.

> "Truman warned Acting Secretary of State Lovett that he would demand a full explanation if nations which usually line up with the United States failed to do so on Palestine," Pearson continued.
>
> "Such countries as Liberia, wholly dependent on the United States; Greece, which would fall overnight without American aid; Haiti, which always follows

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151683

Washington's lead; and Ehtiopia, also indebted to the United States were stepping out of line on Palestine," Pearson says.

At this point the question may be raised "out of whose line -- the American people's or the Zionists"? And what right had the United States to use its economic and political power to compel weaker, but none the less sovereign, states to act contrary to what they believed to be their national and the world's interests for the furtherance of presumed domestic political interests of the Truman administration?

By what right can the efforts of career diplomats, to avoid sacrifice of vital national interests in the Middle East by keeping the United States from taking a highly hazardous step in Palestine, be called "secret sabotage by certain State Department officials" as Pearson, employing Zionist terminology, does in this dispatch?.

"In the end," Pearson continues, "a lot of people used their influence to whip votes into line. Harvey Firestone, who dominates the rubber plantations of Liberia got busy with the Liberian government. Adolph Berle, adviser to the President of Haiti, swung that vote, etc."

I do not know whether Pearson knew what he was talking about when he said that kind of extra-governmental pressure was brought to bear but I do know from friends who were at Lake Success during the latter part of November that American diplomacy went to unprecedented lengths, both there and in the home capitals of delegations opposed to partition, to force them to vote as American Zionists wished them to vote.

The columns of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, Chicago Daily News and other papers with staff correspondents at Lake Success tell how ruthlessly the American government used its irresistible club on unwilling governments to satisfy Zionist demands -- and how much ill-will the United States piled up for itself, not only among Arab and Moslem delegations, but in countries which were humiliated to have to publicly modify their stand.

To illustrate how American Zionist pressure was exercised in foreign capitals to force votes for partition on an unconvinced U.N., I quote from a dispatch by one of the ablest correspondents in Paris to the Chicago Daily News. Writing on December 3, Paul Ghali said:

> "There is much head-shaking here today among Middle East experts, including many high French officials, over France's last minute Palestine partition vote.
>
> "When this country suddenly altered its neutral stand at the U.N. last week and sided with the Jews, it was, on the face of it, assuming an anti-Arab stand bound to have far-reaching consequences in its own North African colonies."

The Schuman cabinet was forced to vote as the Zionists wished it to vote instead of as France's permanent national interests dictated because

> "three French ministers threatened to resign if Premier Schuman didn't take a pro-Jewish position at U.N."
>
> "They insisted," Ghali goes on to say, "that, ACCORDING TO PERSONAL INFORMATION FROM WASHINGTON, a French anti-Jewish vote might even reflect on the interim aid which was being discussed at the very same time as the Paris debate." (capitals mine)

This was a repetition of Zionist tactics previously employed in connection with the loan to Britain and appropriations for preventing Greece and Turkey from being taken over by Russia. France's desperate need, however, made it yield as Britain could not be forced to yield.

The Phillippines likewise were forced to reverse their stand on partition.

This is the manner in which the U.N. was committed to partition and the Middle East was doomed to convulsions, the end of which no man can foresee. This was the way in which 33 of the 57 members of U.N. were lined up for a policy which Zionists now insist must be enforced by all the United Nations and which many fear may wreck the U.N.

It is interesting to note that Russia did not force its puppet, Yugosloavia, with internal Moslem problems no more delicate than those of France, to vote for partition, as Frace was forced by the U.S. to vote for it.

Russia (whose regime, incidentally, is increasingly anti-Semitic in practice despite its pretensions of repudiating all that sort of thing) has been applauded by the unthinking for going along with the U.S. on Zionism.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151684

Instead of being something for which to be thankful, Russia's action is something about which to be concerned.

Moscow supported partition because it correctly calculated that partition would turn the Arabs against the U.S. and would make trouble for everybody concerned -- except Russia. Moscow dares to hope that the New Judea eventually may become another Communist satellite -- an outpost for Russia in a part of the world in which Russia would dearly love to have a foothold.

There is not time today to speculate about the future political orientation of New Judea. But anyone who assumes that it assuredly will be a little capitalist democracy does not take cognizance of the political forces already vying with one another for control of that 5,100 square mile area.

There are 30 parties ranging from extreme right wingers to communists in Jewish Palestine. Moshe Shertok, chief of the political department of the Jewish Agency, said on December 18 at Lake Success that "the political intelligence" of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern gang, which are among the leftist opposition to his faction, "is very low, their political knowledge is nil and at times they have committed acts of indiscriminate murder."

These friends of Russia are trying to increase their strength at the expense of those Zionists whom they consider "tools of American imperioalism" by flooding Palestine with Jewish immigrants with communist leanings. Each faction has its agents in the D.P. camps in Germany and Austria as well as in Russian dominated parts of Europe. Each faction tries to convince Jews still on the fence that its politics are the hope of the new Judea.

The recent resignation of Moshe Sneh, a leading official of the Jewish Agency with leftist leanings, showed how far Russia already has progressed in setting Jew against Jew in the new state.

By facilitating the approach to Palestine late in December of two ships bearing 12,000 illegal Jewish immigrants from Romania and Bulgaria, Russia and the Jewish communists created grave problems for the Jewish Agency as well as for the British who are still responsible for preventing such immigration outside the 1500 admitted monthly by agreement with the Arabs.

The unthinking will try to dismiss such situations with a jibe at the Zionists and their accomplices among the politicians in both U.S. parties to the effect that "you asked for it!"

But those of us who pointed out all along what grave problems would be created by Jewish statehood and the 130 million Americans who have never given any thought to Jewish statehood cannot escape involvement now that the problems have been created.

Our peace and security will suffer if Palestine becomes one of the incubators of world war III. Our well-being will suffer if the strife there between Arab and Jew, between communist and non-communist, sets the Middle East aflame with a holy war.

The relations of all decent men will suffer if the repercussions of American involvement in Palestine lead to widespread American ill-will against those groups associated in the public mind with that involvement.

We must all do our utmost to see that United States' mistakes of the past are not compounded with additional and greater United States mistakes. That is the task of your American Council and of all men of good-will.

I wish that these remarks might conclude by striking a more optimistic note as to the nature of the problem and the means of successfully coping with it. But the only useful service I could hope to perform for you today is to acquaint you with things as they are so that you may know what must be done to make them as you would like them to be.

When I was an undergraduate there was a club of surgeons in Boston called the Aesculapians. Their motto was "we dress the wound but God heals it."

I pray that this wound which I have dressed, not, I fear, without causing some pain, may heal in a manner beneficial to Jews and non-Jews the world over and leave the body politic sound and strong -- advancing toward greater and greater well-being for all mankind.

--00--

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151685

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

February 16, 1948

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Mr. Hunt has been at home for a few days with a mild attack of flu, and has asked me to acknowledge with his warmest thanks the copy of your address before the Toronto Alumni Association of London, Ontario. He is delighted with it and will write to you about it later this week upon his return to the office.

Very truly yours,

Agnes Johnston
Secretary to
Lawrence Hunt

aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151686

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

February 18, 1948

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Dear Arthur:

As my secretary informed you, I was laid up for a few days with a mild attack of flu, and therefore delayed writing you about your magnificent address on January 27th before the London branch of the Toronto Alumni Association.

I agree with you so wholeheartedly that I can say little more than "ditto to Mr. Burke". The degradation of higher education in this country has steadily continued, and it will take immense courage and wisdom to reverse the trend. The popular belief or fad at the moment is that every man has a "democratic" right to a college degree. Such a belief, of course, makes for the dilution and degradation of true learning. Thomas Jefferson, as you know, enunciated almost exactly the principles which you have stated so clearly and so fearlessly. He believed that higher education should be confined to the very few who were really worthy of it, whether they be rich or poor. He also believed in a primary education for all children. You will find his views on education excellently summarized in the first and third volumes of The Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page by Burton K. Hendrick.

I am more and more impressed and depressed by the number of semi-literate people who are graduated from our universities. Many of our state universities are no better than secondary schools and actually give credit toward a bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degree for courses in interior decorating and the making of ice cream. Of course, many of the people who loudly proclaim the need for mass university education are really snobs who would deplore the establishment of trade schools for the majority of our college students. They want the intellectually aristocratic symbol of a college degree conferred on everyone, and thus render worthless the object they crave. The only hope I can see is that certain colleges and universities and their alumni will maintain or return to the high standards of the past, so that when a man says that he has a bachelor of arts degree the first question asked will be "Where from?"

I was delighted also with your comment about the "accession of subjects under the name of science that are not sciences". I have always de-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

spised the term "social sciences", and I am amazed that educators, who should know better, continue to use an obviously ridiculous term. They are debasing the language, and indeed that debasement is the greatest danger to the minds of men.

I also agree with you about the increasing danger of government support of colleges and universities. That can be the beginning of the end of intellectual freedom. Government aid to so-called higher learning is very tempting to our political leaders in this country, who for the most part are dangerously ignorant men.

Could you send me twenty-five copies of your address? I make this request because I am anxious to spread your message, and also because I note that your speech has been mimeographed and that therefore you may have a few extra copies left.

Please remember me most warmly to my friends in Toronto. Mrs. Hunt joins me in affectionate regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151688

February 19, 1948.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am deeply appreciative of your letter of 18th February.

Yes, I read The Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page, and with a very great deal of satisfaction. The two volumes are inspiring reading. But this was many years ago now, and I had quite forgotten the portion to which you refer, viz., the views on the proper place and character of higher education. Just at present I cannot recall ever having read a "Life" of Thomas Jefferson. He was undoubtedly a man of unusual wisdom and force of character. When you are writing next, if you can think of it, please let me know what "Life" of him you consider best.

Thanks for your good wishes which are eagerly reciprocated. Mrs. Meighen just at present is on a visit to our eldest son in Montreal and will not be back for ten days or more.

With affectionate regards to both,

Yours sincerely,

P.S.--As requested, the twenty-five copies are going forward.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151689

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

February 21, 1948

Personal

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, President
Canadian General Securities Limited
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I warmly recommend the enclosed speeches, one by a famous Christian clergyman and the other by an outstanding American journalist. They have spoken wise and brave words about one of the most tragic problems of our time, and it is to be hoped that they will be heeded by the American and Canadian people, Christians and Jews alike, before it is too late.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151690

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

VIA AIR MAIL

February 27, 1948

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Dear Arthur:

I am delighted to receive your letter. The copies of your magnificent address arrived this morning and will be distributed among my friends.

As far as I know a definitive biography of Thomas Jefferson has not yet been written. The two best single volume biographies are ~~written~~ by a Frenchman, Chinard, and an Englishman, Francis W. Hirst. They appeared in the late '20's or early '30's, and can be obtained through any large public library or perhaps through your bookseller. Jefferson is still a highly controversial although a very great figure in American history. When I was a boy his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, was in the ascendant. Today it is Jefferson, partly because Jefferson's personal and political beliefs have been twisted and distorted by left wing liberals in support of their own policies. They are as unfair and inaccurate in their praise as the late Henry Cabot Lodge (who wrote an interesting but highly prejudiced biography of Hamilton) was in his denunciation of Jefferson. By present day standards Jefferson would be considered a conservative. He believed that "that people is best governed which is least governed". Although he advocated a primary school education for all children, he realized that only a few had the capacity for college or university training. Once in a great while he uttered some nonsense, such as his remark that "the tree of liberty should be watered with the blood of tyrants every 20 years"; but he was at heart an 18th century liberal who distrusted great cities and the artisan class. Jefferson was most certainly in the great Anglo-Saxon tradition in his belief in the separation of church and state, in his distrust of government bureaucracies, and in his lifelong belief in individual liberty. Although he was in sympathy with the moderate leaders of the French Revolution and consulted with them, while the American Minister to France, yet he was not an extremist. Moreover, the author of the Declaration of Independence, near the end of his life, advocated a strong alliance with Great Britain in support of what soon after became known as the Monroe Doctrine (I quoted from his famous letter of October 1823 in my book, of which you have a copy).

Thomas Jefferson was intellectually one of the most fascinating public men of modern times. In breadth and grasp he can be worthily compared with some of the great leaders of the Renaissance. His broad and sure knowledge of the classics, of the old Anglo-Saxon language, of architecture, agriculture, theology and the law would be astounding in any age, and even more so in this age of specialization. Princeton Univer-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

sity is now preparing an edition of his writings of all kinds which will appear in 50 volumes. Not a bad output for a day long before the typewriter and the ghost writer.

As a statesman, Jefferson belongs among the giants of the early days of the American Republic. Since Lincoln we have produced no one their equal in the combination of power of intellect, clearness of vision, and loftiness of character. Too many Americans have forgotten that these early pioneers in our history founded a republic and not a democracy, and were the inheritors of the best in Anglo-Saxon tradition. Unless and until we purge ourselves of the smart, the spurious and the shoddy in our political and academic life and return to the faith and the principles of the Founders of our republic, we shall not achieve the high and happy destiny which was their fondest hope.

Please forgive me for this long dissertation which was inspired by your simple request, but these are dark times, and I find renewed hope and strength in meditating on the early days of our history.

I was delighted to see Wilbur Cochrane and his friend Mr. Rowe the other day. I dropped in to see them for just a few minutes and am ashamed to say that I stayed over two hours. One excuse is that it was a congenial gathering of three of the warmest friends of Arthur Meighen.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151692

March 1,1948.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
new York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I have just finished reading with real pleasure and profit your excellent letter of 27th February. It is truly extraordinary how our estimates of men, as well as of events and policies, agree. I will make every effort now to get one of the two "Lives" of Jefferson which you have suggested.

"The Tree of Liberty should be watered with the blood of tyrants every twenty years." This you attribute to Jefferson. I was always of the belief that its author was the French revolutionary Bertrand Barère. Omitting the portion "every twenty years", the sentence is assigned by Macaulay, among many other atrocities, to the immortal discredit of Barère. Of course, the two men lived at the same time, and Jefferson may have been the originator. He was vastly a greater man, and one with much more resourcefulness of language, than was Barère.

You will no doubt have read Macaulay's essay of Barère, but if you have not and wish to learn how a cruel, heartless political maniac can be pilloried for all eternity, be sure to read the essay.

I have now read the two addresses which you were good enough to send me in your letter of February 21st, viz., that by Carroll Binder and that by the Rev. Dr. Paul Hutchinson. Both are good, and truly valuable contributions to what is perhaps the most crucial world problem of this day.

I can agree entirely with Mr. Binder's deliverance, but would much prefer if Dr. Hutchinson had not striven so desperately to say something that would ring pleasantly in the ears of his Jewish audience. For example, he says that Britain's discharge of her mandate in Palestine was marked at times by stupidity. There he leaves the allegation, without enlightening his audience as to what the stupidities were.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151693

Toronto, March 1, 1948.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

A conscientious speaker, levelling such an indictment against a great nation discharging a most onerous and thankless public duty, owes it to his listeners and readers to indicate at least the supporting evidence in his possession, if he has any.

Again with deepest appreciation and affectionate regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151694

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

VIA AIR MAIL

May 19, 1948

Personal

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I hope you will enjoy, as much as I have, the enclosed sermon which deals with an old problem that is again becoming a matter of grave concern to our generation.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151695

May 21, 1948.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I just received your letter of 19th and have read the enclosure, a sermon by Dr. J. S. Bonnell. Dr. Bonnell, as you probably know, is a native Canadian, having been born and raised in Prince Edward Island. I know him personally and have heard him preach two or three times.

This sermon is probably a fair statement of and an unbiased argument upon the historic pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church. It seems to take a lot of argument--in fact, more than can be supplied--to sustain its onward march.

No doubt you have read, and perhaps know as well as I do, the celebrated paragraph in Macaulay's essay on Ranke's "History of the Popes" which immortalizes its whole amazing history. The paragraph begins:

> "There is not now and there never was on this earth a subject so deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church."

One thing can be said:--Though its attitude toward other faiths is proud and intolerant, it does hold itself to its own business, and that is more than can be said for the Church to which I belong.

Affectionately yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CD 1R

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

Canadian Pacific STANDARD TIME

W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER, MONTREAL

RAA831 11

151696

CD NEWYORK NY 16 220P

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

320 BAY ST TORONTO 4387

1943 JUN 16 PM 2 50

OUR CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES AND DEEPEST AFFECTION TODAY AND ALWAYS

LAWRENCE AND ALICE HUNT

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151697

320 Bay Street,
June 18, 1948.

Dear Lawrence:

I do very deeply appreciate the telegram sent by yourself and Alice on the occasion of my seventy-fourth Birthday.

As you know, Stanley McLean put on a wonderful Dinner, and the event was really the most remarkable one of the kind I have ever seen. One thing it lacked was your presence. Stanley was really very anxious that you should attend, but neither he nor I thought it was fair to expect you.

My second son has been trying to get a copy of a speech made by Grattan O'Leary who proposed my health. It was really one of the finest I have heard in a long time, and should Max succeed in securing it, I shall send a copy to you.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151698

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

July 22, 1948

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street, Room 1607
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

Dear Sir:

In the absence of Mr. Hunt, who is away on a little vacation at the present time, this will acknowledge receipt of the photograph which you have sent him. I am advising Mr. Hunt of its receipt.

Very truly yours,

Agnes Johnston
Secretary to
Lawrence Hunt

aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151699

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

DIGBY 4-6200

August 26, 1948

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I hope you received my postcard from The Forest Lake Club, in Pennsylvania, where we spent most of our vacation.

Your photograph is being framed and we hope that you will soon pay us a visit and see it in our home. It is the best picture of you that I have seen, and the inscription will always warm my heart. Please accept again my deepest thanks.

With affectionate regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

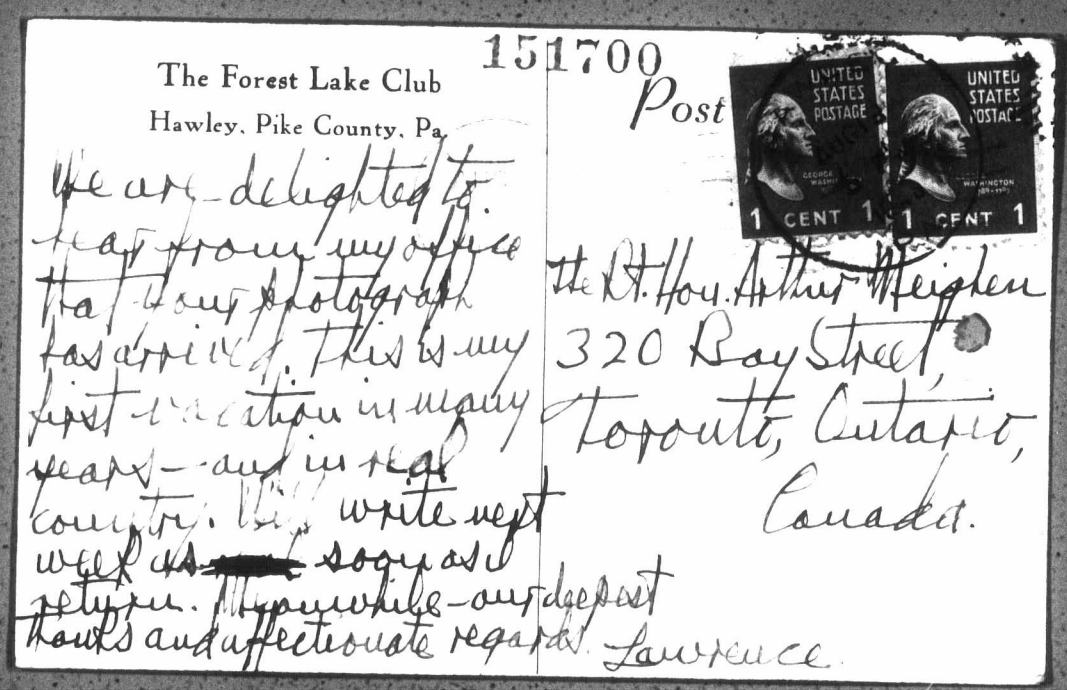
P.S. As soon as I get into my full stride I shall write you a long letter, but I want you to see from this brief letter my appreciation at this time.

LH:ASK

L. H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



The Forest Lake Club
Hawley, Pike County, Pa.

151700

Post

We are delighted to hear from my office that your photograph has arrived. This is my first vacation in many years — and in real country. I will write next week as soon as I return. Meanwhile — our deepest thanks and affectionate regards.

Lawrence

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151701

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

VIA AIR MAIL

November 9, 1948

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street, Room 1607
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I am terribly sorry to hear that you have been indisposed during the last two months, and as soon as I recover from my own brief spell of illness I shall write to you at length as I promised some time ago. Meanwhile I am enclosing a copy of my reply to Wilbur Cochrane's most recent letter.

With affectionate regards and best wishes for your complete recovery, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

Also
~~Wm McGerald Smith~~
~~" Middleton~~
~~Rand P. Vandenbosch~~
~~Lee Bickmore Smith~~
~~Wm [illegible] of Ind.~~
~~Wm [illegible]~~
~~Sp to Mosler Republic~~

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151702

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

November 9, 1948

Mr. W. C. Cochrane
67 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Wilbur:

I have been more or less laid up the last ten days with an infected throat, and my personal correspondence has been necessarily neglected. I have been intending to write to both you and to Arthur Meighen.

Many thanks for your letter of November 5th. There are all sorts of explanations for Mr. Dewey's defeat. Some of the more reasonable explanations are:

1) Failure of Republicans to work hard at the precinct level in winning votes and in making sure that the registered voters went to the polls. I have noticed that we conservatives tend to be very well organized at the top but forget the vital work of the corporals and sergeants.

2) The lack of enthusiasm for Mr. Dewey among most of his supporters. I have seldom known a candidate to have less warm-hearted support from people who intended to vote for him. There was a widespread feeling that, although Mr. Dewey had unusual abilities as an administrator, he was too much of an opportunist, perhaps too ruthless, and a little too obviously clever. His immediate associates were loyal to him, but many of us voted for him simply because we thought Mr. Truman was appallingly inept.

3) The organizing ability of those labor unions which supported Mr. Truman - the union agents worked on a house-to-house level and did an effective job in many industrial communities.

4) The old "full dinner pail" argument, which always worked in favor of the Republicans in their days of power, now worked to the advantage of the Democrats, especially among the farmers of the middle west who had grim memories of 1932 and were fearful that their extraordinary prosperity (at the expense of the city dweller, of course) might suffer at the hands of the eastern Republicans.

I do not think that the election means that the American people have swung much farther to the left, but it does mean that they want to keep all that the New Deal has given to them.

COPY

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The labor unions will of course try to cash in on their contribution to Mr. Truman's victory; and I think some employers will find the going rough during the next two years.

There will certainly be no tax relief and, indeed, I think that corporate taxes will be higher.

In my opinion the outlook for gold is not immediately favorable, but I still regard it as a worthwhile long term venture, and if I have, as I hope, some loose change in my pocket at the end of the year I shall buy some shares in the companies which you so kindly mention to me.

The election did have some good results in the defeat of several bitterly isolationist senators and congressmen, typical of whom was Colonel McCormick's stooge, Senator Brooks of Illinois. Mr.Dewey would have had a difficult time with such men had he and they been elected. Isolationism is a dead issue, at least for the next few years. The great problem now is whether America's interference in foreign affairs will be intelligent and consistent. In view of my opinion of Mr. Truman's record I am not very hopeful, and yet I think we are living in times when events and trends are stronger than any man, however highly placed.

It is hard for me to believe that we shall get into a shooting war with Russia within the next year or two, simply because I think we are, even now, too powerful for the Russians to tackle with any reasonable chance of success and that the Russian leaders would realize that they were committing suicide if they provoked us into open conflict. Moreover, time is on our side, and one year from now Western Europe will be stronger with increasing American aid, both economic and military. The cost of such a precarious peace will be terrific for both the Americans and Canadians but nothing like as much as a shooting war costs with all its unforeseeable consequences.

In short, my reaction to both domestic and international affairs is sober but not tragic. I do not despair of the future of our English-speaking civilization, which I believe will survive the darkest period in modern history.

Simply because I am still recovering from my sore throat and trying to catch up with my work, I shall take the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to our friend, Arthur Meighen.

With kindest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

LAWRENCE HUNT

P.S. I attended the Canadian Society's Maple Leaf dinner last night as the guest of your Consul General, Hugh Scully, and had the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151704

privilege of hearing and meeting Gratton O'Leary. He is a deeply moving orator and impressed me as a man of passionate sincerity and profound insight. It would have warmed your heart, as it did mine, to have heard his words of praise to me about his political hero, Arthur Meighen.

L.H.

LH/aj

COPY

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151705

November 23, 1948.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I have not even acknowledged your letter of November 9th yet. The reason appears below.

I think your letter to Wilbur Cochrane is the most penetrating and dependable analysis of Mr. Dewey's defeat and its implications that I have read. Personally I was quite anxious for Mr. Dewey's return. His speeches were by no means exhilarating; indeed, he hardly took up the militant challenge of Mr. Truman. He had, however, made a success of big jobs in the past, and in my judgment Mr. Truman has made no success of anything except being a Senator. His conduct on at least four important occasions during his tenure of the Presidency demonstrated that he was not adequate for the position.

It would be a real relif to learn that you have fully recovered from your illness. I hope you can get time to give me such assurance in the near future.

You probably know I have had shingles since sometime in July, and am grumbling and grousing about as much yet as ever, though they frankly are by no means as bad as they were two months and three months and even four months ago.

The reason I laid off answering was that I was expecting to have that photograph of the oil painting to send you with my reply. Stanley McLean (I think I told you in a letter) is getting out a brochure on that fine Dinner party of 16th june last, and a photograph of the painting has been ordered to grace the brochhre. It has not come yet, but will in a matter of a day or so now, and yours will be sent right on thereafter. The little booklet will

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151706

Toronto, November 23, 1948.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

contain Grattan O'Leary's speech, which, like his speech at the recent Conservative Convention, was a masterpiece. I am exceedingly glad that you met him at the Canadian Society's Dinner.

The Conservative Party has selected an excellent leader in the Hon. George Drew. He has ability, colour and good judgment. Especially after the U. S. election I am somewhat fearful that his very superiority may be his undoing. It does look as though the public under a sort of universal suffrage prefers mediocrity to talent. Canada, and still more the U. S. which is the world's pivotal nation today, require capacity of the highest order, because a failure of such capacity may mean the world's undoing.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151707

50 King St. West,
December 22, 1948.

Dear Lawrence:

I think my wife has sent some kind of Christmas card to yourself and Alice, but "just for case of" (as Max used to say when a child), I am writing to make sure that you receive a warm message of Christmas cheer from ourselves.

Things in this world are even in a worse pass than the sailing boat on your card, and perhaps neither you nor I will see it past its travail. But let us be of good hope.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151708

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

December 27, 1948

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
50 King Street, West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Please accept our warmest thanks for the beautiful photograph of the fine painting of yourself which now honors the Canadian Parliament. I think the artist achieved a real triumph in portraiture because he has caught and faithfully reproduced in the painting those qualities which endear you to us and to your many devoted friends and followers.

Many thanks also for your warm message of Christmas cheer in your note of December 22nd. The world is certainly going through one of its darkest periods, but I feel that the dawn may not be too far away and that in the next two or three years we shall see its first rays.

With our affectionate regards and best wishes to Mrs. Meighen and yourself, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151709

xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

February 28, 1949.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

An article by a friend of mine, Claris Edwin Silcox, written in review of Vincent Massey's book "On Being Canadian", appeals to me very much, and I am taking the liberty of sending it to you.

Mr. Massey became a Mackenzie King follower about 1925. His experience since has certainly brought about a chasm between his principles and those of his chosen leader, and this chasm has been in ample evidence in recent speeches as well as in his book.

Mr. Silcox is Canadian-born, but spent about twenty-five years in the U. S. before returning to Canada. I like his writings very much and only wish they had a wider circulation.

General Eisenhower's book impressed me very favourably. It certainly discloses the General as a man of wide sympathies and large stature.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151710

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

March 2, 1949

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for your letter of February 28th and the excellent review by Mr. Silcox of Vincent Massey's book. I like the book very much, and the review does it justice. Mr. Silcox certainly knows how to think and how to write, and I am always delighted when my Canadian friends send me copies of his articles or speeches.

Enclosed is a clipping from the New York Times of last Sunday, which will indicate that I have not become completely quiescent.

I am interested that you like General Eisenhower's book, which I have not yet had the time to read. He is, as you so well say, "a man of wide sympathies and large stature".

With affectionate regards always, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151711

STATE GROUP ASKS TAFT ACT CHANGES

Bar Committee Urges It Be Put Into New York Statutes With Framework Retained

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Feb. 26 — Several changes in the Taft-Hartley Law were recommended today in a report released by the Committee on Labor Law and Social Security Legislation of the New York State Bar Association.

Culminating more than two years of study by a group of lawyers under the direction of Lawrence Hunt of New York, chairman of the committee, the report also urged that the Taft-Hartley Law, amended in conformance with the recommendations of the committee, be enacted into state law by the New York Legislature to bring the state laws into line with the Federal statutes.

The report embodied eighteen recommendations. Among the major proposed changes in the Taft-Hartley Act were the following:

(1) That the present requirement for union-shop elections be repealed and that labor unions be permitted to bargain for a union shop if the filing requirements of the act have been complied with and if during the preceding year the majority of the employes in the bargaining units have not voted to rescind the authorization of a union shop.

(2) That the non-Communist affidavit provision be extended to include not only each officer of a labor organization but also the bargaining representatives of both the employers and the union.

(3) That it should be an unfair labor practice for a union to strike to force recognition by an employer unless the union has been previously certified as a bargaining agent.

(4) That labor unions should be prohibited from dictating the number of employes to be hired as well as from seeking payment for services not performed.

(5) That the employer be relieved from the present requirement to bargain on merit increases.

(6) That injunctive relief may be granted by a Federal district court under certain conditions on the petition of the National Labor Relations Board or any person claiming to be injured by the illegal conduct of an employer or a union.

Would Apply Trust Laws

(7) The majority of the committee recommended that the anti-trust laws should apply to unions but that the present restraints against injunctions contained in the Clayton and Norris-La Guardia Acts be not disturbed and, further, that any statute removing the exemption of labor unions from present anti-trust laws shall specifically provide that size alone be not considered a violation of such laws.

(8) The majority recommended with certain procedural requirements that arbitration of labor disputes shall be compulsory in those cases where the President has by proclamation found that the health or safety of the community or a substantial part thereof would be endangered if a work stoppage was permitted to occur or was continued.

(9) That even in the absence of an arbitration clause any dispute as to the interpretation or the application of an existing contract shall be arbitrated.

(10) That the Taft-Hartley Act amended as recommended by the committee shall be enacted into law by the New York State Legislature to make the state laws consistent with the Federal laws.

The committee consists of George W. Alger, I. Lawrence Broadwin, Herbert W. Haldenstein, Whitney North Seymour, Morrell S. Lockhart, Frederick H. Rohlfs, Albert F. Strasburger, Eugene Untermyer and Burton A. Zorn, all of New York City; J. Gordon Baxter, Troy; George G. Coughlin and Eugene C. Gerhart, both of Binghamton; Laurence R. Goodyear and John Van Sickle, both of Buffalo; John E. Lynch, Syracuse; William H. Mandeville, Elmira; Arthur L. Stern, Rochester, and Howard A. Swartwood, Endicott, in addition to Mr. Hunt.

The report recommends that the main framework of the present Taft-Hartley act be retained.

Mr. Hunt said he believed the attack upon the law as a "slave labor act" contributed to the excitement but not the enlightenment of debate on the subject.

"Whatever the momentary political effect of such attacks may be," he added, "they emphasize the paucity of the arguments opposing regulation on the merits.

"The irritability of labor union leaders is not the measure of the public interest. And yet it has been seriously stated that one reason why there should be no effective regulation of labor unions is that such regulation will 'infuriate labor.'

"The history of the regulation of economic power in this country during the past sixty years reveals that the particular economic interest regulated is at first 'infuriated.'"

The report says that the present requirements of the law for the conduct of an election by the National Labor Relations Board and for the vote of the majority of the bargaining unit before a union is empowered to bargain for a union shop have proved to be impractical and unnecessary.

Hereford Bull Sold for $48,000

SANGER, Calif., Feb. 26 (AP)—A 3-year-old, pure-bred Hereford bull was sold here yesterday for $48,000, believed to be a Pacific Coast record price for a single animal. The bull, J. R. Flashy Triumph, was sold to Switzer & Field of Gunnison, Col.

Shop the

John Wanamaker

COME IN, WRITE OR PHONE GR. 3-4700

BABY PANTIES
by Rhinette

Rayon Celanese* panties, easy to launder, need no ironing. Non-binding hug-fit leg opening with double-reinforced crotch. They have a long life elastic waistband, and all seams are bar-tacked.

A. Party panties, in maize, blue, pink and white.
Sizes 2-8, .59 10-16, .69

B. Cuff bottom, ice pink, blue, white, maize.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151712

xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

March 4, 1949.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am very pleased indeed that you sent me the clipping from the New York Times. I rather surmised that you were the head of the Law Society Labour Legislation Committee, and now I know this to be the fact.

I formed a very favourable opinion of the Taft-Hartley Act and felt encouraged that the U. S. democracy had progressed to the point where they realized the necessity of legislation of this kind. The election, of course, rather dashed away those happy sentiments.

There seems to be sound reason for the amendments you have suggested. Our labour laws are practically the same as yours, except that we have no Taft-Hartley legislation or any approach to it. We certainly need to make some progress.

Judging from the articles in "Barron's" I would think that Truman will never get through his budget of recommendations based on election pledges, and that the best he can hope for in regard to the Taft-Hartley Act is some modification, and probably along the lines of your own proposals.

My opinion of Mr. Taft has been steadily improving, and I rather feel sorry he did not get a chance in the last contest.

Very, very best regards always,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151713

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS, HUNT & FARLEY
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
VINCENT W. FARLEY

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

March ~~9~~ 15, 1949

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street, Room 1607
Toronto 1, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Enclosed is the printed copy of my Committee's Report, about which I have written to you.

With warmest regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH/aj
Encl.

P.S. Please don't bother to acknowledge this — you've seen the gist of it.
L.H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS BY LAWRENCE HUNT, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR LAW AND SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION, ACCOMPANYING PRESS RELEASE OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT, FEBRUARY 26, 1949

-o-0-o-

Certain arguments or attitudes which have been fervently expressed by the opponents of any effective regulation of labor unions should be briefly noted, not because they are relevant to the merits of the problem, but because they tend to obscure them. Vigorous criticism of legislation dealing with a highly controversial subject is to be expected and, when constructive, is to be welcomed. But some flippant and false denunciations, in recent years, of proposals to regulate labor unions in the public interest, have made the consideration of the merits of these proposals increasingly difficult for the public. The attack on the Taft-Hartley Law, for example, as the "Slave Labor Act" contributes to the excitement but not to the enlightenment of debate on a subject vitally affecting the welfare and even the safety of the American people. Whatever the momentary political effect of such attacks may be, they emphasize the paucity of the arguments opposing regulation on the merits.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The irritability of labor union leaders is not the measure of the public interest. And yet it has been seriously stated that one reason why there should be no effective regulation of labor unions is that such regulation will "infuriate labor". The history of the regulation of economic power in this country during the past sixty years reveals that the particular economic interest regulated is at first "infuriated".

The opposition of labor union leaders to regulation is understandable. It is naive to expect that there should be "labor statesmen" who will propose or support or publicly admit the need for effective regulation of their immense power. We are not aware that there were any "railroad statesmen" who ardently espoused the regulation of railroads; or "insurance company statesmen" who urged the regulation of insurance companies; or "banker statesmen" who advocated the rigorous regulation of banks; or "stockbroker statesmen" who expressed jubilation over the proposed regulation of the securities exchange. Regulation came to their vested interests, as it has come to the vested interests of labor unions, because the public interest is greater than any vested interest.

Labor unionism, which in the rapidly receding past grievously suffered from the abuse of power, should now learn

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

that its own power must be subject, in the public interest, to certain legislative standards of conduct. We have no doubt that labor unions, like other immensely powerful economic interests in our society, will reluctantly but successfully adjust themselves to wise and effective regulation. And labor leaders may gradually come to realize that such regulation, fairly administered, tends to preserve rather than to destroy the interests they serve.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151717

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE
ON LABOR LAW AND SOCIAL SECURITY
LEGISLATION

February 26, 1949

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151718

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR LAW AND SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

This Committee, during the past year, has continued its study of the problem of the statutory regulation of labor unions in the public interest, especially the Taft-Hartley Law, and, as a result of such study, has agreed upon and submits certain recommendations for the amendment of the Taft-Hartley Law and of other statutes affecting the regulation of labor unions.

No perfect or permanent solution can be found for a problem as complex and dynamic as the regulation of labor unions. The best that can be hoped for is fair and workable regulation, based at all times on the paramount public interest. We hope that our recommendations will help the members of the Bar and the public to achieve such regulation.

For the purposes of study, the Committee divided the Taft-Hartley Law into three parts, to each of which a subcommittee was assigned as follows:

1. The subcommittee dealing with the *Substantive Provisions of the Law* was composed of:

EUGENE C. GERHART, *Chairman*,
GEORGE G. COUGHLIN,
JOHN E. LYNCH,
WILLIAM H. MANDEVILLE,
WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR,
ARTHUR L. STERN,
HOWARD A. SWARTWOOD,
JOHN VAN SICKLE.

2. The subcommittee dealing with the *Procedural and Administrative Provisions of the Law* was composed of:

MORRELL S. LOCKHART, *Chairman*,
GEORGE W. ALGER,
J. GORDON BAXTER,
I. LAWRENCE BROADWIN,
FREDERICK H. ROHLFS,
BURTON A. ZORN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151719

3. The subcommittee dealing with the *Mediation and Arbitration Provisions of the Law* was composed of:

HERBERT W. HALDENSTEIN, *Chairman*,
LAURENCE R. GOODYEAR,
ALBERT F. STRASBURGER,
EUGENE UNTERMYER.

The recommendations of the Committee represent the final conclusions of its members, who first approached the problem with divergent views. It was hardly possible for us to achieve unanimity on all of our recommendations. As a matter of procedure, it was agreed that the minority viewpoint on two important issues should be stated herein. It was also agreed that the Committee would suggest, by way of illustration and for clarity in detail, the statutory form for most of its major recommendations. The chief exception, made in the recommendations relating to arbitration, seemed advisable because the detailed statement of what should be embodied in statutory form is complete.

ISSUES DEALT WITH IN THIS REPORT

1. Union Shop elections.
2. The "Communist affidavit."
3. Certain forms of picketing as unfair labor practices.
4. Recognition strikes.
5. Featherbedding practices.
6. Merit increases as a subject for collective bargaining.
7. Protection for employees in their jobs under union membership requirements.
8. Welfare funds.
9. Use of injunction against unfair labor practices.
10. Labor unions and the anti-trust laws.
11. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes endangering the health and safety of a community.
12. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes arising under an existing contract.
13. "Freedom of speech."
14. Proper notice of termination of contract.

151720

15. Redefinition of "collective bargaining unit."
16. Clarifying amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law relating to procedure.
17. Federal and State jurisdiction of labor disputes.
18. New York State labor laws.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Union Shop Elections.*

The present requirements of the Taft-Hartley Law for the conduct of an election by the National Labor Relations Board and for the vote of the majority of the bargaining unit before a union is empowered to bargain for a union shop have proved to be impractical and unnecessary. Both management and labor are generally agreed that the union shop election serves no useful purpose. The result is a foregone conclusion in 99% of the cases and the holding of such elections has proved a heavy burden on the calendar of the National Labor Relations Board. Moreover, we believe that the requirement of a majority vote in the bargaining unit rather than that of those actually voting is an undemocratic procedure.

We therefore *recommend* that the present requirement for Union Shop elections be repealed and that labor unions be permitted to bargain for a union shop if the filing requirements of the Act have been complied with and if, during the preceding year, the majority of the employees in the bargaining unit have not voted to rescind authorization of a union shop.

2. *The "Communist Affidavit."*

One of the most provocative provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law has been the so-called "Communist affidavit" requirement, which is now applicable only to the officers of labor unions. This requirement has undoubtedly proved effective in removing Communists from high office in labor organizations. However, the restriction of this requirement only to labor union officials lends support to the criticism that a stigma or at least a shadow has been unjustifiably cast upon the unquestionable patriotism of the great majority of American labor union

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151721

officials. The effectiveness of the present provision should be preserved but the reasonable ground for criticism should be removed.

We therefore *recommend* that the Communist affidavit provision should be extended to include not only each officer of a labor organization but also the bargaining representatives of both the employer and the union.

3. *Certain Forms of Picketing as Unfair Labor Practices.*

Peaceful picketing as a form of free speech and as a method of advertising a union's position should not be prohibited, but mass picketing causes labor unrest, is unfair intimidation of the employer and of workers who want to work, and is frequently an incitement to lawlessness and violence.

We therefore *recommend* that an additional unfair labor practice be listed in Section 8(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law and that the National Labor Relations Board be directed to seek a temporary restraining order under Section 10(1) of the Law for violations thereof, and we suggest that the provision be as follows:

> "8(b) It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents * * * (7) to engage in, or to induce or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in picketing where (A) the object or result of such picketing is to prevent by force or intimidation any person from entering or leaving the premises of any employer; or (B) such picketing interferes with the right of any employee to work free from any harm to himself or his family."

4. *Recognition Strikes.*

One of the outstanding abuses of labor unions which contributes to labor unrest and is harmful to the public interest, is the strike to force recognition when the union represents only a minority of the employees.

We therefore *recommend* that it should be an unfair labor practice for a union to strike to force recognition by an em-

151722

ployer unless the union has been previously certified as a bargaining agent. We suggest that Section 8(b)(4)(B) of the Taft-Hartley Law be amended to read as follows:

> "8(b) It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents * * * (4) to engage in, or induce or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in a strike or concerted refusal in the course of their employment to use, manufacture, process, transport, or otherwise handle or work on any goods, articles, materials, or commodities, or to perform any services where the object thereof is: * * * (B) forcing or requiring any employer to recognize or bargain with any labor organization as the representative of his employees unless such labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employees under the provisions of section 9; * * *."

5. *Featherbedding Practices.*

Section 8(b)(6) of the Taft-Hartley Law was intended to make unlawful the featherbedding practices of labor unions. However, it has not been entirely successful in accomplishing its purpose. Labor unions should be prohibited from dictating the number of employees to be hired as well as from seeking payment for services not performed or not to be performed.

We therefore *recommend* that the Law be amended, and suggest that Section 8(b)(6) of the Law shall read as follows:

> "8(b) It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents * * * (6) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to pay or deliver or agree to pay or deliver any money or other thing of value in the nature of an exaction (i) for services which are not performed or not to be performed, or (ii) for services which the employer does not desire, or (iii) for more employees than the employer considers necessary for any work or at any time."

6. *Merit Increases as a Subject for Collective Bargaining.*

As a result of recent court decisions, employers have been directed to cease and desist from refusing to bargain concern-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151723

ing merit increases. We believe this to be a grave encroachment on the proper functions and rights of management. The future and prosperity of the United States still depend primarily upon the character and ability of the individual worker whose worth has been and can be best determined by management, which has the experience, the intimate knowledge, and the qualifications necessary to judge and to reward unusual merit.

We therefore *recommend* a statutory provision specifically relieving the employer from the present requirement to bargain about merit increases.

7. *Protection for Employees in Their Jobs Under Union Membership Requirements.*

The protection of the individual employee in his job, if denied membership in, or if unreasonably expelled from, a labor organization, is one of the most constructive as well as one of the less well-known provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. We believe, however, that this Congressional purpose can be achieved more successfully by enlarging the scope of the present provision in the Law so as to give protection against inordinately large dues.

We therefore *recommend* that the Law be amended for this purpose. We suggest that Section 8(b)(5) of the Taft-Hartley Law be amended to read as follows:

> "8(b) It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents * * * (5) in respect to employees covered by an agreement authorized under subsection (a)(3), (i) to require the payment, as a condition precedent to becoming a member of such organization, of a fee in an amount which the board finds excessive or discriminatory under all the circumstances, or (ii) to require, as a condition of membership in such organization, periodic dues and initiation fees in excess of those uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining such membership. In making any such determination as to whether an initiation fee or dues are excessive or discriminatory hereunder, the board shall consider, among

151724

> other relevant factors, the practices and customs of labor organizations in the particular industry, the wages currently paid to the employees affected, and whether the rules are reasonably designed to protect labor organizations in the exercise of their just and proper functions; and"

8. *Welfare Funds.*

There is an immense variety in the welfare plans now in successful operation throughout the country. The present provision of the Taft-Hartley Law does not seem to be sufficiently flexible to bring within its permission many successful welfare plans, the legality of which should not be ambiguous. The narrow statutory pattern should be abandoned and more general and flexible terms adopted for the present and future needs of management and labor alike.

We therefore *recommend* that Section 302(c)(5) be amended for this purpose, and we suggest that it read as follows:

> "(5) With respect to money or other thing of value paid to a trust fund for the sole and exclusive benefit of all of the employees of such employer for whom the employee representative is acting as such, and for families and dependents, (or of such employees' families and dependents jointly with the employees of other employers making similar payments, and their families and dependents), pursuant to the terms of a written agreement made by such representative and the employer; provided, however, that such agreement shall contain provisions for an annual audit of the trust fund and for the inspection of the report of such audit by the employees and the employer. No payments shall be made out of such a fund to any person to compensate for or in recognition of services performed for the Union."

9. *Use of Injunction Against Unfair Labor Practices.*

We have carefully considered the explosive problem of the use of injunction for the prevention of unfair labor practices,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151725

and in whom the power to seek injunction should be vested. Sanctions, if any, should be imposed by the public, against which the wrong is done, and in no event should injunctive relief become a weapon, as in the past, in the sole determination of the employer. Nor should it become a device for increasing the power of the union.

We *recommend* that the Taft-Hartley Law should be amended to permit the filing of a petition in any district court of the United States by the National Labor Relations Board or by any person who claims to be injured by the illegal conduct of an employer or of a union, upon proper notice to the General Counsel's office, and the court shall have power, but only with the concurrence of the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, to grant temporary relief or a restraining order. We suggest that Section 10(j) of the Taft-Hartley Law be amended to read as follows:

> "(j) The board shall have the power, upon the issuance of a complaint as provided in subsection (b) charging that any person has engaged in or is engaging in an unfair labor practice, and any person who claims to be injured by illegal conduct of an employer or of a union shall have the right upon reasonable notice to the General Counsel's Office of the National Labor Relations Board, to petition any District Court of the United States (including the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia), within any district wherein the unfair labor practice in question is alleged to have occurred or wherein such person resides or transacts business, for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order. Upon the filing of any such petition by the board or by any aggrieved person as aforesaid upon proper notice to the General Counsel's Office, the Court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person allegedly engaging in such unfair labor practice or practices, and thereupon shall have jurisdiction to grant, with the concurrence of the General Counsel's Office of the National Labor Relations Board, such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper."

151726

10. *Labor Unions and the Anti-Trust Laws.*

The majority of the Committee believes that the injury to the public interest resulting from the exercise of the monopoly power of some labor unions should be corrected and prevented by removing, to a large extent, the present exemption of labor unions from the operation of the anti-trust laws. Labor unions, which in the past were gravely handicapped in dealing with employers, in recent years have grown in power as a result of legislation, administrative action, court decisions, and through their own organizational efforts, to a point well beyond a fair balance in the bargaining power of labor and management, and the paramount public interest has been unfortunately affected. In a period of rising costs many employers have been forced to make terms at the expense of the public. They may either make concessions which require the passing on of their increased costs to the consumer or refuse to make such concessions and thereby precipitate a nationwide shutdown. An obvious escape—and an escape which is injurious to the public—is the collusive agreement between labor and management. Recent examples of nationwide strikes in essential industries have shown the need for statutory action.

We believe that the anti-trust laws, on balance, have had a healthy and beneficial influence in controlling business monopoly, and although brought into operation in relatively few instances, the mere existence of these laws on the statute books has had a salutary effect. It is reasonable to assume that if such laws were made applicable to labor they would have a similar beneficial effect, even though such laws would not be brought into operation except in extreme situations.

We do not believe, however, that it would be in the public interest to deprive labor unions of their hard-won achievements in preventing the abuse of injunctions in labor disputes. Barring the remedy of injunctions, the anti-trust laws made applicable to labor organizations could be made effective by criminal prosecutions and suits for treble damages.

Nor do we think that national labor organizations should be ruled illegal because of the inherent monopoly power due solely to their size, as is the rule in the case of business organizations.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151727

Several of the largest labor unions are not organized on an industry-wide basis and their members work in a great variety of industries. It is the exercise of monopoly power through restraint of trade, at the expense of the public, that is sought to be controlled.

The minority viewpoint, vigorously expressed by Mr. Broadwin, is in substance that the removal of the present exemption of labor unions, to the extent favored by the majority of the Committee, from the operation of the anti-trust laws, runs contrary to the long established doctrine embodied in the Clayton Act that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." In Mr. Broadwin's words, "Repeal of the Clayton Act and its declaration that the labor of a human being is not a commodity will not effect a change of labor into a commodity or article of commerce to which the Sherman Act is applicable. Subjecting Labor Unions to the operation of the Sherman Act will not restore the balance in the bargaining power of labor and management. The attainment of even an approach to such balance may be hoped for only if the problem is faced realistically and not by resort to subterfuge which is what the attempt to convert labor into an article of commerce subject to the Sherman Act amounts to."

The majority *recommends* that the anti-trust laws be made applicable to labor unions, but also *recommends* that the present restraints against injunctions contained in the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts be not disturbed and that any statute removing the exemption of labor unions from the present anti-trust laws shall specifically provide that size alone be not considered a violation of such laws. To accomplish the foregoing objectives, we suggest the following statutory changes:

"The Act entitled 'AN ACT TO SUPPLEMENT EXISTING LAWS AGAINST UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT AND MONOPOLIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES' approved October 15, 1914, as amended, (Clayton Act), be amended as follows:

1. At the end of Section 6 thereof (15 USCA, Section 17), add the following:

151728

'PROVIDED, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed in any proceeding, civil or criminal, under the anti-trust laws, to make lawful any contract, combination or conspiracy among labor organizations, or affiliates thereof, or any individual members or representatives thereof, or any combination of the foregoing, in restraint of trade or commerce, but no labor organization shall be held to be an illegal combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade merely because of its size.'

2. At the end of Section 20 thereof (29 USCA, Section 52), add the following:

'PROVIDED, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed in any proceeding, civil or criminal, under the anti-trust laws, to make lawful any contract, combination or conspiracy involving labor organizations or their affiliates or any members or representatives thereof, or any combination of the foregoing, in restraint of trade or commerce.'"

* * * * * *

"The Act entitled 'AN ACT TO AMEND THE JUDICIAL CODE AND TO DEFINE AND LIMIT THE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SITTING IN EQUITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES' approved March 23, 1932 (Norris-LaGuardia Act), to be amended by adding at the end of Section 5 (29 USCA, Section 105) the following:

'PROVIDED, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to otherwise limit the application of the anti-trust laws in any proceeding, civil or criminal, to persons participating or interested in a labor combination or conspiracy.'"

* * * * * *

"The 'LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947' to be amended by adding at the end of Section 7 (29 USCA, Section 157) thereof the following:

'PROVIDED, that nothing in this section shall be construed in any proceeding, civil or criminal, to limit the application of the anti-trust laws.'"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151729

11. *Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes Endangering the Health and Safety of a Community.*

Certain strikes endanger not only the prosperity but also the health and safety of the community. The majority of the Committee has come slowly but firmly to the conclusion that in these extraordinarily unstable times, when we are confronted with problems of national survival such as we have never known in our history, these strikes should no longer be permitted. Such strikes in the past have been avoided not by consideration of the merits of the dispute involved but by desperate, last minute, helter-skelter methods involving, in practically every case, government intervention. The settlements reached have been determined very largely by the fear of political reprisal. The cost of such major crises is great; the danger of them to our national security is increasingly obvious; and the necessity for an orderly and mandatory settlement, based primarily on the merits, has become imperative.

Much as we regret the necessity for any form of government intervention, such intervention is inevitable in any case, and we believe that it should be in accordance with methods specifically defined by law. It should not be left to the kind of government intervention from which we have suffered in the past. Nor should it be left to the exercise of any "implied powers" in the President of the United States. Under some future president, the doctrine of "implied powers" could have sinister implications and disastrous consequences.

The minority viewpoint is, in substance, that compulsory arbitration is another step in the direction of government intervention in private industry, and that, in the words of our fellow-member, Mr. Strasburger, "arbitration is too often merely another name for dividing by two." Mr. Strasburger suggests that, "If a work cessation in the industries of transportation, communications, food processing, fuel production, etc. so threatens the public well-being I think the only honest course is a direct prohibition of the use of the strike weapon. When strike threatens in such industries it seems to me the status quo should be maintained for 60 to 90 days while the public becomes educated to the issues, either through some

151730

commission of inquiry or otherwise, and that after that the employees should be free to act, but if they struck they would lose their status."

The majority of the Committee *recommends* that—

(1) The Taft-Hartley Law should be amended requiring the arbitration of labor disputes, by competent arbitrators, so selected and of such calibre as to command public confidence in the impartiality of their decisions, in those cases where the President has, by proclamation, found that the health or safety of the community or a substantial part thereof will be endangered if a work stoppage is permitted to occur or to continue.

(2) The arbitration should be conducted by such members of the National Labor-Management Panel (constituted as we recommend) as the President may designate for such purpose.

(3) The National Labor-Management Panel should be reconstituted and the Board of Inquiry provided for by Section 207 of the Taft-Hartley Law should be eliminated since a permanent and qualified body should be available for the performance of the highly important arbitration functions.

(4) The National Labor-Management Panel should consist of persons conversant with Labor-Management problems but unbiased in viewpoint. The Panel should have all the duties presently delegated to it and in addition should be subject to the call of the President to arbitrate the special emergency cases above described.

(5) Concurrently with the President's proclamation invoking arbitration, the Attorney General should be obligated upon the direction of the President to petition any Federal District Court for an injunction against a strike or lockout pending the award in arbitration, which injunction shall be granted if the facts necessary for the issuance of the proclamation are found by the Court to exist.

(6) The arbitration award should be enforceable by court order and its injunctive decree, and any violation

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151731

thereof shall constitute a contempt of court and be punishable accordingly. The award should be retroactive to the date of the injunction.

(7) The injunction should not prohibit the resignation of a worker from his job as an individual act.

(8) Pending an arbitration, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service should continue its efforts to effect a settlement since it is desirable that a negotiated settlement be effected whenever possible.

12. *Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes Arising Under an Existing Contract.*

The Taft-Hartley Law does not provide for compulsory arbitration even in the grievance or interpretation cases arising under an existing contract. Section 3 of the Railway Labor Act which established the National Railroad Adjustment Board conferred jurisdiction upon the Board to determine disputes between employees and carriers "growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements * * *." In many, if not most, contracts between employers and labor unions there is a clause for the arbitration of grievances or interpretation. Both parties are entitled to the protection of such a clause.

We therefore *recommend* that even in the absence of an arbitration clause any dispute as to the interpretation or the application of an existing contract shall be arbitrated, and that the Law should be amended accordingly.

13. *"Freedom of Speech."*

In some recent decisions the National Labor Relations Board has set aside elections to determine the collective bargaining agent because of expressions of opinion which the Board itself recognizes could not give rise to unfair labor practice charges. Such decisions substantially limit the freedom of speech of the employer.

We therefore *recommend* that the Taft-Hartley Law be amended to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from

151732

invalidating or setting aside an election because of expressions of opinion by an employer which would not be deemed an unfair labor practice under the Law, and we suggest that Section 8(c) of the Law shall be amended to read as follows:

> "The expressing of any views, arguments, or opinion or the dissemination thereof, whether in written, printed, graphic or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of an unfair labor practice under any of the provisions of this Act, nor be the basis of invalidating or setting aside any election held under the provisions of this Act, if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit."

14. *Proper Notice of Termination of Contract.*

Under the present Law, if no notice of termination of a contract has been given by either party 60 days prior to the expiration date, such contract apparently continues thereafter on a 60 day basis. This places both parties in a position where advantage can be taken of the other party by timing the cancellation demand; for example, in the retail trades, a union could wait until August or September before giving such notice of cancellation which would bring on the negotiations for a new contract in the middle of the Christmas peak season.

We therefore *recommend* that if neither party has served notice of termination of any contract 60 days prior to its termination date, the contract should be deemed automatically renewed for a period of one year, and we suggest that Section 8(d)(1) be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

> "In the absence of such notification if the contract has a termination date such contract shall be deemed to be automatically renewed for a period of one year, irrespective of any inconsistent provision contained in such contract."

15. *Redefinition of "Collective Bargaining Unit."*

We believe that the extent of organization should not be a controlling factor in the determination of a collective bargain-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151733

ing unit. Nor de we believe that it should be given any consideration. The bargaining unit should include all employees whose conditions of work are governed by the same considerations, and no unit should be set up, except on a craft basis, which does not include all of such employees.

We therefore *recommend* that the Taft-Hartley Law be amended for this purpose, and suggest that Section 9(c)(5) be amended by striking out the last word, "controlling", and substituting therefor the words, "given any weight."

16. *Clarifying Amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law Relative to Procedure.*

We *recommend* that the Law be amended so as to make clear that the National Labor Relations Board, in determining whether a craft unit is appropriate, can take into account the fact that a different unit has previously been established, and we suggest that Section 9(b)(2) shall read as follows:

> "Decide that any craft unit is inappropriate for such purposes on the sole ground that a different unit has been established by a prior Board determination, unless a majority of the employees in the proposed craft unit vote against separate representation."

The Law should also be amended so as to make it clear that no objections can be urged on appeal which have not been set forth in a statement of exceptions.

We therefore *recommend* an amendment for this purpose, and suggest that the third sentence of Section 10(e) of the Law shall be amended to read as follows:

> "No objection that has not been urged before the Board, its member, agent or agency, and which has not been set forth in a statement of exceptions filed with the Board as provided in Section 9(c), shall be considered by the Court unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection or to set forth such exception shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances."

151734

17. *Federal and State Jurisdiction of Labor Disputes.*

Under the present provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law, not only is a state statute required to be consistent with the Federal statute in order that the State Labor Relations Board may acquire jurisdiction, but it is also required that the interpretation of the state statute by the State Board be consistent with the interpretation by the National Labor Relations Board. This provision for consistency in interpretation would seem to reduce the State Board to a branch of a Federal agency, and does not permit the desirable or necessary flexibility of interpretation and application required by different local conditions. We believe that there is room for a difference in interpretation by state boards which can adapt themselves to the needs of their communities.

We therefore *recommend* that the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law for consistency between Federal and State laws shall be limited to statutory consistency, and that consistency of interpretation should not be required. We suggest that the Taft-Hartley Law be amended by inserting a new Section 6(a) to read as follows:

> "The jurisdiction given to the Board by this Act shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, law or otherwise; provided, that the Board is empowered by agreement with any agency of any state or territory to cede to such agency jurisdiction over any cases in any industry (other than mining, manufacturing, communications, and transportation except where predominantly local in character) even though such cases may involve labor disputes affecting commerce, unless the provisions of the state or territorial statutes applicable to the determination of such cases by such agency are inconsistent with the corresponding provisions of this Act. Consistency of interpretation shall not be required."

We further suggest that Section 10(a) of the Law be amended by striking out everything after the first sentence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151735

18. *New York State Labor Laws.*

We *recommend* that the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law (amended in accordance with these recommendations), as far as applicable, should be enacted into law by the New York State Legislature so as to render the provisions of the New York State labor laws consistent with the provisions of the federal laws.

LAWRENCE HUNT,
Chairman.

February 26, 1949.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151736

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS & HUNT
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE
RENWICK W. HURRY

DIGBY 4-6200

May 5, 1949

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
50 King Street, West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

This is just a brief letter to let you know that you are very much in my thoughts, and that I hope we can see each other in the not too distant future.

Very confidentially, Bishop's University in Quebec will confer upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws at its Convocation on June 17th. Because I have long since learned that you were one of the moving spirits in the action of the University of Toronto in conferring the honorary degree in November 1947, I thought you ought to know of this more recent honor, which I cannot help but feel is largely a consequence of, or at least inspired by, the action of Toronto University. I have also told Herbert Bruce, but no one else until Bishop's University makes its public announcement.

The international situation appears to be improving slowly, but there is always the danger that any release from tension will strengthen the isolationists and left wing opponents of the Atlantic Pact and its implementation. However, it now looks as if the Senate will ratify the Atlantic Pact and perhaps approve of some military supplies which will at least be a gesture and a token of our good faith.

Our domestic political situation is confused and the prospects are not pleasing. However, the vote of Congress against Mr. Truman's labor bill is a healthy sign. There is not any hope for immediate tax relief such as the Canadian people have been recently given by their government (I suspect that tax relief was for those in the lowest income brackets and very little for the middle and upper brackets).

The political situation in Canada great interests me. Although it would not be proper for me to make any public comment on Canadian politics, you are well aware that I hope George Drew will be successful in the coming campaign. His opponents have apparently been losing ground, but I wonder if they have not forestalled complete defeat by setting an early date, June 27th, for the election. I

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

would greatly enjoy having your opinion of your political situation and of the chances of your Party, of which, not only in my judgment but also in the judgment of many leading Canadians, you have been the greatest leader.

I hope that you have fully recovered from the after effects of your long siege of poor health. During the winter I was troubled with several attacks of grippe, but am now feeling first-rate, and am beginning to look forward to a vacation in midsummer.

Did you hear or read Winston Churchill's speech early last month at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology? I did both. He was at his best. He is probably the greatest orator the world has produced. On the basis of the speeches of ancient and modern orators - Greek, Roman, German, French, British and American - which I have read, I do not think any other orator can consistently match him, although in an occasional passage or in an isolated speech a few may have risen to his level.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151738

May 9, 1949.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

It was a real piece of good news to me to learn that you are to receive an Honourary Degree from Bishop's University, Quebec. This, unlike Toronto, is one of our smaller Universities, but so far as I have information about it, it does good, creditable work. Indeed, smaller Universities in this country are much more in my favour than are the larger ones. Another thing worth remembering is this--I had not the slightest to do with the decision of the Governors in Quebec, and I am quite safe in saying Herbert Bruce had no part in the matter either. You are receiving this honour, as indeed the earlier one, solely because of the deep gratitude felt in this country toward you.

What you say about the international situation is, I think, quite correct. The more definitely and resolutely we show ourselves able to stand up to the Russian bulldozer, the less likelihood there will be of war.

Like you I have been very much encouraged by the strength of the independent vote of the U. S. Congress. You need the Taft-Hartley Act by all means, and we need it even more than you, but apparently we have not any Party ready to square up to the situation and say so.

Colonel Drew has a chance all right in the forth coming election. One can tell better after it is well in progress.

At present the strike situation in Quebec leaves most of us in this country astounded . It is hard for us to picture the Catholic Church as in sympathy with lawlessness and violence and crude, brutal defiance of authority. That a single Church and Priest have identified themselves with recent sinister performances is certain, but that the Church on its higher levels has I find it impossible

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151739

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

as yet to believe. A victory, or even a partial victory, in Quebec against the out-and-out stand of the Catholic Church is quite impossible.

I quite agree with you as to Winston Churchill's speech at the Massachusetts Institute. His power is not abating in the least. Would that there were more Churchill's in the world today.

It is indeed a happiness to know that you have fully recovered from your illness. I am in truly good health. The old shingles affliction hangs on but not enough to bother me much.

With affectionate regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151740

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS & HUNT
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT
ALBERT E. JAMES
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
COUNSEL

September 19, 1949

Personal

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
c/o Canadian General Securities, Ltd.
50 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

You must wonder why you have not heard from me for so many weeks. My vacation was somewhat interrupted both by urgent legal business and an acute ear infection which knocked me out for about ten days. Since my return I have been quite overwhelmed, not only by an unusually heavy amount of new legal business but also by the consideration of many problems arising from internal changes within my firm. Moreover, about ten days ago one of the best friends I ever had died unexpectedly on the operating table, and there are many urgent matters in connection with the estate which it is my duty to handle.

I long to write you a letter about so many matters which interest all of us, but I must ask your understanding and forbearance for the next three or four weeks when I expect to return to "normal" circumstances.

With affectionate regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

P.S. Wilbur Cochrane has sent me some newspaper clippings which I want to read before I returning them to you; if you need them promptly please let me know.

L.H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151741

September 21, 1949.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I was indeed pleased to get your friendly letter this morning, and do trust that ear infection will leave no sinister traces in its wake.

Have been more than usually busy lately. Am about half through in the first proof-reading of the book. Miss Edmondson tells me I had not informed you of my project--a book of my own speeches over the past forty years. It will run to not far from 500 pages. My only idea has been to put in permanent form a record of positions I have taken on public questions in that period and the reasons therefor. I am not expecting any avid buying campaign on the part of the public.

A week ago today I spoke at Osgoode Hall Convocation and took for my base Herbert Hoover's speech at Stanford University on August 10th. Had been preaching the doctrine he expounded there for a number of years and had often felt rather lonesome, but am certainly happy to know that he has taken exactly the same position and done his job exceedingly well. The truth is, of course, that mass bribery appears now to be invincible. It has carried every election in the U. S. since and including 1936 and carried every election in Canada since 1935. Dean Inge's doctrine that universal suffrage ends in the destruction of democracy may prove true. The so-called "welfare State" is a smooth highway to the back door of totalitarianism and very few seem to realize the fact.

I am feeling real well now and sincerely hope your usual good health is soon restored.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151742

October 26, 1949.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am writing this because a friend of mine, L. L. L. Golden (until recently an Associate Editor of the Globe and Mail) is going down to New York and proposes to call on you.

Mr. Golden is of the Jewish race and is one of my very few friends of that heritage. He is, I can assure you, a sterling young man. My University friends who were on the Faculty when he went through have the same opinion of him I have.

My book "Unrevised and Unrepented" will be out about the middle of November. Mr. Golden, who has helped me greatly in the proofs and in other ways as well, is most anxious to have some copies installed in American libraries, and he would like to talk to you on the subject. I know you have published at least two books and will perhaps be able to give him worth while directions. A few of the speeches printed were made in the U. S.

Please do not go to any extraordinary trouble, but if you can help in any way I will immensely appreciate it. Needless to say, an inscribed copy of the book will go to you as soon as one is on my desk.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151743

HAMLIN, HUBBELL, DAVIS & HUNT
60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.
DIGBY 4-6200

FRANCIS B. HAMLIN
GEORGE L. HUBBELL, JR.
EMERSON F. DAVIS
LAWRENCE HUNT

ALBERT E. JAMES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

ROGER M. GILDERSLEEVE

FRANCIS R. STODDARD
COUNSEL

October 31, 1949

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for your letter of October 26th which arrived while I was in Washington on an urgent matter.

I am delighted beyond words to know about your forthcoming book, and a copy of it will be among my most cherished possessions.

Of course I shall be delighted to see Mr. Golden and to assist him in any way I can.

In another two weeks' time I hope to be out from under my present pile of work, and then will write a real letter to you. Please give my affectionate regards to Wilbur Chohrane and to Herbert Bruce.

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH/aj

November 1, 1949
P.S. Mr. Golden came to my office late yesterday afternoon. We had a very pleasant talk and enjoyed each other's admiration and affection for you. I have put him in touch with two people who should be very helpful, and I will help him more early next week.

L.H.
L.H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151744

November 4, 1949.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis & Hunt,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am so grateful to you for your letter of 31st October. Have received two letters from Mr. Golden, expressing great gratification over his interview. He will likely get a very cordial welcome from Prof. Jim Shotwell. I have known him quite well for over half a century.

Perhaps I should tell you that a month and more ago Stanley McLean and I resumed what was once our annual trip West. We made some stops on the road to Vancouver, and were enjoying a delightful outing when J. S. suddenly was taken ill with something in the nature of a heart attack or warning of a heart attack. The result was that I came home alone. He has been now about ten days in Hospital there, but mainly, if not altogether, taking a rest. The Doctors have ordered him to stay for some time yet.

Your friends Wilbur Cochrane and Herbert Bruce are fine and I will have much pleasure in telling him of your message.

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151745

November 28, 1949.

Dear Lawrence:

I just got word from Mr. Golden that Mrs. Hunt has had a serious operation. This distresses me very, very much, even though Lou adds that she is now out of danger. I know how you will be worried, and I do sincerely hope the heavy load will pass off rapidly and that your lovely wife will soon be strong as ever.

Will be in New York Wednesday, but will be tied up as I have to say a few words that night at the Academy of American Poets. They will be very, very brief. The next day I expect to go out to Pleasantville to see the Wallace's of Readers' Digest. Please do not bother about me. I will, however, be enquiring about yourself and especially about your wife.

Most sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM 6122

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL

W. M. ARMSTRONG, GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

TELEGRAPHS

STANDARD TIME

151746 (48)

TNK76 59 DL=CD NEWYORK NY 24 1059A
THE RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN=
CASTLE FRANK CRES TOR=

WILL READ MANY TIMES AND WILL ALWAYS CHERISH YOUR MAGNIFICENT BOOK WITH ITS KIND INSCRIPTION STOP YOUR SPEECHES WILL HOLD A HIGH AND ENDURING PLACE IN THE ANNALS OF STATESMANSHIP BUT I SHALL ALWAYS REGARD IT AS MY HIGHEST PRIVILEGE THAT I HAVE KNOWN YOU AS A FRIEND STOP WITH AFFECTION AND BEST WISHES FROM ALL OF US ALWAYS=

LAWRENCE HUNT.

BRANCH OFFICE
1209 BAY ST. (AT BLOOR)
Telephone KI. 5187
After 6 P.M. WA. 6041
Enquiry WA. 6071

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151747

December 27, 1949.

Dear Lawrence:

It will be a long time before I can forget the very wonderful terms of your Christmas telegram.

The finest Christmas present you got I have not the least doubt was the news of your good wife's freedom from serious affliction and of her longed-for recovery.

I was indeed sorry not to be able to see you in New York, but that was a very hurried visit. The next one will be longer.

Meantime, every good wish to you both which it is in my power to express.

Most sincerely yours,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
60 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151748

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP
FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW
UNDER THE NAME OF

WHERRY, WEADOCK AND HUNT

SUITE 3601
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

JANUARY 1, 1950

HAnover 2-8667

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151749

Returned with thanks

H.D. Scully

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151750

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

August 28, 1950

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
50 King Street, W.
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Please forgive my long delay in writing to you. I have thought of you very often and, as you know, I have sent messages to you through others.

I was delighted when your daughter telephoned me about ten days ago. We had a very pleasant talk. Alice and I were extremely sorry that we could not invite your daughter and her husband to dinner with us because we were leaving in a half hour's time to visit Larry for a few days at his camp in Massachusetts.

I am happy to tell you that Mr. Lou Golden has finally secured a position, although a somewhat temporary one, with the Republican State Committee. One of the officials of the Committee telephoned to me long distance at my fishing club, where Alice and I spent our vacation, and it gave me great pleasure to recommend Mr. Golden in the warmest terms. He has had a desperately long and hard time in trying to locate any kind of job in which his abilities could be used. I did my very best to help him and to encourage him because he impressed me as a man of unusual character and ability and because he came with an introduction from you. I am hopeful that his present position, which involves the writing of speeches and articles, will be a good lead to better things.

I am anxious to have your views on the Korean and Russian situations. I think most people here are quite pessimistic. I am still comparatively optimistic about the near future. My hope is that the Korean situation will not prove anything more, in the long run, than what the British have been facing in Malaya in the last two years and the French in Indo-China for the last four years. Of course, my hopes will be dashed and we shall be in a terribly grim situation if the Chinese Communists decide to give major and direct support to the North Koreans. The Korean war may even prove a blessing in disguise if it teaches us to become and to remain so well prepared that the Russians will be deterred from starting another world war. America is finding it hard, just as the British found it hard for two hundred years, to be the greatest power on earth with the responsibility for maintaining order in different parts of the world. I hope that we can show the same qualities of maturity, patience and self-sacrifice that the British people have shown. But I do not believe that America can do the job almost single-handed as Britian was able to do in a

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151751

simpler age. I am more convinced than ever before that Anglo-American cooperation is the only hope for the survival of our civilization on decent terms.

As you know, I was bitterly opposed during the war to the mushy and at times malicious attitude of some people, high in authority in our government, toward the British Empire. We recklessly encouraged a premature nationalism among undeveloped peoples without affording them means for resisting the appeals or threats of Russian Communism. I am afraid that we have not yet rid ourselves of the influence of such attitudes on our foreign policy. Do you remember how Franklin D. Roosevelt urged Winston Churchill to give up Hong Kong "as a gesture"? There are still confused liberals who regard Mr. Nehru as the world's most wonderful combination of statesman and saint. The seventy million illiterate people of Indonesia are not likely to be effective allies in our lifetime. There is a bitter irony in the Communist and Left Wing attacks on American "imperialism".

Perhaps out of this "Time of Troubles" will come a rebirth of our faith in our Anglo-Saxon civilization which, with all its faults, mistakes, crimes and follies, has brought more law, more liberty, more comfort, and more hope to more people than any other civilization the world has known.

My law business has been on the slow side in recent months, and I doubt if I shall ever become inured to these "dry spells" which are the occasional bane of most lawyers. The prospects for the fall and winter are good, so that my present mood is one of irritation rather than gloom.

I am happy to say that we are all in good health and we are looking forward to an active and pleasant Fall. It did me good to learn from your daughter that you are again in excellent health and good spirits. We hope that some occasion will bring you to New York or take us to Toronto later in the year so that we can have the joy of a long talk with you.

I am going to send this letter by air mail because, unlike our railroad strike, your strike seems to be a real shut down. It will be interesting to observe how your government deals with the situation.

Alice joins me in affectionate regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151752

September 1st, 1950.

My dear Lawrence:

Your letter of August 28th is fully up to your life-long high standard. With all that you say I wholly agree. Yes, there may well come a rebirth of our Anglo-Saxon civilisation when we are through the worst of the troubles now so plainly ahead.

I do not like the attitude which, though not general, is often heard in Canada, indicative of a willingness to let the United States take the brunt for a couple of years or so at the present time, just out of memory of similar punishment which Britain, and to some extent we ourselves, had to take in the two previous wars. Aside from the obvious protruding truth that we are all equally in peril, there is the further fact that we are under all the specific and moral engagements incident to membership in the United Nations. We have been vastly more enthusiastic about speeches and showmanship at United Nations' meetings than we have about stepping into line in Korea.

I asked Lillian to be sure and call you up when in New York. It was my hope she would have time to go and see you but I am glad she could not as you could not have been present. It is not too much to say now, however, that you both would have enjoyed a chat.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151753

Lastly and most important of all, I am more than indebted to you for the long, and very considerable trouble you have taken over my friend Lou Golden. It is quite impossible to thank you as I should. His letters to me have been full of gratitude and admiration for you. Most earnestly I hope he makes good in his present work and does you credit.

Always with very kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

AM/afh

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York, 4, N.Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151754

September 25, 1950.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

About every second time I write to you it is to ask for something. As you know, the American and Canadian Bar Associations have been meeting in Washington. A Canadian who has just returned tells me that a very excellent speech was made there by a Mr. Gallagher, Barrister, of New York. Mr. Gallagher is described as a former President, a big, hard-hitting man, and my informant tells me he used both fists without gloves against the Truman Welfare State programme. What I want is a copy of this speech. So far as I know I am absolutely alone in Canada in taking the same stand, and when I circulate the speech I made at Victoria I will probably send as well Mr. Gallagher's address, if I only can get a sufficient number. Will thank you if you can just tell me where to get it. I don't even know the headquarters of the U. S. Bar Association.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151755

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

September 27, 1950

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was delighted to receive yesterday afternoon your letter of September 25th and I telephoned Mr. Gallagher, with whom I have been acquainted for several years, and asked him for a copy of his speech. He sent over by messenger this morning the enclosed three copies.

The speech will also appear in the forthcoming issue of the "American Bar Association Journal". Mr. Gallagher suggested that if you wanted some extra copies, you might write to the Journal. I do not have a copy of the Journal at hand, but you can doubtless obtain one from a Toronto lawyer.

I shall be very grateful if you will send me several copies of the speech you made at Victoria.

Quite apart from the horror of World War II and the menace of an even more horrible World War III, we have gone through for the last twenty years - and are still going through - the greatest social and economic revolution in modern history. The standards, the values and the traditions which shaped your life and even that of men somewhat younger, like myself, have been very largely destroyed or cast aside. Even worse, they have been betrayed with an indecent opportunism and too often for thirty pieces of silver by the very men who, by background and tradition, should have fought for the old faith which made our civilization so great and so full of hope. Perhaps our children or grandchildren will find the true path out of the present jungle. If they do, it will be because they will have returned to the principles which you and a few other men of our generation still dare to preach. They will realize, as our fathers realized, the enduring wisdom of Edmund Burke's political philosophy. Indeed, more than that, they will have achieved a faith in those spiritual values which are the essence of our Christian religion.

With warmest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH:MC
Enclosures

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151756

September 29, 1950.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I am indeed pleased and gratified to receive your letter of 27th. I will arrange to get extra copies of Mr. Gallagher's address. Have already read it and feel very much rewarded. It is splendid.

My own on the same subject has not been printed yet, but it is going to come out all right and you will be the first to receive a copy. No one can express quite so well as you can the true meaning and destiny of our present drift.

With very kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151757

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

PERSONAL

October 27, 1950

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was delighted to receive in this afternoon's mail the copies of your memorable address last June at Victoria, B.C., on "The Welfare State". I could not refrain from reading it at once, and this is just a brief word of acknowledgment and appreciation of your kindness in sending it to me.

You know my views so well that there is no point, in this brief letter, in any comment as to its substance. The speech does reveal your tremendous power of conviction and expression. Your speeches in these days, like those of your great political career, will have enduring significance and will warm the minds and hearts of future generations.

Please permit me to differ with one very minor statement, namely, "* * * and remember Jefferson was the architect of the American Constitution* * *". If my memory is correct, Jefferson was Ambassador to France during the Constitutional Convention which created the Constitution, and he played little or no part even in correspondence on the subject. It is true that James Madison, Jefferson's friend and, later on, his Secretary of State and his successor as President, is frequently called the "Father of the Constitution". Even so, there is little or no evidence, that Jefferson influenced Madison in his work on behalf of the Constitution or in his later and magnificent exposition of it in the Federalist Papers. Of course, other men, besides Madison, played an immensely important part in the creation of the Constitution, such men as Mason of Virginia, Ellsworth of Connecticut and Pinckney of South Carolina. The first Ten Amendments, which are known as our Bill of Rights, were primarily due to men like Patrick Henry, who feared that the ancient liberties of the individual would be endangered by the creation of a strong federal government.

Jefferson was, of course, the Author of the Declaration of Independence, the Father of the Democratic Party and the supreme philosopher of old-fashioned American democracy.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151758

I shall reread your speech with increased enjoyment and I am delighted to have the opportunity to send the other copies of it to some of my friends.

With warmest regards and deep appreciation, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH:MC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151759

October 30, 1950.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad St.,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I shall treasure long your very kind letter of 27th October. The correction you make is undoubtedly warranted. What was in my mind was the Declaration of Independence. I finished, some little time ago, Catherine Drinker Bowen's "Life of John Adams" and what she dwelt upon was John Adams' tribute to the phraseological and creative powers of Jefferson in matters constitutional. If I had stopped to think on the subject, I would have recalled that Madison is generally regarded as having been the principal figure in framing the American Constitution itself.

Again my sincerest thanks and very warmest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AME.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151760

November 15, 1950.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I am sending you the front page of today's "Globe and Mail". This is just a sample, but an incredibly impudent sample, of Canada's Government trying to pose as a moral and intellectual guide and pedagogue to the Western powers and especially to the United States. Why the Globe and Mail should fall into the trap of publishing and sponsoring this utterly pretentious humbug is difficult to understand. Mr. McCullagh, the Publisher, however, has been ill for some time, and the News Editor seems to be in complete charge, and he is a kind of cheer leader for the Liberal Party.

I write you really in a spirit of apology. This country has really slunk from the Korean war. We have 340 cooks, tentmakers and the like somewhere in Southern Korea preparing for the arrival of some 600 untrained soldiers. Our press unnecessarily informs us that these will take their place in the rear. They could not go anywhere else. The fact is not a Canadian soldier, sailor or airman has yet seen an enemy in the Korean war. We had one or two--maybe three--destroyers shooting around the Coast, but as there were no enemy ships this was a fairly safe exercise.

Under these circumstances, we undertake to tell the United States just how the war should be contained, and our Minister takes care to speak in Windsor (our most Southern city) so his words may be logically interpreted as directed to Washington. The idea, no doubt, is that from this point he won't need even a long-distance telephone.

The U. S. has lost thousands, probably tens of thousands of soldiers. We have not lost one. No one can remember when the U. S. was itching to enter or extend a war 12,000 miles away. It is plain as a pikestaff that these so-called conclusions of policy recommended by Mr. Pearson

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151761

to those who are actually fighting the war are nothing but diplomatic platitudes, and, on our part, revoltingly pretentious. I wish some American newspaper would blaze out the truth and tell Canada to get busy or shut up.

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151762

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

PERSONAL

November 20, 1950

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Arthur:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 15th enclosing the front page of "The Globe and Mail" of the same date.

I warmly appreciate your wholehearted desire that Canada should cooperate with the United States in every way. But, I am sure you will agree with me, that it would be more appropriate for a Canadian to tell his fellow countrymen what their duty and policy should be than it would be for an American. In a strictly military sense, the Korean war is a minor incident compared with World War II, which the United States entered after more than two years and after it was directly attacked by Japan. I vividly remember the extraordinary restraint of our British friends, although the very survival of Britain was at stake, in expressing their hopes that the United States would give direct military aid. They naturally hoped for it, and we naturally knew what their hopes were, but their self-respect kept them, even in a life and death struggle, from telling us what we should do. Of course, there were Americans, like myself, who spoke out bluntly and the American people gradually awakened to a sense of their duty and to the fact that their own survival was involved.

In itself, Korea presents no such problem, although it is a symbol of the terrific struggle between Russian Imperialism and Communism on the one hand and Western Civilization on the other. A third world war has not yet begun. Diplomacy has not yet exhausted its resources. The outlook is certainly dark and menacing, but it is not entirely without hope.

Perhaps Mr. Pearson was trying to cooperate with both British and American policy, which, at the present moment, contemplates some sort of settlement of the Korean matter in order to avoid a direct war with China - which would, of course, mean a third world war. If - and it is an enormous if - the United States and Great Britain can work out a successful formula which will avoid disastrous appeasement and yet save a little face for the Chinese, the peace of the world may be saved at least until we are much better prepared. If the Russians were to march today, all

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151763

of Western Europe would be overwhelmed and occupied in three or four weeks and the British Isles would be in a more desperate situation than in 1940. Those are the reasons why I believe both the American and British governments are exercising supreme caution at the present time, and Mr. Pearson's speech seemed to me to be an attempt to cooperate with the present Anglo-American policy.

If World War III should begin in the near future - and that is a grave possibility - such armed forces as Canada may now have will be needed for any sudden attack from the north, although ultimately your young men, like ours, would be fighting in all parts of the world. To use a sport's analogy, the third baseman should not recklessly try to help the first baseman stop a line drive. Whether or not Canada should at this stage send a substantial number of troops to Korea is a problem which Canadians should debate among themselves and should discuss with the other members of our English-speaking family.

It is always a warm pleasure to hear from you and I look forward to your next letter.

With affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH:MC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151764

November 22, 1950.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I have just read your letter of 20th. For the first time my mind does not run in quite the same channel as yours.

The Pearson speech as reported in The Globe and Mail was not just an indication of Canada's stand at all. As reported and paraded, it was a pedagogic warning to the United States, utterly unnecessary and impertinent.

True, we were impatient in Canada, as were the people of Britain, at the slowness of the United States in coming into the Second World War, but we are now in a compact with the United States, and at that time they were in no compact with us. The difference is important.

The extent to which we can plead that we have special responsibilities to protect the Northern part of North America might justify us in a less proportionate expenditure of men in this temporarily minor effort, but the real truth is that the U. S. forces will be just as essential and can reach the scene just as rapidly as can Canadian forces in the event of an attack over the Pole. We ought to be doing something in Korea, but we are not doing anything. While in this state of relative, if not absolute, inactivity, it is nothing less than offensive for us to assume to instruct those who are bearing the heat and the burden. Even if we went only so far as to state our own ideas, vis à vis China, we might at least have the decency to admit what is manifest to everybody--that the U. S. have precisely the same ideas.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151765

March 26, 1951.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock and Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

Lou Golden was up for the week-end to see his mother, and had lunch with me on Saturday. He was full of praise for Lawrence Hunt. No one in New York, he said, could help him in the least except yourself, and it was only accidental that he did not get something through your efforts very quickly. As you know, he managed to get on the service of the Republican Committee and had at least something to do with providing material for the speeches of Mr. Dewey in his campaign for Governor. He formed a very high opinion indeed of Mr. Dewey, and enjoyed immensely his participation in the campaign.

Subsequently he was offered a very fine position, but he had to make immediate declaration of intention to naturalize and this he certainly does not wish to do, so he had to pass up the opportunity. However, he has another appointment now which has some months to run anyway, and I think he has found his feet in the great Republic.

The object of this letter is solely to express my very sincere and lasting thanks to you for the trouble you took and the time you sacrificed to try to do something for this young man. This I cannot forget.

With every good wish at all times,

Most sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151766

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

March 28, 1951

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was delighted to receive your letter of March 26th.

It was a very great pleasure to try to be of assistance to Mr. Golden, primarily because he came with a warm recommendation from you, but also because he made a splendid impression on me. Of course, anyone who comes with a message from you will always receive the highest priority of my time and attention.

I have no fear of Mr. Golden's future here, and yet I cannot help but feel that Canada could well make use of his unusual talents and fine judgment.

You may be interested to know that on Friday of next week, April 6th, I shall deliver one of the principal addresses at the annual convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia. You will not be surprised at my subject - THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP. I think my speech will be reprinted in due course, and, as always, I shall send a copy of it to you with the hope that it will meet with your approval.

With affectionate regards always, I am,

Faithfully yours,

LH:EKR

Lawrence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151767

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

April 9, 1951

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
50 King Street, West
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I hope the enclosed will interest you.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH:MC

Enclosure

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151768

April 18, 1951.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I am much later than I wanted to be in acknowledging copy of your address--"The Anglo-American Partnership." I went away almost immediately after and have been specially pressed just this last few days.

I liked your speech immensely and have not a single criticism of it in any respect whatever. Its positive values, therefore, are far more important than its negative virtues. Further, it is most timely, and I do hope gets something approaching the circulation it deserves. The truth is you answered quite a few allegations much better than I could, because you had facts that I had not known.

Britain will prove a loyal partner at all times, no matter what Government may be in office. The history and psychology of the Labour Party there is, however, such that there are more likely to be errors of judgment than if it were one of the old Parties. In the main, even if not entirely, they have followed sane principles in foreign policy, though certainly not in economic and domestic policy.

If you could have a half-dozen more of these speeches sent up, I would like to circulate them here. I have already sent my copy to George McCullagh of The Globe and Mail. A man whom I do not know 'phoned me the other day and urged me to do so because he was so convinced the speech should be published here.

Since your first letter, I received the article out of "The Evening Bulletin", by Ralph W. Page, and was very gratified to find that it was an exposition and an earnest approval of your own speech. Mr. Page has

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151769

the sound sense of his father. However, he is not as good a writer.

My very best to you and your good wife.

Most sincerely yours,

AM/E

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151770

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

PERSONAL

April 19, 1951

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Because you were for many years the most eminent lawyer in Canada, I feel sure that you will enjoy the enclosed reprint of an article by a friend of mine. As you know, there has been a lot of nonsense written and talked about so-called "Natural Law", and I think Mr. Gerhart has dealt with the subject in a masterly fashion.

Perhaps you would like to pass the article on to one or two of your lawyer friends. In any event, I would like to have your opinion of it at your convenience.

With warmest regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MC

Enclosure

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151771

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

PERSONAL

April 23, 1951

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Thank you very much for your typically generous and encouraging letter of April 18th. If a speech of mine did not meet with your approval, I would feel very unhappy indeed.

You will be glad to know that my speech has had an extraordinarily warm response from my fellow Americans. Confidentially, I received an unusually enthusiastic and approving letter from Governor Dewey. And I was pleased that Senator Ives of New York put the entire speech in the "Congressional Record".

Your letter arrived Saturday and as I happened to be in my office for just a few moments, I sent you six or seven copies of my speech, but was too rushed to write a covering letter.

I do hope that you are enjoying the best of health.

Alice joins me in most affectionate regards to you.

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151772

May 2, 1951.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

The copies of your address duly arrived and are very much appreciated. They are getting into good hands.

I have been simply delighted by the attention your effort has enjoyed in this country. The Orillia Packet, published by a good friend of mine, has copied practically the whole speech in two issues of its weekly paper, and as well has written a fine reference to yourself and to your eminent past services to the cause of U. S.-British friendship.

A very good financial house here, Fry & Co., has sent around to all its clients a very fine extract from your address. One of these is enclosed herewith. I have seen quite a number of other references, but do not recall just now the source of them. One, I remember, was in the Financial Post.

Your great friend, Dr. Bruce, has just got back from Florida where he and his wife went for quite a prolonged holiday. Needless to say he was delighted with the splendid contribution you made to a great cause.

I was delighted to read that Governor Dewey especially had congratulated you.

I read just today in Barron's Weekly (April 30th) a very good editorial on the same subject, on its front page. This revolves around a recent short speech of Churchill's. This man Churchill is still the man of the hour across the water: not only that, but in very great measure he is the hope of the future, though seventy- six years of age.

I have also received your letter of 19th and have read Mr. Gerhart's treatment of the subject "Natural Law." This production of Mr. Gerhart is one of the most thorough analyses I have ever read, and it would seem to me would become

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151773

authoritative in the Courts of the U. S. anyway. In Canada we do not hear any open appeals based on "natural law" in our Courts. Nevertheless, we, as well as U. S., are indebted to Mr. Gerhart for the fine study he has made of the subject, and I am very grateful to you for letting me have a copy.

Very sincerely and affectionately yours,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A Mighty Dangerous Export

There should be no suppression of honest differences among members of the English-speaking family but that does not mean that every minor breach should be followed by streams of abuse. That was the advice of Lawrence Hunt of New York in a recent address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia.

151774

"Advice to other nations has always been the greatest American export, in volume if not in value," said Mr. Hunt, "and we must expect and even welcome a fair balance of trade. But in these days of high tension we have what Anthony Eden calls 'the responsibility to choose our words.' "

This speaker bluntly charged that in some of the current ill-founded criticism of Britain Americans "are perversely imitating the Russian tactics of vilification and abuse, even toward our staunchest ally."

Hunt took up the various charges that Britain was "dragging her feet" in fulfilling international obligations. He demolished them one by one. He pointed out that on the basis of population, Britain had as many men as the United States fighting Communism and had been fighting longer. In regard to sacrifices to build up further defense, there was simply no comparison. Many of the other charges made by U. S. critics, said Hunt, applied with equal or more force to the United States.

"The Communists today, like the Nazis yesterday," warned Hunt, "know that if they can divide Britain and America, they can conquer the world." To divide Britain and America, is their supreme hope, he said.

Those who make or repeat wild charges, without knowing the real facts, as this speaker does well to point out, are playing into the hands of our enemies.

FINANCIAL POST, Toronto,
April 12/51.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151775

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

GEORGE D. BRAUN

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-6667

May 2, 1951.

Dear Arthur—

Please accept my deepest sympathy for the loss of your sister and brother. I know what it means, but I am sure you will be comforted by our Christian faith that when our loved ones die they are never really far from us — just a little way ahead along the road.

With deep affection always—

Lawrence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151776

May 3, 1951.

Dear Lawrence:

I appreciate very much indeed your kind note of sympathy.

The death of my sister was not unexpected, as she had been very ill following a stroke more than two years ago. My brother's passing was, however, a terrible shock, he having had no physical infirmities and being the strongest of our family. He lived only an hour or so after a thrombosis.

Very sad it is to realize that there are now only three of us left out of a family of six.

With kindest regards and many thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151777

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

October 18, 1951

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
50 King Street, West
Toronto, Canada:

Dear Arthur:

I tried to put into words in Montreal my thanks and appreciation for your presence, for your generous and Churchillian remarks on Tuesday evening, and for the sheer happiness I felt in seeing so much of you. I did not succeed then and I cannot succeed now. But we now know each other well enough so that I feel sure you understand all that is in my mind and heart.

I think you probably know by now how many of your Montreal friends were thrilled with your remarks, brief as they were. They made me wish again that you were running for Prime Minister of Canada today as Winston Churchill is running for Prime Minister of Britain.

Please give our affectionate greetings to Mrs. Meighen and my warmest regards to all my Toronto friends.

Enclosed are three copies of the speech which a New York friend volunteered to reprint.

With renewed thanks and affectionate regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH:MC
Enclosures
Air Mail

P.S. It was delightful to meet your son and his wife.

L. H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151778

October 23, 1951.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

It was good of you to write me, but certainly no letter was necessary, and not even a word of thanks was necessary, because I contributed mighty little to the meeting of last Tuesday.

You made, as you always do, a splendid address. I only wish you were a Canadian, because there is a great big gap you could fill in Canada better than could anyone else I know of.

And please do not forget about your contemplated next visit to Toronto.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151779

WHAT THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

MEANS TO AMERICA

--ooOoo--

Address by

LAWRENCE HUNT

Delivered at Montreal
Before The Royal Empire Society

October 16, 1951

In Ball Room of Ritz Carlton Hotel at 8.30 p.m.

--ooOoo--

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

As an old and affectionate friend of Canada, I am deeply thankful for the privilege to address your Society which is doing a great and useful work in making known to the public the most hopeful traditions of The Commonwealth of Nations.

May I, first of all, felicitate my friends and neighbors of Canada on the present visit of a particularly distinguished young lady. She has won, with her sincerity and charm, the hearts of all true men and women. And, at this time when Britain is sorely distressed, I gladly predict that the future reign of your Princess will prove to be another and perhaps even more glorious Elizabethan Age.

I need hardly tell you how pleased we Americans are to know that the health of "The King" is steadily improving. You are surely aware of the heartfelt sympathy and good wishes of my fellow Americans for a kind and brave man who has kept the British Crown a living and reassuring symbol of goodness and courage to the peoples of The Commonwealth and to free men and women everywhere.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151780

The subject of my talk this evening is, "What The Commonwealth of Nations Means to America".

Many Americans - and perhaps many Canadians and Englishmen - ask themselves, "What is The Commonwealth"? And the immediate response of some might be - The Commonwealth is a puzzle. It began less than four hundred years ago, as "half an island" in the North Sea. Mostly through trade and settlement, and partly through war, that "half an island" grew into the mightiest empire the world has known, extending its dominion "over palm and pine."

But it was amazingly unlike all the other empires of history. It started with a free people, and the ideas of freedom and self-government accompanied Britons wherever they went. The British Empire was the only example of an empire which did not crash or decline, but which, for the most part, consciously evolved into a partnership of free nations.

I know that we Americans have seldom been accused of bashfulness about taking credit for doing something unusual. But I think we can take a little credit for the development of The Commonwealth. James Madison, "The Father of the American Constitution," asserted that the "fundamental principle" of the American Revolution was the claim of the colonies that although they belonged to an empire "united by a common executive sovereign," the legislative power was "as complete in each American Parliament as in the British Parliament." There was truth in the gracious remark of David Lloyd George, after the First World War, that George Washington was not only "The Father of his Country" but also the father of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151781

But history does not precisely solve the puzzle of The Commonwealth.

What is The Commonwealth today? It is a partnership of free and independent peoples, scattered around the globe, with allegiance to or acknowledgment of that mystic symbol called the Crown. The Common - wealth has no written constitution, no legally binding agreements holding its members together. It is almost entirely unwritten, undefined, and even unorganized.

As a member of the American Bar, I am convinced that The Commonwealth of Nations is a lawyer's nightmare. We Americans have a written constitution and know where we stand. At least, there are thousands of books and tens of thousands of court decisions which tell us exactly where we do stand from day to day. Winston Churchill is reputed to be a definite man. But even he does not help us in answering the puzzle of this unique partnership of nations. A few years ago he said, "I have never thought myself that the Empire needed tying together with bits of string." That is very confusing to an American lawyer, because we lawyers spend a good part of our lives tying strings on this and that.

The nations of The Commonwealth are not only free and independent, but they are as different from each other as nations can be. They differ from each other in the structures of their government, in their choice of political parties, in race, in cultural heritage, in religion, and in custom. There are, for example, anti-socialist governments today in New Zealand and Australia. There is today a socialist government in Britain, although what may happen later this month is the subject of some speculation, even among us Americans. The nations of The Commonwealth can and do make agreements and treaties with nations outside The Commonwealth. They can secede from The Commonwealth at any

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

time, and two of them, Burma and Eire, have done so.

The late General Smuts referred to The Commonwealth as "this great human experiment in political organization." But it has no organization. He said that it was the "proudest political structure of time." But it is without structure. It is an unprecedented political system. But it has no system. There is a constant exchange of information among the partners of The Commonwealth and there is constant consultation among them. And the symbol of the Crown, in warmly personal terms, means more to the peoples of The Commonwealth today than every before. That seems to be about all there is to it. The Commonwealth, therefore, as a political system or organization, has been almost intangible for many years, and is rapidly becoming completely intangible.

But it works. The Commonwealth of Nations is the only successful experiment of a world-wide partnership of free and independent nations. It has stood the tests of the two greatest wars of modern history and the more subtle but equally powerful tests of peace. Its very intangibility has fatally confused the enemies of man's freedom who have thought of power in purely material terms, and it has even bewildered its friends who like to reassure themselves by seeing a thing spelled out, written down, defined, and logically organized from A to Z.

But, again I say, it works. There have been international alliances which are now forgotten. There was the League of Nations, which failed. There is the United Nations, a very useful organization, but which, despite a written constitution and regulations and rules of procedure, has not fulfilled the aspirations of the free peoples of the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

world. There is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which we earnestly hope will succeed, but it has yet to be tried and tested. Again I say, The Commonwealth has been tested and it works. It has saved the world twice in our lifetime. And yet, politically and legally, it still means to many Americans a puzzle, a lawyer's nightmare, an intangible force which "works in mysterious ways its wonders to perform."

What does The Commonwealth mean to America? It means the survival of America as a free nation, just as America means the survival of The Commonwealth. We must stick together. Although it is politically and legally intangible, The Commonwealth includes one-fourth of the land surface and more than one-fourth of the people of the world. It commands the army, air and naval bases which are indispensable to the effective deployment of America's armed forces. It means superb air fleets, and naval forces, second in size only to America's, and great armies of true fighting men.

The economic activity and resources of The Commonwealth are vital to America in peace or in war. Last year, The Commonwealth imports amounted to 30% of world trade and 40% of United States trade; its exports amounted to about one-third of both world trade and United States trade. America is no longer practically self-sufficient economically, and she needs not only The Commonwealth's trade, but many of its raw materials, such as bauxite, nickel, tin and manganese, rubber, wool and hemp.

Whatever may be the temporary aches and pains of the "dollar gap," the economic health of the free world, including the United States, largely depends on the financial resources and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

stability of the sterling bloc, embracing a quarter of the world's population, and on the increasing industrial productivity of all the nations in The Commonwealth, which has been most notable in Canada.

What does The Commonwealth mean to America? It is the strongest link and the great interpreter between the countries of Asia and the United States. It is helping slowly and at moments painfully, to make America more conscious of Asia, of the hopes and aspirations of Asia's leaders, of the desperate needs of Asia's masses, of the sensitivity and self-consciousness and the awkward reactions of Asia's new nationalisms, and the magnificent possibilities of Asia's future. India, Pakistan and Ceylon are free and independent partners in The Commonwealth. Although they are in terrible need of both our material help and understanding, they also can be immensely helpful to us Western peoples, including the Americans. Britain, Canada and other nations of The Commonwealth are already making, under the Colombo Plan, the most constructive and statesmanlike effort of our generation to preserve and to develop the democratic way of life in Asia. If that Plan succeeds, it may mean a peaceful world for generations to come.

More important, much more important, to America than the material resources of The Commonwealth are its intangible qualities which, in this challenging age, give America and the rest of the free world the best hope of maintaining both freedom and peace. The Commonwealth nations, diverse and scattered as they are, seem to realize more clearly than some Americans that armament is not enough to save the world. As members of a worldwide family, with

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151785

different kinds of neighbors and with an almost unconscious wisdom based on a long experience of trial and error, the leaders of The Commonwealth nations, regardless of party, naturally have a clearer understanding of and a surer "feel" for the practical and spiritual problems of other peoples than have many American political leaders.

The Commonwealth, by its example, is helping us Americans to understand that an immense diversity among nations can be reconciled with and developed into an unbeatable unity for peace and freedom. There are some Americans who sincerely and naively believe that all other nations should be stamped with the American image and standardized according to the American pattern. The Commonwealth teaches a different and wiser lesson. Its partners have learned, often through bitter experience, that no nation with self-respect wishes to be merely the carbon copy of another nation. The Commonwealth today is slowly helping us to understand that any attempt to make over another people into an American image would produce a counterfeit nation which could only be a harmful factor in human society.

What does The Commonwealth mean to America? That spiritual ties are stronger than material or legalistic bonds. The Commonwealth grows stronger as it becomes more intangible. This is a supremely important lesson to those Americans who think almost exclusively about material things as their only safeguards in a dangerous and uncertain age. Some Americans were surprised, a few years ago, that India and Pakistan voluntarily decided to remain within The Commonwealth of Nations. They would not have been surprised if they had informed themselves on the past relations of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

India and Pakistan to the other nations of The Commonwealth, especially Britain, and if they had realized that as a result of these relations, painful as some of them had been, there had developed certain intangible bonds of respect and good will and cooperation which were far stronger, in the showdown, than old animosities.

Canada's loyalty to Britain and the other nations of The Commonwealth has been one of the most thrilling and reassuring chapters in the national life of Canada and in the history of international relations. There has never been any serious doubt about that fundamental loyalty. But even ten or eleven years ago, I occasionally noticed a Canadian who carried a colonial chip on his shoulder in his attitude toward Britain. The chip is gone. Canada is now sure of itself as a nation and as a free and independent partner of the British and of the other peoples of The Commonwealth. Old suspicions and stale prejudices have been thrown on the scrap heap of history, and they are now of little concern, except perhaps to those of us who wonder how The Commonwealth came to be.

In passing, I am glad to bear witness to Canada's increasing importance in international affairs, and especially to her efforts to make effective the unwritten but developing partnership between the Commonwealth and the United States. These efforts will inevitably mean, at times, the unhappy duty of expressing a different point of view to London and to Washington about the wisest methods of maintaining world peace. If the day ever comes, when Canada, for any reason, fails to speak her mind as a free nation, it willbe an evil day for America and mankind.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151787

We Americans enjoy praise. But, unlike the Russian Communits, we do not want sattelites. And we do want Canada as a friend whose views, even when differing at times from our own, may prove supremely helpful in arriving at common policies. One of the most significant lessons of The Commonwealth to America is that no single nation, however, strong and wise and virtuous, has the right answers at the right time to all the major problems of international relations.

What does The Commonwealth mean to America? It means Great Britain, its oldest and most experienced partner and, politically, its Mother Country.

There have been gloomy reports about Britain - for centuries - even from Englishmen. Two hundred years ago Horace Walpole worte, "It is time for England to slip her cables, and float away into some unknown ocean." A few years later, under Chatham, Britain and her Empire rose to new heights of grandeur.

Today, we again hear strange talk that Britain is "done", "finished", "washed up." That is wishful thinking on the part of her enemies and by others who are dismally ignorant of British history and British character. Britain's doom has been wished for by her foes or prophesied even by her friends in ages past and will be wished for or prophesied in future ages. This is not surprising, because those men who think only in the bleak terms of materialism are genuinely puzzled that a magnificently decent people can survive in a hard world.

Britain has known good days and bad days, but not doomsday. There was the Britain of the Elizabethan Age when she was only "half an island" - only England - and when her seamen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151788

destroyed the hope of Spanish tyranny to dominate the world and made North America possible as another home for her children. There was the Britain of the days of Charles the Second when she was in pawn to the French king, and of the days of Queen Anne when Marlborough's armies kept alive the hope of freedom in Europe. There was the Britain of 1776 when her King and his advisors, forgetful of the rights and liberties of Englishmen, lost her American colonies, and the Britain of 1815, when, at Waterloo, she again crushed a tyrant's threat to the freedom of mankind. In our own time there was the Britain of 1938, which yielded at Munich, and the Britain of 1940 which saved the world.

Whatever may be the lights and shadows in her history, we should always remember that Great Britain has extended and is today extending more justice, has brought and is today bringing more freedom, has granted and is today granting more self-government to more peoples than any other nation in ancient or modern times.

We are told that Britain is "tired". But her industrial production is 50% greater than in 1938. We are told that Britain is "impoverished." But she is still the banking and trading center for one-fourth of all the people on earth. And we are told that Britain is weak and cannot carry her share of the burden of preserving world peace. But let's look at the facts.

In proportion to her population - one-third of ours - Britain has today as many men in her armed forces combatting or restraining Communist aggression as has the United States. Her forces are fighting or are on guard at nineteen key points throughout the world. The British were fighting in Malaya for two years

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

before the Communist aggression in Korea. Britain has had universal military training since 1939, and today this includes a two-year term of service for men 18 to 26. British sea power, although less than America's, is still enormously effective. (Britain's naval force off Korea was stronger than ours at the start of the Communist aggression.) Her air force, which has been recently described as "Eisenhower's ace in the hole," is vastly stronger today than when it won the Battle of Britain in 1940. There are quite a few people who still remember that Britain's fighting power saved the world only ten and eleven years ago.

Those Americans who are not blinded by old prejudices or false pride know that Britain can help them to become more aware of certain spiritual qualities, which, even more than material forces, preserve the life of a freedom-loving people. The British have learned, bit by bit, through many centuries, and at the cost of many mistakes and heartaches, that freedom is not the ability to do as one pleases. It involves a patient understanding of the rights of others; a conviction, bred in their bones, that there is a sanctity to every individual which should permit him to think, speak and write without fear; and, above all, a willingness to sacrifice for freedom, even in peacetime, which is perhaps unmatched by any other people on earth. They trust each other. And they know that in the diversity and conflict of opinion lies the chief hope of democracy. In short, British character still stand like "a great rock in a weary land."

Finally, there is British courage, a courage which is both the standard and the safeguard of all the nations of the Commonwealth and of my own countrymen. It is not the bravado of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151790

the bully. It is not the ferocity of the brute. Nor is it the fury of the fanatic. It is the courage of plain men and women who have known and loved freedom a long time and who want to remain free.

More than half a century before the first English settlers came to Jamestown and Plymouth, the great churchman, Bishop Latimer, was burned at the stake for his religious beliefs. Just as the fires were lighted, he turned to his friend at the stake next to him and said, "Play the man, Master Ridley; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out."

That also is what The Commonwealth means to America.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151791

December 29, 1951.

Dear Lawrence:

I received from you a few days ago Jones' "Life of Lloyd George", and, having just finished "The Closing of the Ring", am now starting to read it. Some time ago I ran across a review of the book and came to the conclusion then that the writer had sought to be fair, impartial and, as well, illuminating.

It is true I did not come through my experiences with Lloyd George himself in 1918, and especially in 1921, with anything like unalloyed admiration of the man. Nevertheless, he played great role, and it will be both a privilege and treat to read this book which you have been so good as to present to me.

Again my very warmest thanks, and sincerest good wishes for 1952 and the years which follow.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
New York, N. Y.

30 Broad Street

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151792

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

PERSONAL

September 29, 1952

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

You might like to glance at the enclosed copy of a brief, which deals with an interesting international question.

With kind regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence.

LH:MC

Enclosure

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151793

October 3, 1952.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

My dear Lawrence:

I received yesterday on my return from Boston your letter enclosing Brief prepared by you for the Supreme Court of the United States on an important phase of liability in Maritime Law.

This I have read with keen interest and care. Having been reared in Central Canada, and having abandoned Law quite early in life, I had no experience in this phase of legal practice. My comment on your Brief is that it is plainly masterful in its brevity, and I doubt not, in its thoroughness as well. After the result is known it would be a pleasure to me if you could think to write and say whether you were successful. On your account I sincerely hope so.

Will be sending you shortly a copy of what I said in Boston.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151794

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

October 27, 1952

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Please forgive my delay in thanking you for your resounding speech in Boston.

I am, of course, as much opposed to socialism as you are. But what delighted me most about your speech was the renewed revelation of the power, the lucidity and the sheer mastery of language which you have always possessed. I wish I could have been present to hear you. Our friend, Lou Golden, also told me how much he liked your speech and that he would be writing to you.

The election campaign here is fortunately drawing to a close. It has been marred by mud slinging and by utterly conscienceless appeals to minority groups. I believe that Eisenhower will be elected, but I have never known an election campaign the result of which is so hard to predict. There are so many variables and issues.

With deep appreciation and warm regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence

LH:MCZ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151795

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

January 9, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

This is just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed seeing you yesterday and having luncheon with you and Wilbur. It was good to see you looking so hale and hearty.

The article by Eugene Forsey is first rate and I am glad that I have read it before beginning the book on the late Mr. King. It is a definite contribution to Canadian history.

I shall write you at greater length in the near future. Meanwhile, I send you my affectionate regards.

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151796

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

February 19, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

This is just a brief note to tell you that our friend, Lou Golden, a few days ago, gave me a copy of "Saturday Night" with the article about you by Max Freedman. Lou knew how much I would enjoy it.

I think Mr. Freedman has brought out certain fundamentals of your career and character with unusual force and eloquence, and I was delighted to note that a professor of history is now writing your biography. Your position in Canadian history as one of the truly great Prime Ministers has long been assured, but I am unusually happy to observe the large and influential number of "converts" among the writers and historians.

With affectionate regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151797

April 13, 1953.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Wherry, Weadock & Hunt,
30 Broad Street,
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

It was certainly a pleasure to see you last week. I am most anxious to have a talk with both Mr. Borden and Mr. Lawson, but find each of them is away. Mr. Borden, my information is, may be back the week of the 20th, which won't be too bad, but his office says it is not certain. Hon. Mr. Lawson, who, as you know, is on a number of our Boards, told us that he expected to spend a week each month here, unless he went to Florida instead. This would seem to me less likely now than earlier, but I cannot see him until he gets here, and I think it would be better to wait until I can see him personally rather than write. The same even more certainly applies to Mr. Borden. There will not be any very long deferment of some chance to see Mr. Lawson, but if Mr. Borden doesn't turn up for the 20th it is my intention to communicate with him wherever he may be.

Most sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151798

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

PERSONAL

April 13, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Just a word of thanks and appreciation for your delightful hospitality to me this past Saturday.

I am also most appreciative of your understanding and willingness to help in connection with the development of my practice and I am sure that with your strong support and recommendation, men like Mr. Borden, Mr. Lawson, and any others you think of, will be very helpful. I hardly need add that it would give me great personal pleasure to be of any assistance to your son, Max, and his business friends.

It was good to see you looking so hale and hearty and I am thinking of following your example, at least in part, of taking a long walk every day.

With renewed thanks and affectionate regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ
Air Mail

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151799

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

Personal

April 15, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Arthur:

Thank you so much for your kind and encouraging letter of April 13th. It was typical of you to reply so promptly. I agree with you about the supreme value of talking personally to the gentlemen in question and I am delighted that you will do so. It will not only be very helpful to me professionally in the development of my practice to represent Canadian business here, but it would naturally give me unusual personal satisfaction because of my long and affectionate connection with Canadian friends like yourself.

With deep appreciation,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151800

April 16, 1953.

Hon. Ray Lawson, O. B. E.,
Canadian Consulate General,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lawson:

I wanted to see you particularly when you were down this last time, but had not known of your visit being imminent and accordingly was out of town. The occasion was the funeral of the mother of Hon. Earl Rowe, and then from there to a Celanese Corporation meeting in Montreal.

What I wanted to talk to you about was my particular friend, Lawrence Hunt, of New York. You probably know that early in the late war he was the man who wrote the New York Times a very striking letter, calling his own country to account and pressing upon its people the wisdom of participation. This letter created a tremendous impression at the time. He was sent for by various Canadian Clubs here and addressed them in both Montreal and Toronto, and The Empire Club as well. This country has never had a better friend in the United States than Lawrence Hunt. For his services he was given the honour of an LL. D. in Toronto University, three or four years ago. For your private information I may say that Mr. Hunt has suffered lately a very severe blow, through no fault whatever of his own.

Last week he was in Toronto, and I am sure his real object was to interest his friends here in directing some legal business to him in New York. Some have done this to a moderate extent, but I can assure you that any such extension of confidence would be especially welcome to him now, and without any question whatever he deserves it from us. This letter is, therefore, written in the hope that in your position in New York you might be able to help in our effort. If you can I will personally appreciate it much and will assure you that I cannot conceive of a client regretting if he employs the services of this man or is instrumental in having another do so. I intend to speak to Henry Borden on the same subject just as soon as he is in the City.

I am exceedingly sorry not to have seen you when you were here.

Most sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151801

CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL
CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

620 Fifth Avenue,
New York 20, N.Y.,
April 20th, 1953.

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Many thanks for your letter of the 16th.

When I learned that you wanted to see me, I spoke to your able Secretary and asked her if she could tell Max the subject of your inquiry.

I knew that you had gone to the funeral of Mrs. Rowe and then went on to Montreal that night.

Your interest in Mr. Lawrence Hunt was furthered by a letter from our mutual friend, Dr. Bruce. I was particularly pleased to learn of it last week, for on Saturday we were having a Reception for Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scully. Mr. Lawrence Hunt was invited and accepted, so I have already had an opportunity of meeting him.

Your remarks are greatly appreciated, and I will certainly do anything I can for Mr. Hunt, as I learned in confidence some other information as to his needing a friend at this time.

Sincerely hoping you are in your usual good health, I am

Yours sincerely,

Ray Lawson

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
Bank of Montreal Building,
TORONTO, Ontario,
Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151802

WHERRY, WEADOCK & HUNT
30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY
EDWARD E. WEADOCK
LAWRENCE HUNT

TELEPHONE
HANOVER 2-8667

April 22, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Thank you so much for sending me the copy of your address delivered before the World Alliance for International Friendship at Washington, D. C. on November 10, 1930.

I have read it twice and I am convinced that it is one of your very greatest speeches and is equal to Churchill's best.

Again and again I have told myself how appropriate, with comparatively minor changes, your address would be for these dark times. Of course, we are confronted today by the active aggression of a vast power whose leaders simply do not think in our terms. Even so, the situation is not entirely hopeless, largely because, in my opinion, my country is aware of the danger and is helping and cooperating with the rest of the civilized world to an extent undreamed of twenty-three years ago.

My deepest appreciation and warm regards.

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MOZ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151803

May 29, 1953.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I have received your letter and note the change in title and location of your firm. I do ardently wish it were possible for me to be of more value to you just now. If you think of any direction in which I might be able to help, let me know.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151804

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

June 1, 1953.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur -

Please note that I have arranged for an office at the above address where you can reach me, at least for the next several months, at any time during the day, until further notice.

You can also reach me through Wherry, Weadock & Hunt, 30 Broad Street, New York 4, New York, telephone - HAnover 2-8667.

With kind regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151805

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

June 2, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Thank you so much for your kind and encouraging note of May 29th. Because you were thoughtful enough to mention the matter, you can be most helpful in the coming weeks by mentioning my name to those industrialists and bankers in Toronto who do business in New York and who may wish legal assistance. This is a critical time in my life, and I am hopeful that my good friends will make my professional life prosperous and satisfying.

With deep appreciation and warmest regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ

Air Mail

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151806

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

July 8, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur;

I heard that you have been a little "under the weather" lately and I am just dropping you a note to express my hope that you will soon recover and to send you my affectionate regards. If you do not feel up to answering this letter, I hope that Max will let me know how you are coming along.

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151807

July 11, 1953.
(Dictated July 10, 1953)

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

It was characteristically good of you to write me such a sympathetic letter as yours of 8th July.

Have had a very tough time. Was stricken on the early morning of 19th June, just suddenly out of the blue, with what is known as Meniere's disease. Had never heard of it before, and its first onset was the illusion of the bed I was rising from vanishing beneath me. Had a mortal battle with hiccoughs for ten days anyway, and after that the inability to attain balance (which is Meniere's disease) remained, and still remains. However, I am confident, as are all concerned, that the battle is on the way to being won.

Thank you again for your always kindly interest.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151808

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

Personal

July 21, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was so glad to hear from you and so sorry to learn that you have had a very tough time. I do hope that your battle for recovery has been won or will soon be. Meanwhile, you know that you have the prayers and heartfelt wishes of all your friends.

With affectionate regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151809

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

August 26, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Ltd.
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I hope that you are now restored to good health.

I expect to be in Toronto next Thursday, September 3rd, and Friday, September 4th, until I leave by plane for New York late that afternoon.

Of course, I hope to see you and will telephone you shortly after my arrival.

With kindest regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ
Air Mail

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151810

August 27, 1953.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I came down to the office today, the first time in nearly two and a half months, and the first letter I found was yours of 26th.

Am still on the long, slow road of recovery. How long and how slow it is! Meniere's Disease is a shattering, blighting pestilence.

Expect to be in Toronto right along now and on Thursday and Friday September 3rd and 4th when you will be down. Will either be at the office or the house, and if not downtown would like you to come up and have lunch with me at the house. 'Phone me, of course, when you arrive in Toronto.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151811

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

September 9, 1953

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Ltd.
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was very happy during our long talk together last week to observe your remarkable recovery. Of course, it will take several more months for you to regain your usual vitality, but I know you will be patient, or try to be.

I enjoyed so much my luncheon conference with Maxwell. You have every reason, as a father, to be proud of him.

With kindest regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ
Air Mail

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151812

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

Personal

January 19, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Arthur:

Thank you so much for the copy of your resounding letter of January 12, 1954 to Sir Archibald Nye, which, not only reveals your extraordinary power of thought and clarity of expression, but is also a definite contribution to history.

Will you kindly ask your secretary to send me six extra copies by return mail as I would like to distribute them among appropriate persons.

With warm congratulations and best wishes always,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ
Air Mail

Sent Jan. 22/54
[illegible]

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151813

July 5, 1954.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

Many thanks for sending me copy of your letter of 28th June to Mr. J. G. Johnston. Your tribute is appreciated more than I can tell you. One really cannot complain of much when he is in a position to enjoy the good wishes of so very large numbers of people; to look over the past without troublesome regrets, and to survey the present scene with at least some serenity.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151814

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

March 3, 1955

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Arthur:

I think the enclosed clipping from the February issue of the "Reader's Digest" will amuse you. At present, I am trying to get a suitable speaker to address the St. George's Society, of which I am President, at its annual banquet next month. I do wish that you felt able to make a major speech because there is no one else in my country or yours whom I would rather invite.

Despite several efforts on my part, I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lindsley although he left word sometime ago that he would surely make an appointment to see me. Many thanks again for the introduction to him.

I thought Churchill's speech earlier this week was first rate. It has been a privilege to live in the same age with him.

I hope that this letter finds you in good health and good spirits. It may be some time before I again visit Toronto, but I want you to know that you are often in my thoughts.

With warm regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MCZ
Enclosure

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lumbering Lingo

151815

THE LINGO used by sociologists and such annoys Richard D. Fay of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In a letter to the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, he showed how the Gettysburg Address would sound, in this gobbledygook:

Eight and seven-tenths decades ago the pioneer workers in this continental area implemented a new group based on an ideology of free boundaries and initial conditions of equality. We are now actively engaged in an over-all evaluation of conflicting factors in order to determine whether or not the life expectancy of this group or of any group operating under the stated conditions is significant. We are met in an area of maximum activity among the conflicting factors, to assign permanent positions to the units which have been annihilated in the process of attaining a steady state. This procedure represents standard practice at the administrative level. From a more comprehensive viewpoint we cannot assign — we cannot integrate — we cannot implement this area. The courageous units, in being and annihilated, who were active in this area have integrated it to the point where the application of simple arithmetical operations to include our efforts would produce only negligible effects. . . . It is preferable for this group to be integrated with the incompleted implementation . . . that we here resolve at a high ethical level that the deceased shall not have been annihilated without furthering the project — that this group shall implement a new source of unhampered activity — and that political supervision composed of the integrated units, for the integrated units, and by the integrated units shall not perish from the superficial area of this planet.

— *Time*

Reader's Digest, February, 1955.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151816

March 8, 1955.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I received two or three days ago your letter of 3rd and got some fun out of the "Lumbering Lingo" clipping.

Am also happy to know that you are now President of the St. George's Society. My old but deceased friend, Lord Queenborough, had his main interest in later years in that Society and did a lot for it.

It occurs to me that the very best speaker you could probably get for the St. George's Society--if he is not too fully occupied--would be Max. Freedman, who represents "The Manchester Guardian" at Washington. This man is most exceptional--indeed, he is one of the best speakers I have ever heard. As yet he is young. Have no idea whether he would be available or not. The fact is I had to miss him the last time he was here, much to my regret. Am almost ashamed to meet him when he comes again.

What I write you on principally is the reference to Mr. Lindsley. I called him up this afternoon. He was more than friendly and co-operative and regretted exceedingly not having been able to see you yet. He is going down, though, this month and promised me definitely he would call you then. I think the date he said was the 19th, and he seemed very much in earnest and interested.

Am in very good health, if only this what I call "dizziness" would disappear. Churchill is certainly demonstrating that some people can be useful at eighty. I have not had any personal experience that drives me to the same conclusion. However, am not without hope.

The very best to yourself,

Sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151817

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

April 21, 1955.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Dear Arthur:

I thought you might be interested in the Annual Report of the St. George's Society. My only contribution to the Report is the little "Introduction", but I enjoy my job as president.

I hope that all is well with you.

With kindest regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

LH:MMD
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151818

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

April 28, 1955.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Arthur:

I have given a letter of introduction to you to Mr. David Smith, the youngest son of Lord Hambleden, Mr. Smith is the head of the famous English company of W. H. Smith and Son, and is in Canada on a business trip. He is accompanied by his charming wife, Lady Helen Smith, the daughter of the late Lord Radnor.

Mr. Smith and his wife were introduced to me by the great Ruth Draper.

You will enjoy meeting him.

My kindest regards always,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151819

COPY

LAWRENCE HUNT

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
55 Liberty Street
New York 5, N. Y.

May 17, 1955.

Mr. Richard G. Meech,
Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited,
Fleet Street,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Dick Meech:

Our friend, Ray Lawson, has very kindly let me read your letter to him of May 13th and has sent me the extra copy of the dinner programme of the 122nd Annual Dinner of the St. George's Society of Toronto and the photograph which I shall treasure. My admiration and affection for Arthur Meighen are hard to put into words, and your thoughtfulness is warmly appreciated.

I've heard that your Dinner was a great success. It must have been with one of the greatest orators of our time, my friend Grattan O'Leary as a speaker for the occasion. I've read some of Professor Pratt's poetry and recall with pleasure meeting him in 1949 when we were both awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law by Bishop's University. We sometimes forget to count our blessings, but Canadians must be grateful to number among their fellow citizens such men as Meighen and O'Leary and Pratt.

Our 185th Anniversary Dinner here was also a success and the members and their guests enjoyed themselves.

Enclosed is our 1955 Annual Report which will give you some idea of our charitable work.

With many thanks and kindest regards,

Faithfully,

(Signed) Lawrence Hunt.

LH/en

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151820

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

June 10, 1955

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Onterio,
Canada

Dear Arthur:

I was delighted to receive from Professor W. R. Graham the reprint of his article in The Canadian Historical Review entitled " Arthur Meighen and The Conservative Party in Quebec: The Election of 1925", and the reprint of his article in Queen's Quarterly entitled "Meighen in Debate". Seldom have I been so fascinated and so deeply moved by the writings of a historian. I know that I'm indebted to you for receiving these articles which I shall read again many times in the years ahead - and may have occasion to use some day when I again have the urge and the time to write. My warmest thanks.

Of course, I never had the slightest doubt that your greatness as a statesman would in time be recognized and appreciated by the historians. The only question was when. As your devoted friend and admirer since February, 1940, my heart is warmed that the recognition and appreciation are beginning to be revealed so soon. Your staunch friends, even those who have not always agreed with you politically, have believed that you rank with your mighty predecessors as Prime Minister - MacDonald and Laurier - different as all three of you are in intellect and personality.

You were in politics and in power in a time of storm and stress, and today people are looking backward with pride-and yearning-to those very rare public men, like yourself, "without fear and without reproach".

I shall always regret never having heard you in debate, but I still hope to lure you to New York for a speech-only twenty minutes-perhaps next Spring.

With appreciation and affectionate regards,

Faithfully,

Lawrence.

Lawrence Hunt

LH:fl

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151821

June 14, 1955.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

I sometimes think that if I had had as truly loyal and able supporters as you in the critical times, I might have really ridden through to permanent success--that is, permanent as far as anything can be such in politics. All I can send you in return is a very warm message of gratitude.

Have not yet heard from Mr. David Smith, to whom you were good enough to give a letter of introduction, but will be pleased indeed to see him when he calls.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151822

COPY

LAWRENCE HUNT
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

June 14, 1955

Professor W. R. Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan,
Canada.

Dear Professor Graham:

Please accept my warm thanks for the reprints of your articles in The Canadian Historical Review and the Queens Quarterly about Arthur Meighen.

I have read them with unusual interest because of my deep friendship for Mr. Meighen, but, as one whose favorite reading is still in the field of history, I would, in any event, be captivated by your articles because you have the Macaulay touch in dealing with a historic personality and the literary style that brings the past to life.

Your judgment of Mr. Meighen is singularly fair. He doesn't suffer fools gladly and he has not been as wise in his own generation as many lesser but more "popular" public men who are now and will remain forgotten. His work as a statesman belongs to the turbulent past, his reputation to the uncertain future, and you have done a great service not only to him but, more important, to the historians and citizens of the future, in presenting with penetrating comprehension the evidence of the past.

Mr. Meighen is a very rare man and I feel sure that future generations of Canadians will appreciate his great quality as his many friends do today.

I can think of only two statesmen in my country who were in his class for sheer intellectual power and strength of character - Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes. They were not "popular," but I'm glad and proud that the U. S. produced them.

With renewed thanks and best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

LH:fl

Lawrence Hunt

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151823

June 20, 1955.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

It was exceedingly kind of you to write Professor Graham in the terms of your letter of June 14th. Please do not deduce from this that I am vain enough to accept as merited everything you have written him about yours truly. Far from it!

Meantime, the best to yourself.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dear Arthur – I thought you might like to see this.
Best regards –
Lawrence.

COPY

LAWRENCE HUNT
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

151824

September 7, 1955

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Care of Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ont.,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Hale:

Thank you so much for the copy of the August 25th issue of The Globe and Mail publishing your most interesting letter on the "Panhandle Delusion."

I assume you sent it, because there was no name or return address on the wrapper. But I am a little confused because, on the margin beside the third to the last paragraph referring to Lord Alverstone, there is written in ink the word "doubtful" which would seem to be a mild disagreement with what you had written on that one point. Perhaps my friend Arthur Meighen sent it.

In any event, I agree with your conclusions on the basis of the facts as I understand them. And I'm happy to have this opportunity to send you my warm regards and best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt

LH:fl

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151825

September 12,1955.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Lawrence:

It is always a pleasure to hear from you even if the message is characterized by courtesy only. This refers to yours of 7th.

I had not seen Mr. Hale's letter in The Globe and Mail. Will see if I can locate it now, and if so, will certainly read it.

The very best of good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151826

WILLIAMS CLUB 24 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

January 9, 1956.

Dear Arthur –

Am staying home for the day with a slight touch of "flu" but will be back at work tomorrow.

Did you like the book on Bismark I sent to you for Christmas? I have not read it but the better reviews were highly favorable.

My work is picking up after a long "dry spell" and I'm hopeful that the next two years will make up for the past two years. Am in better physical shape than I've been in ten years and really feel more vigorous than I did ten years ago.

I've accepted another term as President of the St. George's Society of New York which is, as you know, one of our oldest – and most active – charities.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151827

I don't know the new Canadian Consul-General here - Mr. Norman. He is following a very successful man - our friend Ray Lawson. Of course, Hugh Scully remains my favorite. If you do know Mr. Norman I shall appreciate your dropping him a line to get in touch with me as I would like to know him as I knew his predecessors.

It's still a question whether our beloved President will run for re-election. I hope he will not. The President of the U.S. is vastly different from a "constitutional monarch".

How is the latest biography of you progressing? Am eager to see it.

Have had no good excuse to visit Toronto since I last saw you but I do want to see you this year.

With affectionate regards,

Faithfully -

Lawrence Hunt.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151828

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

March 6, 1956.

Dear Arthur—

I hope you will approve the enclosed book review, including my mention of you, in the New Leader, an influential magazine among our intellectuals.

Affectionate regards.

Faithfully—

Lawrence.

P.S. My best wishes to May.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151829

The Anglo-American Partnership

Great Britain and the United States.
By H. C. Allen.
St. Martin's. 1,024 pp. $10.00.

Reviewed by Lawrence Hunt
President, St. George's Society; author, "A Letter to America"

THIS BOOK is timely and greatly needed by Americans, especially by our "eggheads," whose extraordinary lack of knowledge about Anglo-American relations is usually accompanied by amazingly dogmatic opinions about them.

Professor Allen, who was recently appointed to the Chair of American History at the University of London, has done a magnificent job. This is an immense labor of love by a scrupulous scholar who confesses and reveals his bias—"a warm affection for the American people." He is not only magnanimous to a degree seldom exhibited by American historians, but he knows how to write. His clear and vigorous style holds the reader's attention without ever descending to clever innuendo or glib half-truth. Yet, he is not falsely sentimental in telling this dramatic story of the growth of a partnership without precedent in history.

Of course, this great work will probably infuriate writers of the extreme Left and Right. These extremists, in both the United States and Great Britain, have been and still are the enemies of the Anglo-American partnership, which is supported in both countries by middle-of-the-road people of good will and good sense. Nor will this book appeal to the isolationist propagandists of the 1930s like John T. Flynn and Walter Millis, whose *Road to War* helped to blind the American people to the clear-cut causes of America's entry into the First World War and, at first, to the issues at stake in the Second. And the book will probably not be entirely pleasing to Professor Bemis of Yale University, whom the author frequently cites, but whose isolationist and pro-German leanings prior to Pearl Harbor were so damaging because of his great reputation. Fortunately, the author has largely relied on earlier American scholars of enduring stature and on contemporary historians and writers of the first rank, such as Morison and Commager, Allan Nevins and T. A. Bailey, Lionel Gelber and J. B. Brebner.

The early part of this well-documented, well-balanced book is devoted to a comprehensive description of the relative status of the two countries, the economic, social, political, cultural and emotional bonds which, despite many mishaps and even more misgivings, have united Britain and America. Diplomatic relations are also sketched with rare impartiality and sensitive insight. The greater part of the book, based on American history, is a broad survey and thorough analysis of the relations between our two countries from the Revolution to our own day.

This reviewer believes that this history should have stopped with Pearl Harbor and Britain's immediate declaration of war on Japan. The events and personalities of the years since December 7, 1941 are too immediate, too controversial for definitive treatment even by a historian of Professor Allen's obvious impartiality. True, the greatest statesman of our age, Sir Winston Churchill, has written what will almost surely remain the greatest narrative of the Second World War, and much lesser figures (and their ghost writers) have contributed beams of lights and clouds of darkness. But even Churchill was obviously limited in his account by his statesman's sense of responsibility. The Anglo-American partnership was complete with the entry of the United States into World War II. How that partnership has since succeeded, with a surprising minimum of friction, could well be the subject of a less definitive but highly entertaining and useful book.

The author's intensive analysis of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 confirms the statement of Morison and Commager in their masterly *Growth of the American Republic*: "This Peace of Paris certainly gives the lie to the epigram that 'America never lost a war or won a peace conference.'" It is equally clear that our representatives were amazingly successful in the conferences which terminated the War of 1812 in the Treaty of Ghent. That is not a war of which honest-minded Americans today can be proud. The best we could do was not enough for the most dangerous tyrant of the nineteenth century. Napoleon lost; we did not win, but our diplomats saved the day. Incidentally, it would have been helpful for American readers if the author had mentioned the fact that although the British "burned Washington" in 1814, our soldiers had burned Toronto the year before.

During our Civil War, British opinion, like our own, was divided. Professor Allen explains why. The principal reason was that the moral issue of slavery was not clear. Many self-righteous Americans forget or, to this day, deliberately ignore the words of Lincoln, the "gradualist," in his First Inaugural address in 1861:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern states that by the accession of a Republican administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151830

has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary . . . is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.' Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them."

After the full significance of the Emancipation Proclamation was realized, British public opinion swung strongly to the Union. Indeed, the English liberal and labor classes supported the North so staunchly that hundreds of thousands of them actually endured hunger rather than support the Confederacy, on which their jobs in the cotton mills so largely depended. The author tells us that "groups like the Manchester Working Men could send resolutions of support to Lincoln, such as that which obtained from him the reply, 'I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or country.'"

The Trent Affair, the Alabama Claims, the inspired wisdom of Lincoln, the growing statesmanship of Seward, the superb diplomatic skill of our minister, Charles Francis Adams, are here described in careful detail. At all times, the author leans over backward, possibly too much, to be fair to the American point of view. Similarly, his restraint, intellectual honesty, and passionate desire to be fair to America are apparent in his account of the Venezuelan crisis of 1895. Britain's cool common sense saved that situation, but Mr. Allen does not rub it in.

The period in Anglo-American relations from 1898 to 1907—including the Spanish, Boer and Philippine wars, the Open Door policy, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the Alaskan boundary dispute, the Venezuelan claims, the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the Hague peace conferences, the growing threat of German military aggression, the emergence of America as an active world power—has been definitely treated in Gelber's classic study, *The Rise of Anglo-American Friendship*. Professor Allen generously acknowledges his principal authority for that period and effectively places it in the larger context of his history. We Americans can read about that period of our foreign affairs with well-founded pride. John Hay and Elihu Root were the two ablest Secretaries of State we have produced. The author appreciates their worth.

Unlike our Civil War, the First World War is nearly finished in our books. The strength and weakness of Woodrow Wilson and of his friends and opponents, the tragically successful attacks on the League of Nations, the malignant propaganda of anti-British isolationists, the fanatical efforts of our "revisionist" historians to whitewash and minimize German militarism as the primary cause of the war, the whining of our pseudo-intellectuals which accompanied and helped Hitler's Big Lie about the "Crime of Versailles"—all seem like a sad dream long, long ago. Professor Allen's account of that magnificent and melancholy era, from the standpoint of Anglo-American relations, has not been equaled. Not until the days of Churchill's ascendancy was British statesmanship so masterly in the day-to-day relationships with America and so steady in its vision of what the Anglo-American partnership meant to both Britain and the world. Most of our historians have failed, through ignorance or design, to reveal to Americans Britain's restraint and wisdom in her life-and-death struggle from 1914 to 1918. The author makes the record clear without the special pleading and blind self-righteousness which have made much American writing on that period unreliable.

The development of the Anglo-American partnership was helped by the Washington Arms Conference of 1921, resulting in the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which, though never a menace, had been a serious embarrassment in British-American affairs. Chief personal credit for this statesmanlike result was due to one of the ablest Prime Ministers in Canadian history, Arthur Meighen, who at the Imperial Conference of 1920 had singlehandedly won over the other Commonwealth prime ministers to his policy of terminating the alliance. 1921

Then came the frustrating period from 1921 to 1939, marked on both sides by an extraordinary lack of vision and magnanimity and plain common sense. Only Churchill clearly saw and boldly spoke out against the frightful menace of Nazi Germany. Roosevelt glimpsed it. Most of the British and American politicians pretended it wasn't there. Then came Armageddon. Churchill won what was essential to the salvation of Britain, the greatest victory of his public career: the consummation of the Anglo-American partnership.

Partnerships have their stresses and strains, their trials and tribulations. The Anglo-American partnership is no exception, as Professor Allen points out. Of course, the United States is now the "senior partner" and has inherited many of the insults formerly heaped on Britain. One of them, "American imperialism," has replaced "British imperialism"—to our chagrin or rueful amusement. Gone are the carefree days for those Americans who never made an honest, careful study of the unprecedented development of a worldwide empire into a worldwide commonwealth of free nations, but who joined with venom in the hue and cry of other "neutralists." All that nonsense lies in the past. The future lies ahead of Britain and America, dangerous but inspiring. Their partnership will succeed because it must.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151831

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

April 26, 1956.

Dear Arthur—

The enclosed clipping may interest you. It was quite an occasion.

I trust your health is good again.

What's the row about American investments in Canada? I haven't studied the problem, and would like your opinion about it.

Am keeping well and active. I still steer clear of politics but am busy with bar association matters.

Please remember me to Max and his charming wife.

Affectionately—
Lawrence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151832

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1956

Herald Tribune photo by Don Rice

AT ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY—Left to right, Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr.; Lawrence Hunt, society president; Alderman Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Lord Mayor of London, and Arnold D. P. Heeney, Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

Brownell Calls Eisenhower Peace Plan Inspiring

Tells St. George's Society Proposal Is 'Gateway to Disarmament'

Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr. said last night that President Eisenhower's "bombshell" proposal to secure world peace by international exchange of military blueprints and the establishment of reciprocal aerial inspection has "inspired people everywhere" with its practicality and its worthiness of support.

Mr. Brownell was the principal speaker at the 186th anniversary dinner of the St. George's Society of New York at the Hotel Plaza. About 400 persons attended the dinner of the society, the oldest Anglo-American organization in the United States. Lawrence Hunt, society president, precided. The Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, was a guest of honor.

Gateway to Arms Cut

The Attorney General explained that the plan introduced at the Geneva "Summit" conference last year, is "not a substitute for disarmament. It is a 'gateway to disarmament.'"

He said the plan would avoid "the danger of a surprise attack" by having Soviet Russia and the United States furnish each other with "information of military establishments" and by providing each other "with facilities for unrestricted aerial reconnaissance." He said the exchange of military data would be verified by ground inspections.

Of the aerial inspection, he said: "In two hours, a strip about 500 miles wide and more than 2,500 miles long can be photographed by two jet photoplanes." It is estimated that within six months we could have a picture, mile by mile, of every field and factory in the Soviet Union."

Sees Trickery Avoided

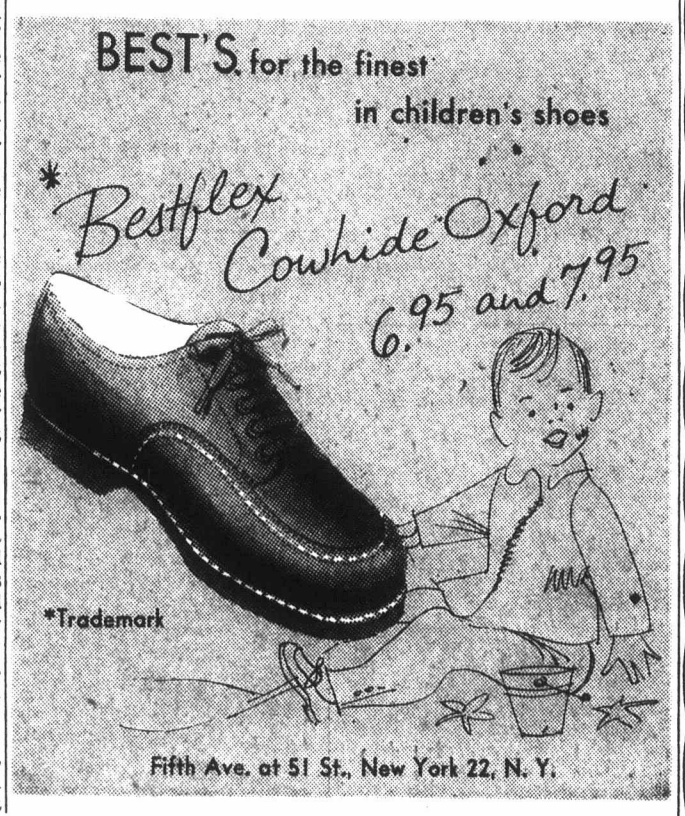
Mr. Brownell said these data "could be kept current on a weekly basis through continued flights" and when the plan is operating "no nation will feel the danger of trickery or any crippling surprise attack."

Mr. Brownell said the Soviet Union has not opposed the plan "in principle" and has not completely rejected aerial inspection. He said the Soviets want to rely only on ground inspection of strategic ports and areas, but declared the United States felt this plan "would fall far short of furnishing adequate security against surprise attack" or to give a solid basis for arms reductions.

Divinity Chair Set Up at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Apr. 23. Nathan M. Pusey, president, today announced establishment of the Florence Corliss Lamont Professorship of Divinity in Harvard University.

The professorship honors the late Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151833

May 1, 1956

Dear Lawrence:

I appreciate, very much, your letter of April 28th, and am especially gratified to welcome the happier tone that you are again able to present to your friends. My heart has ached for you for many months.

Was so glad to see a late picture of you from the Herald Tribune. That Lord Mayor of London is a dour looking specimen isn't he?

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen-d

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N.Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151834

Dear Arthur – As an old friend, you may be pleased to know of this award of an O.B.E.
Warmest regards –
Lawrence.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

May 29, 1956.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you an Honorary Officer of the Civil Division of The Most Excellent Order of The British Empire in recognition of your services as Honorary Legal Adviser to the United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations and to the British Consulate-General in New York.

I send you my warm congratulations on this award, and I hope to have the pleasure of presenting you with your Insignia personally at a ceremony to be held at the Embassy on Friday, June 8 at 4 P.M. If you are able to attend this ceremony the details will be notified to you separately.

Yours sincerely,

ROGER MAKINS

Roger Makins

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5,
New York.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151835

350 Bay Street, Toronto
June 5, 1956

Dear Lawrence:

I was very, very happy to learn of your appointment as an Honorary Officer of the Order of The British Empire. You have earned this, not only by the service acknowledged in your elevation to the honor, but in many other ways in which you have strengthened a good feeling between the British and U.S. peoples.

You will certainly know now that you are held highly among all who think and wish well of both Nations.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N.Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151836

Ans. Personally, Nov 9/56

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

Personal

November 2, 1956.

Dear Arthur—

Just a brief note to send my best wishes and affectionate regards, and to tell you how astonished and outraged I am by the slick sanctimoniousness and dishonesty of Mr. Dulles in this Middle East mess. He has been guilty of double dealing without precedent in American history. I "like Ike"—an amiable, well meaning man—but he simply "doesn't know the score". So I shall vote for Stevenson who will, I believe, restore both integrity and competence to our foreign policy. As a Republican, that is not an easy decision for me, but, having followed our foreign policy closely, it is the only decision in good conscience I could make.

I'm deeply distressed by Canada's straddling and hope that the Conservative Party will promptly and forcefully point out that

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151837

Britain is taking a magnificent gamble for her own vital interests and for the peace of the world. Unless Canada has become a timid American satellite, she will speak out clearly and bravely on behalf of the Mother Country of the English-speaking peoples. Can you help now? You are needed.

My warm regards.

Faithfully –

Lawrence.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Toronto, Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dear Arthur – This is the best summary I've read about the Middle East situation, and believe it deserves your careful consideration. Warm regards –
Lawrence.

ART 1/57

151838

Answer
Mr Pearson

Information Office,
British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

January 7, 1957

SPEECH DELIVERED BY MR. PETER SMITHERS, M.P.,
TO THE ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION IN PITTSBURGH
AT 8.30 P.M. JANUARY 8, 1957

At the outset of what I have to say, may I bring you greetings from the Winchester branch of the English Speaking Union, of which my wife and I are members. There never was a time when the work of the Union was more necessary. At a moment when relations between our countries present great difficulty, members of the E.S.U. are by definition pledged to the task of improving matters.

When things have gone wrong, I believe the best service which can be done amongst friends is to speak quite openly and plainly what is in one's mind. That is my purpose today. And I hope that what I say may help you to understand why so many people in Britain are deeply disturbed at the actions of the United States in recent months. Why, for example, we have had resignations from the Winchester branch of the E.S.U., and resignations of responsible and rather important people. For it is not amongst the traditional critics of the U.S. that the trouble lies. Mr. Bevan and his friends applaud you now! It is those most closely connected with and sympathetic to your country who have been most angered.

Now here I am in the difficulty of the Parson in church. He mounts the pulpit to deplore the sins of mankind before an audience of the good and faithful, while the wicked gambol thoughtlessly outside. Everything that I say, therefore, takes for granted the good will of all of you in this room.

I heartily wish I could put before you a cheerful picture of world affairs or of the relations between our two countries. But I ought to say from the start that little which I have to tell this afternoon is likely to be of comfort to any of you who hear me. It is with no pleasure, but with a feeling of duty and mission, that I propose to describe the disarray in which the English speaking world finds itself at a critical moment in history.

The failure of our governments to agree upon a common policy and concerted action in the most vital strategic area of the world, has been solely responsible for the series of events which we have seen in the Middle East. There was no problem which concerted Anglo-American action could not have brought nearer to solution. Yet at the end of these calamitous months we see the economy of free Europe seriously weakened. Britain, after all the American loans, and after the patient years of self-denial at the end of which she had, thank God, got upon her own feet once more, is brought to another financial crisis. British and French influence, which so long defended the Middle East, is almost entirely destroyed. The power vacuum left

/open

Distributed By
BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
903 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
An Agency of the British Government

This material is filed with the Department of Justice, where the required registration statement of BIS under 56 Stat. 248-258 as an agency of the British Government is available for inspection. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151839

open for the Soviets to fill, cannot be effectively removed for some time, although the recent declaration of policy by the President will go some way in that direction. There may well be, I dare say there is, distrust in the United States, of British policy. But the most superficial observer in Britain could not fail to find a widespread distrust of the policies and even of the motives of the United States, and also, alas, a depth of real animosity towards your country. I beg you to reflect that the British people are the least demonstrative of nations, the slowest of all peoples to anger. In my lifetime I have never seen them moved as they are now, to a deep indignation born of an outraged sense of justice and fair play. We have even seen repeated examples of personal rudeness to Americans, something utterly unknown and unforgivable towards foreigners of any nationality in our country. At the end of all your generosity to us, and of all our efforts and sacrifices for a better world, these things are a poor result. They also represent the greatest triumph ever scored by the Soviet Union in her long catalogue of political and military aggression.

I only speak here today in these terms because, in spite of the President's declaration against Communism, which is most welcome as far as it goes, the Middle East problems which we both set out to solve still remain unsolved, indeed greatly aggravated and menacing. Mr. Eisenhower himself emphasized that the new policy does not attempt to deal with the problem of Suez or of the Israel-Egypt war. The crisis is not over; it has yet to come. Before it does, a last and urgent attempt must be made to establish a community of aim and method. But I must tell you that at present I can see little sign that that will take place.

I am sure you will understand that by speaking today with complete frankness I am seeking to grasp at the roots of the trouble between us. Let me put it in personal terms. Since I went as a young naval officer to our Embassy in Washington sixteen years ago, and was moved and astonished at the vigour and virility, the grandeur and the romance of the American human experiment, and still more since thirteen years ago I married a girl from the Middle West and learned a lot of things only indirectly relevant to what I am saying, I have tried to do my part in British politics to see that our two countries served humanity and one another in a common effort. I have fought and won three parliamentary elections with the Anglo-American alliance a basic assumption on my platform. I want to be able to fight a fourth upon the same basis; but if I appealed to my electors today to have confidence in the United States, they would point to Suez and would laugh at me. For whether or not they agree with the past policy of the British Government, an overwhelming majority of the British people would tell you that they have been let down by the U.S. both before and after the Israeli invasion of Egypt. And they would add that their vital interests were betrayed into the hands of a tinpot military dictator, armed by the Soviet Union, who has openly defied the United Nations for years, whose openly declared intention is to exterminate the State of Israel which you and we and the United Nations set up, and who boasts of his intention to strangle Europe by cutting off her oil supplies and her commerce at his pleasure. While he does all this, they would say, he successfully claims the protection not only of the Soviet Union but of the United States and the United Nations.

I now turn to the facts of the situation. Two thirds of the world's proven oil reserves lie in the Middle East. Forgive me for repeating that; two-thirds of the world's oil reserves as at present proven. That oil spells wealth or poverty, fruitful activity or paralysis, for the free world. It makes the Texas oilfield look like a puddle. It lies temptingly near to the Soviet Union. We

/just

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151840

just cannot play political ducks and drakes with such a thing. As for Britain, three quarters of her total oil import, I repeat, three quarters of her total import of oil, comes from the Middle East. In the few short weeks in which the United Nations has dallied and deferred to Nasser about clearing the Canal, a job we could have had finished by now had we been permitted, we have been compelled to face a ten per cent cut in industrial production, and a basic gasoline ration which in my case, for example, works out at five and a half gallons per month. Without free access to Middle East oil we face mass unemployment and low living standards, and we would become a bankrupt country and a useless ally.

Second, the Suez Canal. The Panama Canal handles 51 million tons of shipping annually. It is an important Canal. The Suez Canal handles 115 million tons annually. I leave you to find the adjective to describe that great commerce. United States shipping through Panama reaches about 10 million tons annually, which even against the vast economy of the U.S. is a considerable amount. Britain has about one third of the population of the U.S. and a far more fragile economy; but as against ten million tons of U.S. shipping passing through Panama we have, or had, 32 million tons passing through Suez. That is to say over three times as much for a nation one third the size. I hope it is not too crude a conclusion to say that Suez is at least nine times as important to us as Panama is to the U.S. You could live comfortably without Panama. But we cannot live at all without Suez. Our production costs would rise prohibitively and our capital outlay for a long and unnecessary sea haul would be beyond our capabilities to meet.

But forgetting for the moment the immediate British interest in Suez, practically every shipping nation has a stake there, particularly the free nations. The President pointed out that less than one per-cent of the traffic through Suez is Soviet shipping. And I think it is important to recall that throughout the years of British and French administration of the Canal, it has always been freely open to the shipping of the world, even in time of war. Only Egypt has tried to close the Canal to further her political ambitions. We wished to put the Canal under international control, with U.N. supervision, the profits to go to Egypt; not an unreasonable policy. But a policy which gratuitously turns over this great asset of the free world from responsible hands into those of a local Soviet-armed dictator, and that is what the United Nations with U.S. support has insisted upon doing, is for my purposes a policy without a name. I beg you to consider it.

Thirdly, the Middle East is not only the watercourse between Europe and Asia, valuable to Asia, vital to Europe. It is also the land bridge from the Soviet Union to the vast and rapidly developing continent of Africa. Because, and only because, British power has been established in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has been unable to occupy that bridge, and has been unable to erect a barrier by land, sea and air between free Europe and Asia. But it is now apparent that the Soviet Union is establishing a base in Egypt, on the African side of the bridge. I shall speak of that presently. Meanwhile the United Nations, supported by the Soviet Union and the United States, has insisted on demolishing the British power which has so long held this, the world's most vital strategic area. I find it hard to believe that an atomically armed U.S. fleet can be effective against the subtle tactics of Soviet penetration and puppetry. I beg you to consider the consequences if by Soviet contrivance free Europe is cut off from free Asia, if the Soviet Union without overt war is able to gain land access to Africa, and if she could isolate two-thirds of the world's oil supplies. I conclude this part of my analysis by

/asking

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151841

asking whether you are surprised that the British people who don't trust dictators, have been moved from their customary equanimity by what they have seen being done before their eyes.

Let me now describe some of our attempts to reach a settlement with Egypt. In 1951 the U.S. and Britain offered her membership of a Middle East joint command for the defence of the area, the British Suez base to be surrendered to that body. She refused, tore up the 1936 treaty with Britain, and repudiated her agreements as to the future independence of the Sudan. We patiently negotiated a new agreement which has given the Sudan independence. In 1954 under United States pressure and in the face of bitter opposition at home, we agreed with Egypt to evacuate our Suez base after all. In 1955 we succeeded in negotiating the Baghdad Pact: Britain, Turkey, Iraq, Persia and Pakistan; with the object of erecting a barrier against Soviet entry into the Middle East from the north. We invited Egypt to join. She refused and did everything possible to prevent others joining it. Then she began to negotiate with iron curtain countries for arms. Still patient, we agreed with the United States to join in an offer of massive financial assistance, which we could then just afford, to further welfare and development in Egypt. Egypt tore up her financial agreement with the Canal Company; the Company negotiated one more favourable to Egypt which she accepted in June of this year. In July the U.S. suddenly and without warning announced cancellation of its offer of financial aid to Egypt, and we supported her. The Egyptian Government made this the pretext to seize the Canal installations by an act of physical force. Britain then called a conference of 22 nations using the Canal including the Soviet Union, to try to negotiate a settlement. Egypt refused to attend. Eighteen nations representing the bulk of the traffic through the Canal agreed to proposals which gave Egypt the profit of the Canal but guaranteed the right of free passage and linked the Canal with the United Nations. Egypt rejected this. We would then have liked to go to the United Nations with our case; but we understood that this would embarrass the United States on account of the Panama Canal. We had supported the United States when she wished to keep the Guatemala war out of the United Nations, and thus to get rid of a troublesome communist government near Panama. So once more we deferred to her anxiety and agreed not to go to U.N. Instead we accepted the U.S. counter-proposals of a Canal Users' Association. This was actually to conduct traffic through the Canal and was to take and control the Canal receipts until a settlement could be reached. The United States then declined to enforce the financial controls or to consent to the plan being backed by the force which would be necessary to render it effective. At this point, I must be quite plain, British people, rightly or wrongly, felt they had been betrayed. From then on British confidence in the intention of the U.S. not to deliver our national livelihood into the hands of a puny military dictator, who by the accident of geography controlled a vital point in the world, withered and finally died. Though we have been heartened since the President's stand against Russia in the Middle East, nothing that has happened has restored confidence so far as the U.S. attitude towards British interests at Suez are concerned. We realized last summer that we must act on our own to save ourselves and to protect the position of the free world in that most vital area. Up to that point there had been incessant consultation with the United States. Sir Winston Churchill on his visit to Washington had made it a main objective to secure agreement on the Middle East; Sir Anthony at the express request of the Conservative Party in Parliament had done the same. Evidently we had failed. We then went to the United Nations with the 18 nation plan and got agreement to it by 9 votes to 2, but were vetoed by the Soviet. We negotiated again with Egypt but in vain. Then the Israeli crisis broke upon us.

/Let us

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151842

Let us now look at the position of Israel. The United States and Britain with the United Nations are jointly responsible for the fact that she exists. By a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of 29th November 1947, she became an independent state as from 14th May 1948. On that day, I repeat, on that day, Israel was invaded by five separate armies of the Arab League under Egyptian leadership. From that time Egypt has made war upon Israel, has closed the Suez Canal to her shipping and blockaded her ports, in flat defiance of a United Nations resolution. There has not been one day or night in which the small Israeli state has been free of the fear of armed raids against her civilian population. It is in fact the openly declared policy of Egypt to expunge Israel from the map in defiance of the United Nations, the United States and Britain. Operational instructions issued to the third Egyptian Division before the recent war had broken out, and captured on Mount Sinai, put the Egyptian purpose in words more eloquent than mine:-

> "Every commander should be prepared, and prepare his troops, for the unavoidable war with Israel, in order to achieve our supreme objective, namely, annihilation of Israel, and its complete destruction in as little time as possible, and by fighting against her as brutally and cruelly as possible."

On October 25th this year Egypt announced that a joint command of Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Jordan and the Yemen, the nations surrounding Israel, had been formed. We now know that a vast Soviet armament, far larger than anything which the Egyptians could use, was pouring into Egypt and Syria, and that over 1,000 iron curtain technicians were training the Egyptians to use it. In terms of money, the Soviet world had supplied half a billion dollars worth of material to Egypt and Syria. The Ilyushin bombers which we destroyed were not yet able to operate; the Egyptians were still being trained to use them. The Soviets had sent large quantities of ammunition. Of 7,000 tons which were captured later, much was for a type of gun which had not yet arrived in Egypt; a Soviet gun. The Egyptian army numbered about 80,000 men; but the Soviets had sent a million army blankets. The Israelis captured unused electronic equipment so complicated that although they are good soldiers they had to ask us what it was for. Presumably the men were expected who would use it in due course and they would be amongst those expected to need blankets. Egypt is a military dictatorship. The Soviet technicians and advisers have penetrated every branch of the Egyptian military machine. They therefore now control Egypt. The Israelis knew all this. It was clear to them that only swift action could have forestalled a Middle-East offensive against them being prepared by the Soviet Union on the Korean model.

Over the years the United Nations had failed utterly to give Israel the protection she demanded. Faced with the spectacle of this power building up for her annihilation with the utmost cruelty, could any reasonable person expect the people of Israel to sit awaiting their fate, the utter destruction of family, home and nation? As Mrs. Meyer, the Israeli Foreign Minister, put it to the General Assembly of the United Nations:-

> "I wonder, Mr. President, if there are any other countries represented in this Assembly who live under similar conditions. And I wonder whether there is a people in the world prepared to commit itself to a policy that, if placed in Israel's situation, it would take no action in self-defence."

Israel decided to fight for her life before it was too late. I would have done the same. The Egyptian bases in Sinai were being prepared for her destruction. She attacked them on October 29th.

/I will

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151843

I will now quote the Oxford dictionary, which defines aggression as 'unprovoked attack', and then quote the words which I heard Sir Anthony Eden address to the House of Commons on October 31st:-

> "Yesterday morning the United States representative tabled at UNO a resolution which was in effect a condemnation of Israel as the aggressor in the events of the last few days. We felt that we could not associate ourselves with this and we said so through diplomatic channels both in London and in New York. Her Majesty's Government did not feel and do not feel that it is possible to pronounce in this way against one of the parties in the dispute for the action which they have taken, regardless of the cumulative effects that went before.... The Egyptian Government have made clear over and over again, with increased emphasis since the seizure of the Canal, their intention to destroy Israel.... In these circumstances is there any member of this House who can consider Egypt as an innocent country whom it is right to exonerate at the Security Council by condemning Israel as an aggressor."?

I strongly agreed with those words and voted in their support. And I can see no reason to alter my opinion, that they represent justice.

Britain had no warning of what was to take place. Our troops were a week's sailing away in Malta. We had warned Israel against precipitate action. We were therefore suddenly faced with the outbreak of war in the most vital strategic area in the world, in the presence of the vast oil reserves, of the Canal, and before the gateway to Africa and Asia. If the war continued it would certainly block the Canal. It was certain that the other Arab states would join in. Nobody could tell where matters would stop. The United Nations, after over 200 debates had utterly failed to solve the problem of the area; to expect swift success now was futile. The United States clearly had no intention of intervening. It was obvious that swift action was necessary.

We now know from the Egyptian Chief of Staff himself, that on October 29th he had issued instructions, as he was entitled to do as Commander in Chief of the Joint Arab forces, for the other Arab states to move against Israel. We guessed, correctly as it turned out, that we were faced with a general war in the Middle East, in which the Soviet Union would certainly take a hand to prolong the hostilities. At best we were faced with a Korea, but in a much more vital area and this time with the Soviet Union present in the Security Council; at worst we might find ourselves confronted with the third and last world war. The only hope was to stop the fighting immediately before it spread, without an hour's delay. The risks and disadvantages of intervention were obvious and its consequences have been no surprise to us; but the risks of doing nothing were far greater, for only Britain and France were in a position to act. Therefore on October 30th we issued an ultimatum to Israel and Egypt. The Egyptian Government thereupon cancelled their instructions to involve the other Arab states. This we also know by the statement of their Chief of Staff. We did in fact by our ultimatum prevent the war from spreading. We then landed and put a stop to the hostilities which had already begun. Let me now quote the words which I heard Sir Anthony speak in the House of Commons on November 1st:-

> "The first and urgent task is to separate these combatants, and to stabilize the position. That is our purpose. If the United Nations were then willing to take over the physical task of maintaining peace in that area, no one would be better pleased than we; but police action there must be to separate the belligerents and to prevent a resumption of hostilities."

/I must

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151844

I must point out that it was Britain and France, and not the United Nations, who separated the combatants and stopped the war. From that time to this nobody, either in the United States, the United Nations, Britain, or anywhere else, has explained how else or by whom the war could have been stopped. Had we not acted as we did, war would be raging now. Nobody can say who would have become involved; but I fail to see how the United States could have been kept out.

May I say on behalf of my country that it is time that our service to humanity and peace, by stopping the war in time, was recognized by some of those who stood by inactive or joined the Soviet Union in condemning us.

Our intention therefore was to occupy the area between the belligerents, reopen the Canal to international traffic, and then turn to the wider community of nations, all of whom are concerned in this matter and all of whom should share in the settlement. Why did we not proceed with this plan, but instead withdraw with only the first part of our task performed? Some Americans now blame us for this. The answer is simple. The Soviet Union threatened us and the United States made it clear that she would not make oil supplies available to us until we withdrew. She joined the Soviet Union in condemning us. We could We could have faced the hostility of the Soviet Union alone. Against the combined hostility of the Soviet Union and the United States we had no chance. The United States joined with the Soviet Union to prevent us from putting our plans into effect, and in inflicting upon us with complete success, the greatest humiliation we have ever suffered.

I hope I may be allowed to say two things about that. The first is, that as seen from my seat in the House of Commons it seemed a supremely dangerous step, whose consequences are only now beginning to unfold. Future British elections will reveal the extent of the damage it caused to Anglo-U.S. relations. But it is safe to say that the action of the U.S. in joining with the Soviet Union to condemn us, repeatedly, for doing what a majority though not all of us thought to be our plain duty, will continue to have consequences in the lifetime of everybody who hears my words today. We would be wise to face and take account of that fact.

The second is, that we have been told we were wrong to act as we did, to stop the war, or to defend vital international interests, or to open the way to a fair solution of the problems of the area. We bowed to superior force, against our own judgment. The responsibility for finding a solution to these problems which will be just to Britain as well as to Egypt, is now fairly upon those who compelled us to do so. We await their greater success. Meanwhile the Canal clearance is only just begun, although we could have more than half completed the job by now had we been permitted. The industrial economy of our country is running down and we are driven back upon dollar loans, a situation repugnant to us. There is no sign whatsoever of a permanent settlement of the problem of the Canal or of the safety of Israel. The oil pipelines are broken. Soviet infiltration continues and declarations cannot stop it. The Egyptian dictator, repairing his Soviet armament, grows daily more impertinent. I understand from the newspapers, that if the British people agree to change their government he may agree to negotiate about the Canal. Now to Britain the United Nations, with U.S. backing, has in effect said "If we cannot stop a war, nobody else shall do so". It now says "If we cannot agree to stop this dictator we will protect him while he carries on". If the United Nations goes on to say "If we cannot agree to a just solution of the problems of the Middle East, the present intolerable situation must be allowed to continue in the future as it has in the past", then I say it means the end of the

/United

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151845

United Nations, the break-up of the Atlantic Alliance, and chaos in the free world. I feel sure that you will realise this, and that the English Speaking Union will wish to see justice done to all and not merely to some of the parties concerned.

May I end with a plea about moral attitudes? Britain has been told that she has acted immorally and that the United States has upheld morality against us. I do not question the right of the United States to judge moral values. But you may perhaps allow me to say that most of us in Britain do not feel that we are devoid of morality; we even dare to think that we may have been right. Of course, many of us, notably our left wing, agree with the United States view. They are the same people who attacked Sir Anthony Eden when he supported the United States in her desire not to have the Guatemala war go to the United Nations. They are quite consistent. But for my part, as we were the only people who could stop a bloody war and prevent it spreading, I think we were morally right and not morally wrong to do so.

We in Britain read that the policy of the United States has brought her great popularity in the Orient. Commentators and politicians in America seem to rejoice in this. We are told that it is morally right and courageous to condemn your friends if you believe they are morally wrong. I hope that as an Englishman I am entitled to say that all of us do not see the matter quite like that. It seems easy, not courageous, to become popular at the expense of your friends. It would be courageous to see justice done to your friends, even if it were unpopular elsewhere. Of course it is popular in some quarters to humiliate Britain and France, and to break their power in a vital area. It is popular amongst the powers who refused to condemn the Soviet action in Hungary. I have no doubt it is highly popular in the Kremlin. On Christmas day I read that a distinguished American politician returning from the Far East has reported that the American attitude to Britain and France has produced "a fund of good will even inside Red China". I do not doubt it at all. I would expect it. But I ask these three questions: Are you content to become popular in this way? What do you think such popularity would be worth when put to the test? And do you think it indicates that the United States and not Britain have been right in this matter? I think I am entitled to pose though not to answer those questions.

For the future therefore I beg that we may cease to judge what is morally right and wrong by counting heads in the United Nations. It can only harm the U.N. which we all wish to see succeed. The United Nations is not a Court of Justice, it is not a tribunal of morality, it is not an impartial body. It is a political body whose members act from motives of self interest or prejudice from which none of us, neither you nor we, are free. By taking the lowest common multiple of such a body, you may arrive at a useful or a dangerous political decision, but you establish absolutely nothing about justice or morality. Those values are absolute, and each nation has the right, and a great nation the duty, to make up its own mind what they are. It cannot abdicate that duty to a purely political body, and what is intrinsically wrong or unjust does not become intrinsically just and right, merely because the Soviet bloc, the Afro-Asian bloc, or any other bloc, swings the U.N. vote in its favour. Please don't think me too heartless a specimen of my race if I say that in my view the sooner we stop arguing about so-called moral attitudes and begin to tackle the practical and immediate problems of mankind, the more good we shall do for our race as a whole.

/In my

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151846

In my country the present anger will die away. But that will not re-create confidence, which resides in the head and not in the heart. The Anglo-American alliance can only rest on confidence. Without that Alliance the Atlantic Alliance is meaningless. Without the Atlantic Alliance Europe and Africa hang in the Balance of power. A logical argument can be put forward for a policy of isolationism by the United States. I doubt its wisdom. But the plain choice for the United States is between a policy of isolationism on the one hand, or a foreign policy which will create confidence amongst her allies on the other. We see that the United States is prepared to resist the Soviet Union. But we have yet to see whether she will insist upon justice for Britain in Suez even if it is unpopular in Asia and Africa. We like you are a democracy, and our people will pass judgment on events by their votes. If they feel that the United States has dealt only fairly and justly by them, they will certainly vote for candidates who support the Anglo-American Alliance. That is what I hope to see happen, and that is why I have spoken to you frankly from my heart and head today.

****

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151847

360 Bay Street, Toronto
February 6, 1957

My dear Lawrence:

I have been ill so much lately that I am not sure what letters I have answered and what I have not. I know I tried to answer yours at home but am inclined to think that I had to give it up. That is the reason this second attempt is considered necessary.

As you say, the speech of Mr. Smithers, M.P., to the English Speaking Union is an excellent summary of the Middle East situation. His state of mind was very little, if any, removed from my own. The fact is that contemplation of the present world situation, having regard especially but not entirely to the Middle East, is a harrowing experience. I am, of course, an old man, but my difficulty in seeing light through the darkness is just as forbidding as that of Mr. Smithers. It is hard for me to get the cause where the optimism that many even yet seem to entertain.

There is one truth that all must or should accept and that is we ought to get into our heads Churchill's appreciation of the indispensable and vital necessity of the United Stated and Great Britain standing together. France's fidelity is, of course, vitally important too, but most of us, rightly or wrongly, assume that to be taken for granted.

I do wish I were younger and stronger so that Icould look forward to witnessing whatever happens.

Thank you very much for sending me such a valuable speech as that of Mr. Smithers.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
516 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N.Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151848

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

October 22, 1957.

Dear Arthur—

Last night at the great dinner for the Queen given by the Pilgrims and the English-Speaking Union, Ray Lawson and I had a pleasant chat, and of course we talked about you — my oldest and best friend in Canada. Ray looked remarkably well.

The Queen's visit was a personal triumph. What it will mean politically is another question. After the shocking performance of both Dulles and Eisenhower last year in the Suez affair, I have no faith in them. The Middle East crisis today is due to their betrayal of Britain's (and the Western world's) ~~les~~ vital interests. I think many

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151849

Americans who were confused at the time with that England had gone ahead with her old time resolution. But Eden was a sick man — and was no Churchill.

Had Canada promptly and vigorously supported Britain, the story would have been very different.

I hope that Diefenbaker's policies will strengthen Canada's ancient ties with Britain and the Commonwealth. In the long run, that will help the Anglo-American partnership. As you know, I've preached that for many years — in war and peace.

When you next see Wilbur Cochrane please give him my best regards. He's a good friend — I met him, through you, long ago.

I would like so much to hear from you and I would also like to see you again. At present there is nothing to take me to Toronto. Maybe I'll get an invitation to speak to the Canadian Club some day! My best to Max.

Affectionately
Lawrence.

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

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151850

October 24, 1957

Dear Lawrence:

I was certainly pleased to receive your letter today and was not in the least disappointed in its contents either.

Needless to say, I rejoice with you in the splendid impression made both in your country and in ours by the Royal visit.

Yes, I would like to see you as well as you would like to see me, but my trouble is that my health does not permit me to travel now. I haven't even been to Ottawa and Montreal for years. This may give an exaggerated impression of my trouble. Everything to date is from the Meniere's disease of 1953. This I have never gotten over and never will.

I called up Wilbur Cochrane today, but he was absent in the North - as he frequently is. However, I had a talk with his son and gave him the message, which undoubtedly will be immediately transmitted to him. Wilbur never fails to be loyal to his friends.

The election was a surprise here to most people, but to a great many of us very encouraging indeed.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Lawrence Hunt, Esq.,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N.Y.

Arthur Meighen, Series 6 (M. J. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151850

October 24, 1957

Dear Lawrence:

I was certainly pleased to receive your letter today and was not in the least disappointed in its contents either.

Needless to say, I rejoice with you in the splendid impression made both in your country and in ours by the Royal visit.

Yes, I would like to see you as well as you would like to see me, but my trouble is that my health does not permit me to travel now. I haven't even been to Ottawa and Montreal for years. This may give an exaggerated impression of my trouble. Everything to date is from the Meniere's disease of 1953. This I have never gotten over and never will.

I called up Wilbur Cochrane today, but he was absent in the North - as he frequently is. However, I had a talk with his son and gave him the message, which undoubtedly will be immediately transmitted to him. Wilbur never fails to be loyal to his friends.

The election was a surprise here to most people, but to a great many of us very encouraging indeed.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Lawrence Hunt, Esq.,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N.Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151851

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
~~CORTLANDT 7-3082~~
DIgby 9-1185

August 1, 1958.

PERSONAL

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
360 Bay Street,
Toronto 1,
Ontario, Canada.

Dear Arthur:

You may be interested to know that, as of today I have moved my office but am in the same building. Please note the change of my telephone number, as shown above.

I'm sharing offices with a distinguished lawyer of wide experience and with a very active practice - Kenneth H. Guild. Although we shall continue to practice individually, we expect to enjoy a close association in handling many matters in various fields of the law.

Mr. Guild, like myself, is in general practice, and particularly in corporation, tax, and insurance law, and litigation. Also, like myself, he is active in private international law and represents several British and foreign clients. They include manufacturers and Lloyd's underwriters and British insurance companies. He has successfully negotiated several insurance "treaties". I believe we will be a good team, as the occasion requires.

Best regards.

~~Faithfully,~~ Affectionately -
Lawrence.

LH/en

P.S. I long for a good talk with you. Possibly I'll be in Toronto this Fall. Eugene Forsey had lunch with me a month or so ago - and we talked about you!

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151852

August 6, 1958

Mr. Lawrence Hunt,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
55 Liberty Street,
New York 5, N.Y.

Dear Lawrence:

It is very cheering indeed to get a letter from you again and to read the many signs of returning cheerfulness.

This is something I could not, in fidelity to truth, give evidence of in my reply. I am very far from having the strength I had when I saw you last.

It is most interesting that you saw Eugene Forsey. He is one whose loyalty and devotion have known no diminution. My admiration for him is very great.

It will be a real pleasure for me to hear from you later with an account of your experiences in the new partnership. I do most sincerely hope it turns out well.

With very kindest memories,

Most truly yours,

Arthur Meighen - d

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151853

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

October 2, 1958.

Dear Arthur—

My warm thanks for your letter and the record of your speech in 1941 which I shall always cherish. I'm taking it to play on a friend's machine because I do not have one. You are in the very front rank of orators in this century and it is wonderful to have a record of both your words and your voice in a speech about a mighty subject.

I saw our good friend, Wilbur Cochrane, several times during the past two days and of course we talked about you. Wilbur is a great Canadian—and a superb friend. There is nothing I wouldn't do for him.

As you know, Canada House was

(P.T.O.)→

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151854

formally opened here yesterday morning. There was a distinguished dinner the night before. The building is a beauty, and it is a worthy monument to Ray Lawson, who of course made it possible with his vision and energy and tenacity of purpose. He's a great admirer of yours and we talked about you.

My renewed thanks and affectionate regards.

Faithfully—

Lawrence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151855

March 11, 1929.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

I must write to thank you for the very great kindness and generosity of your Luncheon of last Thursday. It never occurred to me that you intended having a Luncheon of anything that size. The whole affair was most enjoyable, and certainly no one enjoyed it quite so much as myself. I sincerely hope it will be within my power to reciprocate before long.

Was fortunate enough to see Phyllis on the way down to the station, and was very glad to find her looking so well.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Theodore Hunt, Esq.,
Hunt, Warburton & Co.
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A Settlement on Right Lines

151856

Sheldon Hunt

The adoption by the Commons, without opposition or question, of the resolution dealing with the case of the Winnipeg postal workers is pretty fair evidence that this question has now been put upon a basis in which it can be dealt with on the merits of individual claims for consideration. Enquiry and investigation may show that in individual cases there has been, owing to the conditions under which the striking employees were taken back into the service, a divergency between work done and the money paid, constituting a grievance; and wherever such deficiency in remuneration is established before a competent and impartial board of enquiry, there can be no objection taken to additional payment.

This is a very different proposition from the blanket proposal which the Minister of Labor and the Postmaster-General, at the instance of an interested group in Winnipeg, have been trying unavailingly to put over for the past two or three years, in the face of hostile public opinion; and for the change, credit is due to Mr. King, Prime Minister, who intervened in the debate in the Commons upon the resolution introduced by Mr. Veniot, to restate the purposes of the Government in terms which were acceptable. That the intervention did not occur earlier under conditions which would have kept the original resolution from ever seeing the light of day, was presumably due to Mr. King's failure, owing to preoccupation with the high duties of his office, to realize the intention, purport, and effect of the original resolution.

* * *

That resolution asserted that the whole class of returning employees had a grievance arising, not out of their individual circumstances, which of necessity varied, but by reason of the fact that by the action of the Government they had not been reinstated in their former positions with the accompanying salaries. This implied that they had left the service of the Government under conditions which should not have been regarded as prejudicing their right to resume their employment at will; that the Dominion Government was not justified in issuing its ultimatum to the postal workers on strike; that other workers should not have been employed under guaranties of employment—in short, that everything the strikers did was proper and commendable, and that everything that the Government of the country did in the difficult times of 1919 for the protection of the public was tyrannical, unjust and reprehensible.

The purposes of this movement for reinstatement were to vindicate the sympathetic strike in which the workers indulged under the stimulus of emotional appeals; to censure the Government of 1919; and to make a reflection upon the postal employees who entered the service prior to the return of the strikers. Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labor, approved of these purposes in recommendations made by him to the Postmaster-General in 1926, and they were given a blessing by Mr. Veniot, who has been trying ever since to give effect to them. The original proposition conceded no rights to the employees who had not achieved the honor of striking against the public. "They were aware," said Mr. Heenan, "when they accepted their positions that their prede-"cessors had been discharged in an arbitrary manner." It stipulated that all workers who had been re-employed should be paid, without question or enquiry, in consideration of their "wrongful discharge", all back-pay at the pre-strike scale; and it provided further that any former employee could walk into the post-office and claim his original position regardless of how this affected the rights of other parties.

A settlement along these lines would have been an outrage upon the public—and especially upon the public of Winnipeg. Had the Dominion Government, under pressure from Mr. Heenan and Mr. Veniot, pushed it through, the political consequences to itself would have been, we believe, highly serious. The Government has been saved from these consequences by the determined resistance offered by public bodies in Winnipeg, and by the critical attitude of members of the House, notably Mr. Bennett. The Government is under obligations to these resisting agencies for having forced a reconsideration of the proposition which has resulted in the solution suggested by Mr. King and accepted by Parliament.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151857

HUNT, AULD & WARBURTON
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

THEO. A. HUNT, K.C.
F. G. WARBURTON

TELEPHONE 27 729
CABLE ADDRESS
"HUNTALDWAR" WINNIPEG

408-411 BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING
254 PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG, CANADA

YOUR FILE NO. OUR NO.

May 16th, 1929.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
C/o Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt,
The Dominion Bank Bldg.,
Toronto 2, Canada.

Dear Arthur:

In connection with the settlement of the postal dispute, I am taking the liberty of enclosing an editorial that appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press this morning.

When I was at the Board of Trade Executive Meeting they happened to have some photographic copies of the Western Labor News, and I am sending this also to you along with the editorial. I thought perhaps you might like to look these over.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Theo A Hunt

TAH/L
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151858

Western Labor News

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY MANITOBA

SPECIAL STRIKE EDITION No. 1

Published by the Strike Committee, Labor Temple — Saturday, May 24th, 1919

How does the idea of using the new parliament buildings for a Labor Temple strike you?

Bro. Robinson, sec'y-treas. of the Trades Council, explained the solidarity of the workers augured well for success in this strike and in the bigger struggle, that is yet to come, for the control of all the resources of the country.

It is reported that certain rigs are delivering ice, bread, etc., without the printed card authorized by the Strike Committee. Some of these carry written notices. We warn all such drivers that this is contrary to the orders of the Strike Committee. Certified permits will be supplied on request by the food committee.

Theatres and Picture shows are running under strike permit so that the workers can keep off the streets. Milk and Bread concerns are running under permits to feed the people. Hospitals are given permits so that the sick should not suffer. Water is kept at low pressure rather than cut off so that the workers shall be able to get it. Light is supplied for the same reason. The police were ordered to stay on the job so that there should be no excuse for martial law. So it is with all industries that work under permit of the Strike Committee. They are supplying the prime necessities of life to the workers so that the fight may be carried on until it is won.

All these concerns are organized fully and could be stopped on a minute's notice, but for the present the Strike Committee believes that it is better to let them run — hence its order for them to stay on the job under permit.

Western Labor News

SPECIAL STRIKE EDITION No. 2

Published by the Strike Committee, Labor Temple — Monday, May 26th, 1919

No Telegrams Go Without Strike Permit.

All Telegraphers are out on strike. But, in order to avert unnecessary hardship, such men as are absolutely necessary have been sent back under strike permit to send out such wires as are passed by strike committee.

Western Labor News

SPECIAL STRIKE EDITION No. 3

The Postal Telegraphs and the Telephone operators have received [illegible] they delayed [illegible] it may be [illegible] same thing [illegible] employers will [illegible]

The [illegible] return to work until the [illegible] bargaining [illegible]

Western Labor News

SPECIAL STRIKE EDITION No. 17

Issued by the Strike Committee, Labor Temple — May 6, 1919

What will the governments, and the city [illegible] and the railroads, and the private [illegible] do? Not a single worker will go back till all are re-instated. The governments say that their employees are disengaged and that their dismissals are final. Thus the issue is clear. Either the governments must get [illegible] or the men must resign.

They have no other choice. Labor comprises the majority of the population. The 1,000 are so insignificant that it would need a magnifying glass to see them. It looks as if they will have to abandon the [illegible] and let their governments resign.

With Compliments of:

Employers' Association of Manitoba.
Prairie Division, Canadian Manufacturers Assn.
Winnipeg Board of Trade.
Winnipeg Builders Exchange.
Winnipeg Realty Exchange.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151859

May 20, 1929.

Theodore A. Hunt, Esq., K. C.,
408 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Theodore:

Thanks very much for your letter of 16th. Am especially glad to have the photo of the Western Labour News. The Free Press has not done so badly over this thing, but it certainly was up to them.

Yours very truly,

AM/R.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151860

HUNT, AULD & WARBURTON
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

THEO. A. HUNT, K.C.
F. G. WARBURTON

TELEPHONE 27 729
CABLE ADDRESS
"HUNTALDWAR" WINNIPEG

408-411 BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING
254 PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG, CANADA

YOUR FILE No.

OUR No.

January 28th, 1931.

Personal

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Arthur:

Herewith I send you an editorial which appeared in to-day's Free Press. I thought you would be interested in Mr. Dafoe's great admiration for you, after the abuse that you received from him in the past.

Yours faithfully,

Theo A Hunt

TAH/L
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151861

February 2, 1931.

Theo. A. Hunt, Esq., K. C.,
Hunt, Auld & Warburton,
408 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Theodore :

Thanks very much for yours of the 28th.

I had not heard of the article. The proposal which it embodies, however, is getting less attractive all the time.

Very kindest regards to yourself, Mrs. Hunt and Phyllis.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM:K

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151862

June 11, 1931.

Theodore A. Hunt, Esq., K.C.,
408 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Theodore:

Thanks for sending me the "Free Press" editorial. The guess is not quite right, though possibly it is partly so. The main fact, however, is that I must in honour remain with my present obligations through these times, and could not accept anything inconsistent with them. It will be possible though for me to give a lot of energy to the Hydro work, and I sincerely hope to be useful.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151863

HUNT, AULD & WARBURTON
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

THEO. A. HUNT, K.C.
F. G. WARBURTON

TELEPHONE 27 729
CABLE ADDRESS
"HUNTALDWAR" WINNIPEG

408-411 BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING
254 PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG, CANADA

YOUR FILE NO. OUR NO.

Mr. Meighen's Appointment

Free Press 9 June '31

There is a good deal of interest in Mr. Arthur Meighen and the possibility of his return to public life. On this account, there is some interest in his private arrangements. There will be a little surprise at his acceptance of an appointment on the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. There would have been less surprise if he had been appointed chairman of the commission, or if he had accepted the chairmanship of the Dominion Railway Commission, which was offered him by Mr. Bennett a few months ago. Is the explanation that he could not accept a major public appointment in good faith if he did not intend to retain it, while the acceptance of a minor appointment would leave him free to drop it and re-enter public life if he chose to do so?

Dafoe is still worried about you and your future plans

T

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151864

March 16, 1929.

Private and Confidential

J. B. Hunter, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Some years ago while I was a member of the Government, certain harbour works and the Esquimalt Drydock, Esquimalt, B. C., were built by J. L. Davidson, Vancouver. Perhaps they were built under the name of the Davidson Construction Company or some similar name. So far as I know, these works were carried out satisfactorily, but as I am asked to give a statement on the subject, I would appreciate it if you would be good enough to tell me whether the work was satisfactory and generally whether the relations with the contractor were satisfactory. I sincerely hope they were.

Needless to say this letter is entirely confidential to myself and will not be used in any way whatever except as a basis for my opinion.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151865

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CANADA

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER
OTTAWA

March 19, 1929

PRIVATE

Dear Mr. Meighen;-

Your favour of the 16th instant received. In reply, I may say that the Pacific Dredging Company of which Mr. J. L. Davidson of Vancouver was President had dredging and construction contracts from the Government as follows:

Dredging in False Creek, Vancouver Harbour - contract let in 1913 which ran for three years at a total cost of some $900,000.

Construction of a jetty and dredging in the north arm of the Fraser River - contract let in 1914 for some $756,000

Contract let in 1919 for dredging in North Arm of the Fraser River amounting to some $178,000.

The Pacific Dredging Company also had some work for McPhee and Macdonald who were sub-contractors of Grant Smith & Macdonnell, contractors for the Ogden Point piers at Victoria, B. C.

The Pacific Construction Company of which Mr. J. L. Davidson is also President had a sub-contract for the Peter Lyall Construction Co.Ltd. in 1921 in connection with the construction of the large graving dock at Esquimalt.

The work these two Companies carried out either as main contractors or sub-contractors was satisfactory to the department and the relations with the contractor during the progress of the work were also satisfactory.

- - - - -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151866

Mr. Davidson had Mr. Stuart Cameron of Vancouver, formerly of Ottawa, whom you doubtless know, associated with him in most of these works, but I do not think Cameron had anything to do with the Esquimalt sub-contract.

Yours very truly,

W. B. Hunter

W. B. Hunter
Deputy Minister.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
Vice President,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151867

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER
OTTAWA

February 9,1931.

Re Alfred Stevens

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

A copy of your letter of February 2nd to Colonel A.E.Dubuc in regard to grain elevators has been referred to me.

I may say that the only way this department would be concerned, would be in carrying out the construction of grain elevators on request of one of the other departments.

The only elevator we have built is the Prescott one which has just been completed and has been transferred to the Department of Railways and Canals, which will manage it the same as it does the one at Port Colborne,Ont.

There is no provision in Public Works estimates for the construction of a grain elevator at any other point nor is any such vote in contemplation.

Yours very truly,

J.B.Hunter,
Deputy Minister.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151868 151868

Langham Sask.
June 15/31

Dear Sir:-

I am in hopes that you can give me some information to the where-about of my father, Arthur Fred. Hunter, as I understand that you where his lawyer years ago, where he was farming in Portage la Prairie, Man.

I have always wanted to locate my Dad but so far I have been unsuccessful.

If it is necessary, I can send a copy of my Birth

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2 151869

certificate + also a copy of
my father wedding certificate
as I have them both in
my possession. I will be
16 years of age on the 25th
of June

Any information will be
gratefully received by his
son. William Frederick Hunter
Langham.
R. R. 4. Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151870

June 18, 1931.

Mr. Wm. F. Hunter,
R. R. #4,
Langham, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 15th June. While I cannot recall very accurately your father's first name, I feel sure I have the right man in mind. He farmed north of Portage la Prairie around the McKechnie's for a very short time. Am sorry to say I have had no word of him for many years, so could not assist you to locate him. This I regret very much. I think probably if anyone would know his whereabouts it would be Roy McMaster of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151871

TELEPHONE SEYMOUR 454

THOS. F. HURLEY

BARRISTER - SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC

410 PROVINCE BLDG.
198 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

May 7th 1934.

Mrs. F. E. Wilkes,
516 Riverside Dr.,
Toronto Ontario.

Dear Madame : re A. W. Clayton.

I enclose herewith copy of Grounds of appeal against Conviction and sentence. Please show them to Mr. Lawson.

It would be impossible for me to consider the appeal for $200.00. Five hundred dollars mentioned in my wire is extremely reasonable.

If you have not sent money already I trust that you will do so on receipt of this.

Yours truly,

Thos. F. Hurley

THOMAS F. HURLEY.

TFH:MM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151872

TELEPHONE SEYMOUR 454

HOS. F. HURLEY

BARRISTER - SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC

410 PROVINCE BLDG.
198 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

May 29th 1934.

Mrs. J. E. Wilkes,
516 Riverside Drive,
Toronto Ont.

Dear Madam:

I duly received wire with $200.00 for which I thank you.

The Appeal will probably come on the week of the 4th June or very soon afterwards.

I am in great hopes of securing a new trial but I am not so confident of having the conviction quashed by the Court of Appeal or the sentence reduced. However I shall try both. If a new trial is granted it would come on in the Fall and I am confidant that a favourable verdict would be obtained particularly considering that the jury were out 90 minutes and brought in a strong recommendation for mercy. This in a case of the kind is inconsistant with any other theory than that some of the jury had grave doubts and were only induced to compromise by the recommendation. This result was obtained in the face of obstacles which will not be present in a new trial.

I shall let you know immediately I have any news.

Thanks again for your expression of appreciation and for money.

Yours very truly,

Thos F Hurley

THOMAS F. HURLEY

TFH:

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151873

Robinson

ALFRED HURRELL
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL COUNSEL

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF AMERICA
HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

December 29, 1932.

Miss E. Mildred Edmondson,
c/o Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

In re: Policy 4893893
F.K.Robinson

Dear Madam:

Replying to your inquiry of the 21st instant, in reference to the above policy, I beg to say that it is not the custom of the Company to give information concerning the status of insurance which it has issued, except to the policyholder, the beneficiary, or an assignee, if any. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen, however, is well and favorably known to us here and the inference from your letter is that he has loaned money to the policyholder with which to pay the premiums. Because of this, therefore, I will advise you confidentially that the records of the Company show that the premium on this policy is paid to December 13, 1932. It is apparently running now under the grace period, which will expire on January 12, 1933.

In view of what I have stated about the Company's practise, to wit: that it would be embarrassing to have this information used by you, I would suggest that the way you can develop it for use is to request the policyholder to exhibit to you the last official premium receipt which the Company gave him at the time the last premium was paid. In this way you can develop the facts as set forth above.

Very truly yours,

Alfred Hurrell
Vice President
and General Counsel.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151874 1712 Dufferin St
Toronto, Ont

Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Castle Frank Rd.
City

Dear Sir.

I am desirous of obtaining the position of Investigator as per enclosed slip. even though it is but temporary. I am writing to you for help although you do not know me.

Mr Black could tell you all about my people who have always been staunch Conservatives - & of U.E.L. descent.

My Parents died when I was

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151875

am fitted for the position
And if you would write an enclosure
& mail direct as there is so
very little time I will be
grateful.

Yours truly

Blanche Husband

young. Since then I lived with my
Uncle Dr Carscallen Enterprise,
until his death.

Am a cousin of the late Archie
Carscallen, Tamworth, who made
an unsuccessful run in the
election campaign of three years ago

Mr Meighen, if you would call
Mr. Mac. Hargraft, Mr. H.A. Locke,
of this city, they could give me a
good recommendation - at least
they could tell you about me. I
have nursed in their families.

I am sending the application
from through you.

Thank you. I know you will
help me if you think yourself I

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151876

October 7, 1931.

Miss Blanche Husband,
1712 Dufferin St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Madam:

Your letter to Canadian General Investment Trust has been handed to me. I am exceedingly sorry to say it is impossible to lend money now. Conditions are such that anything in the way of a loaning policy cannot be considered. I sincerely wish it were different, but we have to meet these exigencies as they arise.

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

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151877

1712 Dufferin St, Toronto,

Canadian General Investments

Gentlemen:-

I am writing you to see if I might get a loan of 100.00 and will name the securities I hold.

I have eight. Can. Gen. Inv. and while they held me in a Financial Bank C it was only with 4.50 I knew the depreciation was unavoidable. and I have all faith in Mr Meighen bringing it to the top again

I hold 350 Shares of Atana Gd, some of which I paid 3.85 and it is worth nothing to-day. 15 Shares of Sherritt. Gordn. @ 7.50 (market to-day 50 & 60 -) 2,00 Beardmore Gold mines bonds. 1000 Beardmore Stock.

I have a house and furniture in Enterprise clear and enclosing a snapshot that you may see

I should not be asking a favor only I have been ill and now there is not much in nursing.

~~Insured it~~ I have also some Insurance due in 1933.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151878

Have tried to get into the Public Welfare dept but there doesn't seem to be a vacancy yet.

If you could let me have 100.00 for a few months in York. I should be so grateful and surely I will have a position.

Thanking you.

I Remain
Your. Sincr.
Blanche Husband

Ken. 7983 W.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151879

Peachland Aug. 28/1928

Dear Mr Meighen

I read by the paper today that you are in Vancouver for a few days and thought I would like to write to you. I know you are a busy man but then I know you are also kind one.

I am not sure of course that this will reach you as I do not know exactly where you are staying but thought I would take a chance. I dare-say you have heard of Roberts death. He died the 2nd of April this spring. He was ill all winter. He had several ailments but what took him away was a gangrene in his foot. He got it frozen and it developed so badly he had to go to Summerland hospital and have the big toe amputated. He stood it very well and lived three weeks after. He was thinking of coming home when he just-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151880

passed suddenly away while lying resting after lunch. I had sent for his son who lives in Alberta. I sent for his daughter too but she could not come. He came however and was here two weeks before his father died and I was very glad to have him here. He was buried in Peachland.

His affairs are not in very good shape. He was supposed to have some money but he had a fatal mania for "investing" and he wound up a year ago by letting some scoundrels from Vancouver have the most of it thinking he was buying B. C. E. shares. The men were arrested and you no doubt read of the Porter and Marks case. They "got seven years" as they had defrauded many people but but that did not help our case. It helped to hurry him away as he felt terribly about it. However these things cannot be helped.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151881

I suppose you were pleased to hear the way the election went in B. C. & Before the election I wrote Mr Jones of Kelowna our M.P. and told him of my past work for the Feble minded in Nova Scotia and Alberta and asked him if he would interest himself to get me an appointment if the Con. government was returned as inspector for the F. Minded for the province. I told him of my training and he has promised to do his best about the matter. He understands just what I want to do. The Liberal Govt squandered a lot of money and made a lot of propaganda in the paper about what they were doing along those lines but they have accomplished nothing so far. I have waited patiently knowing my day would come. I don't course I am getting along in years now but I can do a good work in the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151882

next four years if they will give
me the appointment. Dr Helen McMurchy
of Ottawa is my good friend and she
will help me with advice if I need it.
I was trained in Boston and
Vineland and can save them lots
of money if they give me the chance.
I saw Mr Jones on Saturday on
his return to Kelowna. He spoke
to me and said the matter would
be in the hands of Mr Drewett the
Provincial Secretary. I guess
thought that you might be in
touch with Dr Tolmie and say
a good word for me. I know
a word from you would go a
long way. I know I am the
only woman in B.C who has
had the real working experience
and hold a fine recommend from
Dr McKay minister of Education
in Halifax. I will need to
do something as there will
not be much when things are
settled here and I would

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151883

rather use my remaining years
doing the work I am fitted for.
I hope that you and your
family are well and happy.
My son is married and
he and his wife motored to
Winnipeg this summer to a
big teachers convention where he
was sent to represent the B. C.
Teachers Federation. They spent
the rest of their holidays in Brandon
as his wifes people are there.
She was a Miss Davidson perhaps
you know her father as they were
in the photograph business.
She teaches now in the Commercial
High School in Vancouver at the King Edward.

Will you forgive me for writing
such a long letter. I send you
my kindest regards. I am
pretty lonely but I must look forward
not backward and if you can
do anything for me along the line I
suggest I shall be very grateful.
Yours Most sincerely
Sarah Stuart

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Miss Edmundson

151884

Box 81. Peachland Sept 5-1928

Hon. A. Meighen:-
Vancouver.

Dear Mr Meighen:-

I thank you for your kind letter and your promise to speak to Dr. Lohnison ~~why~~ behalf.

I was in Kelowna Saturday and had a good talk with Mr. Jones. He has given me a nice letter of introduction to Mr. Howe. and has promised to interest himself on my behalf when he returns to Victoria.

I have also written to Dr. Helen McMurchy. It was she who procured for me that position in Halifax and she has always been pleased with the way I laid the foundations for the work in that place. It was a problem there because of the R. C. element.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I would very much like to meet your mother at some time.

You see Mr. Meighen I took a deep interest in the Hustins and of "the house" on account of my mother which no doubt had much to do with me marrying Robert. But I am glad I was here to be of some use to him in the dark hour when he needed me. There is no doubt in my mind that those rascals who got his money are responsible for shortening his days. However it is no use repining, the only thing to do is to keep going forward.

I hope you may have a pleasant time in Vancouver and if I go down before you leave would like very much to see you.

Thanking you again and with best of good wishes for your own health & happiness

I remain
Yours sincerely
Sarah Huston

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151886

Calgary, Alberta,
August, 26th. 1929

Mrs. Sarah E. Huston,
312 Simcoe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mrs. Huston:-

I duly received your letter of August 20th. but I was utterly unable to attend to any correspondence until on my way home on the train.

It is hard for me to think just what I can do to help your son. The Northern Construction people are not busy at the present time and consequently have not a place that they could offer him. I will however write them and ask that he be placed on their list for attention when they are in busier times.

I am writing Mr. Hincheliffe in the hope that it will help you personally to get a position.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151887

Calgary, Alberta,
August 26th. 1929

Mr. Hincholiffe,
Minister of Education,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Mr. Hincholiffe:-

The widow of a cousin of mine, Mrs. Sarah E. Huston, is, I believe, under consideration for appointment to do special work looking after feeble-minded and otherwise abnormal children within the Province. I am not sure whether this is under your supervision or not but would appreciate very much the transmitting of my letter to the proper minister if it is not. Mrs. Huston is a very competent woman. Her husband lived at Summerland but died in specially unfortunate circumstances. Her application is very worthy of the most serious consideration indeed.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151888

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

Grain Merchants

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

1006 Grain Exchange,
Winnipeg, Man.

Head Office
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
Executive Offices
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
Export Offices
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
BRANCHES
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
TORONTO
PORT ARTHUR
CALGARY
VANCOUVER
SASKATOON
EDMONTON
BRANDON
MOOSE JAW

Ney

May 17th, 1929

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
c/o Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 8th. addressed to Major F. J. Ney, has been handed to me owing to Major Ney's absence in England.

It was arranged that the expenses of delegates to the Convention would be paid by the National Council of Education and we enclose a cheque for $148.50 in your favor. If you have other expenses not covered herein it will be in order to advise me further should you care to do so.

Yours very truly,

G. W. Hutchins

G. W. Hutchins
Asst. Secretary Treasurer.

GWH/EB.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151889

Ottawa,
May 12, 1936.

Personal

Dear May:

I have your letter of 7th.

Am enclosing a letter of a more formal character which I hope will be of value to you.

I sincerely desire that you have a fine trip.

Yours very truly,

Miss May R. Hutchinson,
187 Baltimore Road,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151890

Ottawa,
May 12, 1936.

Dear Miss Hutchinson:

I am glad indeed to learn that you are to make a very extensive trip, visint many foreign countries. It will doubtless not be difficult for you to see what you want to see, and, within reason, those whom you may desire to meet on this trip. You have worked many long years and your standing in the teaching profession is such that you have indeed a right to the enjoyment which now awaits you, and I sincerely hope you get full benefit therefrom. If at any place you desire to show this letter, it may serve as a certificate of character and perhaps be of help to you.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Miss May R. Hutchinson,
187 Baltimore Road,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151891

187, Baltimore Road,
Winnipeg, Man., May 7/36.

To
The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
The Senate, Ottawa.

Dear Arthur,

If one may judge by your most recent pictures, it is scarcely necessary to ask if you are well! — I am glad to say that I, too, am once more in good health after more than two years of almost invalidism. — You have done me a favour before; I must, therefore, of course, ask

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151892

My itinerary takes me through the Panama Canal, Honolulu, Japan, China, Dutch East Indies, India, South Africa, West Africa, Spain, France, Holland. — My stay in each of these countries is indefinite as to time. — You must have enjoyed your trip to Australia and New Zealand. I am sorry to miss them, but one really can't have everything!

Now, I'm going to thank you in advance, and ask you to send my love to Sarah when you write her. I should really like to have her address. — I have been for another. This time I hope you may find it not too difficult to oblige me. — I expect to leave New York on June 16 on a trip around the world! I hold my breath as I say it, for I can scarcely believe yet that it is true! Now, I thought it would be a very fine thing for me if you, as a friend, would write me a "bit of a note". (in your rôle, not only of friend, but of great man as well!) which might make it a little easier for me to make my way into various spots in foreign lands — legations, &c.!

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

in Winnipeg for nearly three years now with my niece (Mrs. W. F. Geddes) in whose husband's behalf I wrote you once. He is Chemist in Charge (Dom.) in the Grain Research Bureau here.

— I trust that you and your family are all well. It seems impossible to believe that your children are married. But I had a birthday yesterday which made it seem a fairly far cry from the old days by the Thames.

Once again, thanks, and best wishes

Sincerely,
Your Friend,
May R. Hutchinson.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151893

Jaffa, Palestine,
Nov. 15/36.

Dear Arthur

My trip so far has been every whit as glorious as I had hoped.

"Could I but write the things I see,
My world would haste to gaze with me.
But since the traitor Pen hath failed
To paint Earth's loveliness unveiled,
I can but pray my folk who read:—
For lavish will take Slaveling Deed."

— Indeed I greatly fear that I shall have to organize a lecture-tour, or even inflict a book upon my long-suffering friends, since I fear that most of them have very strong travel-talk resistance.

Best wishes to you and yours, with all the joys of the approaching Season.

Sincerely,

Mary R. Hutchinson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

nov 15/1934

謹賀新年

Christmas Greetings
and
Good Wishes for the New Year

Mary L. Hutchinson,
(of Moide, please!)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151894

13434 - St. Georges Crescent
Edmonton, Alta

Dear Mr. Meighen.

Hutch and I want to thank you so much for the wonderful photograph you sent us - It is such a splendid one, and much more like you than the other one you gave me.

It was such a pleasure seeing you again and I can't tell you how much Hutch and appreciate your

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Looking the time to come and
see us during your very
busy time in Edmonton.
Please dont forget to look
us up the next time you are
here.
Again many thanks for
the photograph and best
wishes to you and Mrs. Meighen.
Sincerely.
Dorothy Hutchison

December ninth -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151895

May 30, 1928.

Mr. F. W. Hutchison,
Huntsville, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hutchison:

At the suggestion of your friend, Dr. Peter McGibbon, I am enclosing herewith a letter of introduction for you to Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Assistant High Commissioner, London, England. I have also written Mr. Pacaud a personal letter, asking him if he would be good enough, should it be in his power, to arrange for an invitation for Mrs. Hutchison and yourself to a garden party at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Pacaud has always been exceedingly courteous, and I know he will do this if he can.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

R. J. HUTCHESON, Pres & Man. Director
F. W. HUTCHESON, Vice President
H. M. HUTCHESON, Secy.-Treas.

151896

The Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
"RED DEER BRAND" HARDWOOD FLOORING
HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

All agreements contingent upon Strikes, Accidents, Delays of Carrier, or other Causes beyond our control. Quotations subject to prior sale or change in price without notice.

A.B.C. CODE USED 4TH EDITION
CABLE ADDRESS. "HUTCHESON" HUNTSVILLE

EASTERN OFFICE
212 McGILL ST.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

HEAD OFFICE
HUNTSVILLE, ONTARIO

May 31, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.
Canadian General Securities Limited,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of May 30, enclosing letter of introduction to Mr. Pacaud. This courtesy will be much appreciated by Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hutcheson and we are very grateful to you for it.

Yours truly,

F.W.Hutcheson

F.W.H./VYG.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151897

TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 3330

CABLE ADDRESS
NATGEOSOC, WASHINGTON

National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GILBERT GROSVENOR, PRESIDENT
JOHN JOY EDSON, TREASURER

JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE, VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. HUTCHISON, SECRETARY

May 17, 1934

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of advising you that the Membership Committee extends you a cordial invitation to become a member of the National Geographic Society.

The enclosure describes The Society's explorations, the significant educational service it renders, and the personal benefits you gain from membership. Among your privileges as a member will be your right to receive, without additional charge, The Society's monthly, The National Geographic Magazine.

Full-color reproductions of paintings of birds of Canada and the United States, by Major Allan Brooks, Canadian artist-naturalist, will come to you in The Geographic. The Magazine will also bring to you The Society's new, 24 x 41-inch, ten-color wall map of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies; a series of exquisite duotone photographs of the Canadian Rockies; beautifully illustrated presentations of various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations; a comprehensive and fascinating survey of the Great Lakes; forty other timely, world-visiting articles on travel, Nature, and exploration; and from 1700 to 2100 revealing photographs for young and old.

If you accept this invitation promptly, your membership will date from January 1, 1934, and bring you all twelve of the 1934 issues of The Magazine. In addition, The Society will send you, as long as the supply lasts, the March, 1931, issue containing richly illustrated articles on old English inns, Crusader Castles, Chinese Turkestan, and tropical toy fishes for home aquaria.

To avail yourself of this opportunity, please notify me of your wish to enter The Society. There is no initiation fee. The annual dues of $3.50, which should accompany acceptance, discharge your financial obligation as an annual member and bring you The Magazine through 1934. There are no other payments or requests for funds.

Please give your name exactly as you wish it to appear upon the membership certificate, which will be sent you when your application is confirmed. May I present your name to the Membership Committee at its next meeting?

Sincerely yours,

George W. Hutchison
Secretary

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151898

MAJOR A. A. LYNDON, PRESIDENT

J. A. HUTCHISON, SEC.-TREAS.

The Hospital is operated and managed by The Ontario Division of The Red Cross To whom all fees are paid

Bracebridge Memorial Hospital

Correspondence regarding the property or equipment for the hospital or donations should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer
Correspondence regarding patients, staff or operation of the hospital should be addressed to the Superintendent

Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ont., Dec.30,1936. 193

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO,ONTARIO.

Dear Sir;-

I enclose herewith copy of the newspaper appeal the local branch of the Red Cross Society made to the people of Muskoka-Ontario to attend a public meeting at which we hoped to form a committee who would raise a fund to establish a memorial to the late Dr. Peter McGibbon M.P, in the hospital at Bracebridge.

Since your conversation with the members of that committee who visited you lately from Bracebridge, I am sure you have most of the important facts regarding the fund at hand. However, the newspaper appeal herewith enclosed does cover the local picture pretty carefully. Possibly it does not enlarge on the need of the hospital and better facilities and accommodation for tourists in this summer holiday land, but as I understand you are writing a letter for the committee which you think will be suitable, no doubt you will add what you think necessary and leave out what you think is not so important.

As the House opens early in January if you could find time to write this letter for us and forward it here soon it would be greatly appreciated. From Major Lyndon, I understand we are to have your letter printed locally and mailed to each member of the House and the Senate. If there are any other names which might be included we would greatly appreciate it,if you would send the names and addresses of persons outside of political circles whom you might think would be interested in this Memorial Fund.

You will note when reading our appeal that we mention the sum of $10,000. We understand that Dr. Bruce and yourself both felt that the sum should be increased to $20,000. If that is your view you will no doubt change that when re-writing the letter we are to send to the members of Parliament.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151899

MAJOR A. A. LYNDON, PRESIDENT

J. A. HUTCHISON, SEC.-TREAS.

The Hospital is operated and managed by The Ontario Division of The Red Cross To whom all fees are paid

Bracebridge Memorial Hospital

Correspondence regarding the property or equipment for the hospital or donations should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer
Correspondence regarding patients, staff or operation of the hospital should be addressed to the Superintendent

Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ont., 193

"2"

The Hospital started here in 1928, a small six bed hospital in a private dwelling that was made over to suit Hospital work. The fund collected to start the project was very small, and only by a lot of hard work by Dr.McGibbon and his associates was the new wing added. The Hospital is now a 20 bed hospital and more accommodation is sadly needed. This of course would necessitate the building of another wing. Dr.McGibbon and Mrs. McGibbon both hoped that this could be accomplished soon, but the Dr. realized that the elevator was the first essential and that no new improvements could be made or additions until it was first installed. The people in Bracebridge and vicinity have built up this property and equipment until it is now worth over $25,000 and this is the first appeal they are making for outside donations . An appeal to commemorate the work of the late Dr. McGibbon in getting the Hospital for this district in the first place. Naturally if the fund could possibly reach the sum of $20,000 the new wing with the elevator centrally located could easily be accomplished.

The committee who interviewed you in Toronto were under the impression that you wished to sponser the letter you are re-writing and that you would sign it. Were they correct in this, or did you wish the letter to appear to come from the Committee here at Bracebridge.

We would be pleased to send you any other information if necesary.

Thanking you for your kind and generous co-operation, we are

Yours very truly,

THE Dr.Peter McGibbon Memorial Fund Committee.

J.A. Hutchison SEC'Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

McGibbon Memorial Meeting Nov. 23rd

151900

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Bracebridge Branch of the Red Cross Society it was suggested that an appeal be made to the people of Muskoka-Ontario to contribute to a fund to be known as the Dr. Peter McGibbon Memorial Fund.

For many years Dr. McGibbon devoted much of his time endeavouring to secure a hospital in Bracebridge, this town being situated in the centre of the district of Muskoka. Many conceded that the establishment of a hospital here was a vital necessity but the old story lack of funds always seemed to bar the way. Due to his own initiative Dr. McGibbon finally secured the consent of the Ontario Red Cross Society to operate a hospital here if a suitable building could be secured. Here again, hard work by the Doctor and willing associates made the purchase of the building possible Since the opening of the hospital in 1928 his interest in its welfare continued through his own popularity with prominent wealthy men in the province and throughout the States, who were personal friends, substantial donations were received which were spent on new equipment greatly needed, and on making the various wards more comfortable.

The hospital is now in better financial circumstances but still carries a mortgage on the property, and the Doctor even up to the time of his death was still interested in improving the facilities and his greatest hope was that financial assistance could be secured to install a modern elevator in the building. Anyone who has been at the Hospital when patients were being carried up or downstairs on stretchers from the operating room can readily understand why the Doctor wished to secure an elevator in the building.

Dr. McGibbon devoted years to public welfare, not only while he was in public life, and in social service, but also by time and again donating his skill as a surgeon free of charge. His whole life was one of service and it would appear logical when thinking of a memorial to commemorate his work for the Hospital, that nothing could be more approprate or fitting than to install, as a memorial to him, the elevator he had so greatly wished would some day be there. A monument could be raised to his memory but most people seem to think that the Doctor would have appreciated a more practical type of memorial which would be in daily public service, even as he was himself during his lifetime.

For some time the executive of the local Red Cross Society have had plans prepared by a hospital architect for the very necessary changes to be made in the building to accommodate an elevator and to make the office and waiting room larger. The plans for the future also include a new wing on the south side of the Hospital but the elevator is the first essential, and Dr. McGibbon himself realized this important fact, that not only was an elevator necessary now, but further expansion could not be thought of until the elevator was first installed.

According to the estimates prepared by competent authorities

MEIGHEN PAPERS

me 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the cost of the elevator, new shaft and necessary changes in the building would amount to $10,000, This would be the objective Fund,

151901

On Monday evening, November 23rd, a meeting of all people throughout the district, who might be interested in raising this fund, will be held in the Town Hall November 23rd. The plans of the proposed alterations will be shown, if it is the desire of the meeting, a working committee will then be appointed to canvass the whole district of Muskoka-Ontario and also friends of the late Dr, McGibbon in the rest of the province.

For any further information or if you have any suggestions to offer, write or see any of the following members of the executive of the Bracebridge Branch of the Red Cross Society.

Major A. A. Lyndon, President
Mr. H. J. Bird, Vice-Pres.
J. A. Hutchison, Sec'y-Treas.

Members:—Mrs. John Thomson, Rev. J. S. Smedley, Very Dean O'Leary, Capt. Levi Fraser, Dr. R. F. Shuttleworth, Dr. A. F. Bastedo, Mr. G. H. O. Thomas, Mr. H. C. Budd.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151902

PUBLIC MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the **BRACEBRIDGE BRANCH OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY** will be held in the **TOWN HALL** on **WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30th** at 8 p.m. Every taxpayer in the Town of Bracebridge and every taxpayer in the Township of Monck and every member of the Red Cross Society is privileged to vote at this meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing twelve months. The Chairman of the Board will review the year's activities and the annual statement will be presented. Please make an effort to be present at this important meeting. The officers and members of the Executive at present are:—

President: MAJOR A. A. LYNDON.
Vice-President: H. J. BIRD.
Sec'y-Treasurer: J. A. HUTCHISON.
Members:—Messrs G. H. O. Thomas, Levi Fraser, Dr. R. F. Shuttleworth, Rev. J. S. Smedley, Very Rev. Dean O'Leary.
Ex-Officio:—Mrs. John Thomson, Mayor Richards, Reeve Budd.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
From October 1st, 1935, to Sept. 30th, 1936

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand as per bank book Oct. 1st, 1935	$ 183.98
Township of Monck Annual Grant (less indigent patients' fees)	132.66
Town of Bracebridge annual grant	1000.00
	$ 1316.64

EXPENDITURES

Equipment	$ 31.00	
Repairs	244.17	
Insurance	54.50	
Interest	180.00	
Advertising	22.95	
Grant to Red Cross W.A.	100.00	
Architect's Plans	250.00	
Cartage	2.00	
Sec'y Petty Cash	2.75	
Balance on hand	429.27	
		$ 1316.64

ASSETS

Value of Original Building and Property	$ 9235.00
New Wing and Improvements to date	5523.29
Equipment	10150.35
Cash in Bank	429.27
	$25337.91

LIABILITIES

Mortgage on Property	$ 3000.00
Interest due to Sept. 30th	45.00
Accounts payable (P.W.&L. installation)	292.97
	$ 3337.97

It was the aim of the present Executive to try to re-model quite a portion of the Original building at the Hospital so as to increase the office and waiting room accommodation and also to install an elevator. With this plan in view we hired a very competent Hospital Architect and we now have plans for this necessary improvement which we think to be very suitable. Unfortunately, due to a series of unavoidable delays, we were unable to start any of the work this spring or to conduct a campaign for funds. However, the ground work has been carefully done and with public opinion firmly behind the venture, and with a strong executive elected for the next twelve months, there is no reason why most of the work now contemplated cannot be done next spring. It is therefore imperative that we have a good attendance at this important meeting so that all can understand just what we are working for, because without local enthusiasm and interest for Red Cross work nothing of importance can be accomplished.

FEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151903

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 31, 1936.

Personal

Dear Mr. Hutchison:

Further to your letter of 30th instant, I have been informed, whether rightly or not, that Mrs. McGibbon is quite poorly provided for. I know she would want everything to go for the honour of Peter, but it might be that some of her friends (and I would be among them) would prefer to see some provision made for her, that is if it is a fact that she is going to have a hard time. I do not mean that under any circumstances I would not do anything for the Memorial Hospital, but I fancy there are those who would feel like deferring part anyway to help her.

I would not like you to bring this matter at all to the attention of the Committee as coming from me, because my information might be entirely wro g.

Yours very truly,

Mr. J. A. Hutchison,
Bracebridge Memorial Hospital,
Bracebridge, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151904

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 31, 1936.

Dear Mr. Hutchison:

I have your letter of 30th. The understanding I had with the delegation which came to me was that they would prepare a letter to be sent by their Committee to a list of names at Ottawa, and that they would send the draft of it down to me in case I should be able to suggest some revision that would make it more effective. Such a draft has not come to me yet.

I was also to write Dr. Manion to get a list of names to whom the letter could be directed. I did so, but have not yet heard from him. He may be out of Ottawa temporarily.

Yours very truly,

Mr. J. A Hutchison,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Bracebridge Memorial Hospital,
Bracebridge, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151905

January 28, 1929.

Dr. Richard Hutchison,
Roxborough Apartments,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Dr. Hutchison:

After all I came away Saturday night with your necktie. Same is enclosed; also arrears owing.

Again permit me to thank you very cordially for the kindness of your hospitality of Saturday. Please extend this specially to Mrs. Hutchison.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO "TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM," QUOTING DEPARTMENT AND REFERENCE.
KINDLY WRITE SEPARATE LETTERS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

151906

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE:
ADEL. 2261

225 YONGE ST.
TORONTO 2

YOUR REF.

OUR REF

September 28, 1932.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
C/o Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, 2.

Ck/

Attention Miss Edmundson.

Dear Sir:

Re: Hydro Light Broken on Pole #44
Victoria Street

On September 22nd, last, our pole #44 Victoria Street was struck by your car, #A-57, and as a result the cylinder on the street light was broken. According to an eye-witness, whom we have interviewed, the car was being turned around on Victoria Street and in so doing it was driven into the parking space at 176 Victoria Street and backed out. It was while backing out that our pole was struck.

The cylinder has been replaced at a cost of $1.50 and we enclose our invoice for that amount herewith for your attention.

This confirms telephone conversation of to-day's date between our office and Miss Edmundson.

Yours very truly,

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM,

H. P. L. Hillman

Comptroller,

Per: N. C. McGregor

Supervisor of Claims.

16-265-11.

ENCLOSURE

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151307

September 29, 1932.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System,
225 Yonge St.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs: Re Hydro Light Broken on Pole #44
Victoria Street

Pursuant to your letter of 28th inst., I am enclosing Mr. Meighen's cheque for $1.50 in payment of the above claim.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 70 6M-10-31-62552

CLAIMS DEPT.

TORONTO 2, September 23rd. 1932.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
c/o Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building, 347 Bay St.,
Toronto.

J.O. 76-H.L.

SEP 23 32

TO TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM DR. 151908
225 YONGE STREET

YOUR ORDER

OUR BILL No.

QUANTITY	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	TOTAL
	To replacing our light on pole #44 Victoria Street, broken by your car #A-57.		
	Material:.....	$ .75	
	Labor & Cartage:.....	.75	$ 1.50

E. & O. E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO "TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM," QUOTING DEPARTMENT AND REFERENCE.
KINDLY WRITE SEPARATE LETTERS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

151909

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE:
ADEL. 2261

225 YONGE ST.
TORONTO 2

YOUR REF.

OUR REF

September 30, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
c/o Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, 2.

Attention Miss E.M. Edmondson.

Dear Sir:

Re: Hydro Light Broken on Pole #44
Victoria Street

This will acknowledge receipt of your cheque, in the amount of $1.50, in payment of our claim for the cost of replacing the above mentioned light which was broken by your car, #A-57, on or about September 22nd, 1932.

We are returning herewith our receipted bill and thank you for your attention.

Yours very truly,

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM,

H.P.L. Hillman

Comptroller,

Per: W.W. McGregor

Supervisor of Claims.

16-265-11.

ENCLOSURE

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151910

Kemptville, Ontario,
March 4th 1938,
Friday Afternoon.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

I have just read in todays newspaper "The Globe & Mail, Toronto, Friday, March 4th 1938" "Consolidate the Railways, says Beaubien" & you are mentioned.

Last week by business or because of money I was told as it is possible to be, I cannot handle business, that I might travell by private cars or trains C. P. R. with what C. P. R. values Aunt Till Jones gave me. Aunt Till Jones gave me all her earthly goods by her will & correct business, she left her will at Notary Andersons with Notary Anderson for me, & all business correct & died July 1928. I would like to know all she gave me. My mother gave me all hers, provided a living for me & died July 1904, & my Grandfather Jones who died March 1894 made me his heir, & gave me a living, & my Grandmother Jones gave me all, she died 1906.

I'm shamefully & scandalously, criminally insulted, I want all wills & values mine now, & cannot get in touch with my own wills & values.

Katie Hyland.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Printed in Canada) 151911 FORM T. D. 1 A

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

314

8 ZAC 8

BELLEVILLE ONT DEC 23- 1135A

R-T HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

CANADIAN INVESTMENT SECURITIES CO

TORONTO ONT

MR E GUSS PORTER PASSED AWAY THIS MORNING.

B L HYMAN

1140AM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151912

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

Engineering Department: 1050 Leader Building, Cleveland, O.

Executive Offices: 285 MADISON AVENUE

TELEPHONE CALEDONIA 7376

NEW YORK

ANNUAL CONVENTION
NOVEMBER 13-17, 1928
EDGEWATER GULF HOTEL
BILOXI-GULFPORT, MISS.

OFFICERS

President
W. M. WOOD, Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Co., Decatur, Ill.

First Vice-President
H. B. HIRSH, Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Vice-President
C. M. DENISE, McClintic-Marshall Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Treasurer
GEO. E. J. PISTOR, Hay Foundry & Iron Works, New York.

Executive Director
CHARLES F. ABBOTT

Chief Engineer
LEE H. MILLER. M. Am. Soc. C. E.

Technical Service
F. H. FRANKLAND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. B. HIRSH, Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. W. WARREN, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

J. J. DUFFIN, Duffin Iron Company, Chicago, Ill.

C. A. SCHNEIDER, The General Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GEO. E. J. PISTOR, Hay Foundry & Iron Works, New York.

J. L. KIMBROUGH, Indiana Bridge Co., Muncie, Ind.

H. A. FITCH, Kansas City Structural Steel Co., Kansas City, Kan.

L. L. GADD, Levering & Garrigues Co., New York.

REESE LLEWELLYN, Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles, Cal.

C. M. DENISE, McClintic-Marshall Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. M. WOOD, Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Co., Decatur, Ill.

W. S. MOSHER, Mosher Steel & Machinery Co., Dallas, Tex.

A. J. DYER, Nashville Bridge Co., Nashville, Tenn.

CHAS. N. FITTS, New England Structural Co., Boston, Mass.

KARL E. VOGEL, Omaha Steel Works, Omaha, Neb.

CLYDE MACCORNACK, The Phoenix Bridge Company, Phoenixville, Pa.

G. E. KLINGELHOFER, Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES T. WHITEHEAD, Whitehead & Kales Company, Detroit, Mich.

December 17, 1928.

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

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your letter of December 14 addressed to Mr. Abbott has been received, and I wish to assure you that the manuscript of your address will be submitted to you for editing in case there is a decision to publish it, as promised by Mr. Abbott.

The Institute has not yet decided how this matter will be handled and I am awaiting a meeting of the Publicity Committee so that they can take it up for decision.

We all appreciated your very excellent address and I am sure that something should be done to bring it to the attention of all of our members, in printed form.

Very truly yours,

V. G. Iden

VGI:AM

V. G. Iden,
Bureau of Public Relations,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, Inc.

STEEL *insures strength and security*

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151913

IMPERIAL OIL, LIMITED

SERVICE STATION DEPT.

TORONTO 2, CANADA September 19th, 1929.

File W.L.H.
-H&P. O-A

Mr. Meighen
57 Castle Frank Ave ue
City

Dear Sir:

On September 15th, you received lubrication service at one of our service stations, and underneath the hood of your car was placed a tag on which is indicated the service rendered, the speedometer reading and the date. This, in order that on subsequent visits to any of our stations, our service station salesman may, from the information on it, be able to keep you informed as to the correct lubricating requirements of your car.

This system is one that we have adopted at all our stations for your convenience and FOR YOUR CAR'S PROTECTION, and we hope you will take advantage of it.

We thank you for the patronage extended. We trust the service rendered was satisfactory, and that we may continue to serve you in the future.

Yours very truly,

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED.

WLH/O.

- Tag#21289 -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151914

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

November 14th,1930.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Investment Trusts Limited,
Toronto,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

It has occurred to us that a full report of your address before the World Alliance for International Friendship would be of great interest to many people in Canada and particularly to readers of Interdependence, the organ of the League of Nations Society. You no doubt are familiar with this modest publication and what it is setting out to do. In the next issue, which will appear in January, we expect to have a statement from Sir Robert Borden on his experiences in Geneva, and at least one other article from another of the Canadian representatives to the League. We should like very much to have something from you if it would not cause you too great inconvenience. We would indeed be grateful if you could provide us with a copy of your Washington address.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. Inch

Robert B. Inch
Acting Editor of Interdependence

Address:
381 Wilbrod St.,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Re League of Nations.

151915

November 17, 1930.

Robert B. Inch, Esq.,
381 Wilbrod St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of November 14th, I have pleasure in sending you herewith a typewritten copy of the address to which you refer.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151916

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT WILLINGDON, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Hon. Vice-Presidents:
SIR HERBERT B. AMES
HON. H. S. BELAND
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND
HON. C. A. DUNNING

Hon. Presidents:
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE R. B. BENNETT, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.
THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.
ROBERT GARDINER, ESQ.

Past Presidents:
THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN,
THE RIGHT HON. SIR. GEORGE E. FOSTER.

President:
DR. HENRY M. TORY.

Vice Presidents:
HON. N. A. BELCOURT.
ALBERT MATTHEWS, ESQ.
C. G. COWAN, ESQ.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:
HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE
MISS AGNES MACPHAIL,
HON. N. W. ROWELL

Hon. Treasurer
MAJOR W. R. CREIGHTON

General Secretary:
LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"
PHONE: RIDEAU 4900

173 Daly Ave., Apt. F.
~~[illegible]~~
OTTAWA

June 25, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We are now making plans for the next issue of the "Interdependence", the organ of the League of Nations Society. We intend to feature the disarmament conference called for next February. Two or more articles are being prepared. It has been suggested that we secure the views, briefly stated, of five or six of the most influential Canadian citizens to be printed in connection with the articles. I have thought of yourself, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Arthur Currie, Hon. N.W.Rowell, Mr. Dafoe and Hon. Ernest LaPointe.

I thought it would be most desirable if the statements were between 200 and 400 words in length and indicated the following:

(a) The seriousness of the present situation.
(b) The importance of the conference.
(c) Suggestions as to insuring ~~the~~ public opinion in support of the disarmament movement.
(d) A suggestion as to which way reduction in armaments is to be effected.

You have been very good to us in the past, particularly in supplying us with the manuscript of your Washington address. We are very grateful and I hope that you will be able to comply with this request without too much inconvenience.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. Inch

Robt. B.Inch,
Editor.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151917

June 27, 1931.

R. B. Inch, Esq.,
173 Daly Ave. Apt. F.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Inch:

I have your letter of 25th. Am sorry that the pressure of work at this time is such that I cannot undertake to write articles. Have been compelled to be consistent in declining this class of work. I don't suppose it will be of any value for you to use the Washington address, but if you care to do so you are at liberty.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151918

To R B Inch, National Secretary
League of Nations Society in Canada
124 Wellington Street, Ottawa

I would be grateful if you would

☐ send me material from time to time (without charge) on the subject of your circular of November 25.

☐ put me on your mailing list to receive your News Letter. I note that this will be done for $1.00. Please send me a bill.

.....

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151919

Oak Point, N.B.
July 8 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-Preisdent and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, CANADA.

Dear Mr Meighen,

Your letter of June 27 re. "Interdependence" was forwarded from Ottawa to me here where I am spending my holidays. All I had in mind was a brief statement, rather than an article, commending the coming disarmament conference to the attention of Canadians. A single sentence would do. Your statement would appear in a symposium of influential opinion in connection with the articles that are being prepared on the conference. I shall look through your Washington address, as you suggest, to see if there is a paragraph there that would do. We published it in its entirety in our January number.

Yours respectfully,

R.B. Inch

R.B.Inch,
Editor, Interdependence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151920

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

September 10th, 1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

"Interdependence" containing the articles on the Disarmament Conference which I had in mind when I wrote you on June 25th, has just come from the printer. I take pleasure in sending you a copy herewith.

Sincerely yours,

R.B. Inch.
Editor, "Interdependence".

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

RBI/MK.
ENCL.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151921

The League of Nations Society in Canada Declares for a Boycott of Japanese Goods and Decides to Participate in a World Conference for the Boycott of Japan and Aid to China Opening in London on Saturday Morning next.

Russel S. Smart, K.C., of Ottawa to be Canadian Delegate

Acting on the principle that we are our brother's keeper and in the belief that nations and peoples alike must be prepared to apply this principle in the case of aggression wherever it may occur if the world is to have peace and disarmament, the National Executive Committee of the League of Nations Society in Canada has declared for governmental aid to China and a voluntary boycott of Japanese goods.

To further the aid-to-China movement the Society will participate in an international peoples' assembly opening in London next Saturday morning with Russel S. Smart, K.C., member of a well-known Ottawa law firm and president of the Society's Ottawa Branch, as its representative.

A resolution made public tonight -- in which, however, the Canadian Legion, one of the Society's national member organizations has voted non-concurrence on the ground, it is understood, that any action taken should be international governmental action -- says that the failure of governments to take concerted action to stop Japanese aggression "implies such a lack of corporate international sense in many nations as renders civilization liable to destruction".

The resolution

a) urges parliament to give thorough and detailed attention to the problem with the object of elaborating an adequate and comprehensive peace policy for Canada;

b) urges the government in accordance with the suggestion of the League of Nations to render all possible assistance to China;

c) appeals to all members of the Society to assist the current aid-China appeal of the Canadian Red Cross;

d) urges the government to take effective steps designed to put an end to the export of goods to Japan which in effect makes us a party to Japanese aggression;

e) welcomes action taken by individuals and societies to refuse to purchase goods of Japanese origin and trusts that there will be such an extent of this refusal as will convince the government of the strength of public opinion;

f) calls upon all industries and commercial organizations to combine with all individual producers and consumers to assist in thus bringing to an end the invasion and occupation of China by Japan.

Mr Smart has been instructed to congratulate Lord Cecil of Great Britain and Pierre Cot of France, presidents of the forthcoming assembly in London, and other leaders of the International Peace Campaign on their indefatigable efforts to mobilize the peace-through-the-League-of-Nations movement throughout the world and to declare

---

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151922

that it never before was so important to advance and extend this movement and to keep it above any possible suspicion of domination by special interests.

"It is our opinion" Mr Smart's instructions continue, "that action taken (to aid China and to stop Japanese aggression) must be linked directly and clearly with universally accepted principles -- for example, the principle on which the League is built, that we are our brother's keeper and each nation has a responsibility for the defence of all others".

In making the announcement of the boycott decision, the Society drew attention to the fact, just made known by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that whereas imports from Japan for the nine months ending December last were 30.9 per cent higher than for the same period in 1936, the imports in December itself were 7.8 per cent lower than in December 1936 suggesting a possible boycott effect.

The Society also issued the following statement prepared for the Assembly in London and just received from the International Peace Campaign secretariat in Geneva:

Inasmuch as Japan depends to a very great extent upon foreign sources for the supply of materials both for war and for industrial purposes, measures aimed at interrupting the supply of such materials would seriously interfere with the prosecution of the war, even when due allowance is made for accumulated stocks.

"Japan is dependent upon her exports and, to a lesser degree, upon her shipping to provide outlets for her expanding industries and to pay for her foreign purchases. A refusal to admit her exports and to make use of her shipping would have the effect not only of disorganizing her industries but also of depriving her of the means of obtaining necessary foreign credits.

"Since the principal exports are textiles and raw silk, the effect of a boycott would be to dislocate the textile industry and greatly to reduce the profits from the silk trade. Owing to the small reserves held by the farmers, the loss of income from sericulture would affect them severely.

"Possibly United States buyers would be unwilling to put a complete embargo on silk from Japan, since alternative sources would be inadequate. Nevertheless, by increasing the duty on silk imports, the United States would probably be able to reduce considerably the price for silk obtained by the Japanese producer; for the duty appears to be paid rather by the Japanese producer than by the American consumer.

"It is to be observed in this connection that while an embargo on supplies to Japan would undoubtedly involve a loss to many of the participating powers, a boycott against Japan's exports would offset this to a large extent.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151923

"Since Japan's campaign in China involves a heavy drain on her financial sources, to deny her any opportunity of obtaining a foreign loan or otherwise procuring credits from foreign sources would strike a serious blow at Japanese economy.

"Japan's sources of supply of raw materials and the markets for her export trade are concentrated in a few countries. If therefore, economic and financial measures were agreed upon by the countries principally interested in the Far East, including the U.S.A., the British Empire, France and Indo-China, the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies, and Belgium, it would be practically impossible for Japan to counteract this by developing her trade with other countries.

"The threat of bankruptcy, as a result of an embargo or boycott, to the great industrial interests against whose wishes, so far as is known, the war is being fought; the increasing unemployment due to disorganization of Japan's industries; heavier tax burdens; and, finally, the rising cost of living, may combine to render the war increasingly unpopular.

"Extraordinary military expenditure, the growing national debt, the large adverse trade balance and the unceasing drain upon the rather limited gold reserve, all tend to undermine Japan's economic structure and thus to weaken her power of withstanding any economic and financial measures that might be applied to her at this critical moment."

The London assembly is to conclude with a mass meeting in the Royal Opera House on Sunday evening. Seven commissions are proposed for the assembly: trade union, co-operative, economic and international boycott organization, propaganda, consumers, religious and ethical, and parliamentarian.

Mr Smart's report on the assembly will be presented to a meeting of the National Executive Committee as soon as possible after his return to Canada and will be transmitted to the Society's national member organizations and branches.

In a telephone discussion with New York today the Society learned that the United States would be represented by two delegates at London, one going from the United States for the purpose and the second, Professor Pitman Potter, going from Geneva. The National Executive Committee of the League of Nations Association of the United States will consider a boycott declaration at a meeting tomorrow evening. It will have before it a recommendation in favour of such a declaration by the Association's director, Clark M. Eichelberger.

R B Inch
National Secretary

February 6, 1938

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151924

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME 1939 JUL 14 PM 5 18

GA377 66 NL 2 EXTRA

OTTAWA ONT 14

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

1395 57 CASTLE FRANK CRESCENT TOR

SUGGESTION MADE WE INVITE FEW LEADING CITIZENS PREPARE BRIEF MESSAGES OCCASION TWENTY FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OPENING WORLD WAR RECALLING THAT CATASTROPHE AND SETTING OUT ITS LESSONS IN TERMS CURRENT SITUATION AND COURSE CANADA SHOULD NOW FOLLOW STOP AS ONE OF FEW SURVIVING MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT EARLY WAR YEARS WOULD YOU PREPARE SUCH MESSAGE EARNESTLY PRESS YOU DO SO SHOULD LIKE HAVE MESSAGES BY AUGUST THREE

R B INCH NATIONAL SECTY LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

FORM 6124

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151925

The lesson we should learn from the outbreak of the Great War and from the quarter century which has intervened is that security in this world is a vital and ever-present necessity, and can only be achieved by intelligent action.

This Country, in association with Empire countries and other nations, sought for years to attain what was regarded as "collective security", through a League of Nations. We were, however, among the first to insist that we would be bound by no commitments which might involve obligation to enter a war. In a word, we sought the benefits of a collective association without paying the price. We know now that there is no security in mere words and titles.

Canada cannot defend itself. Like all other peoples, we must look around and decide where it is wisest to make allies. Canadians generally have little difficulty in deciding where to look. Guided only by the light of reason and of history, there would be unanimous judgment, but many are still misled by phrases, by prejudices or by fantastic conjectures.

We cannot make allies anywhere without engaging in obligations, implied or expressed, and these obligations must be real. We have tried to attain security without obligations, and we have wasted much money and precious time. The wise course is, therefore, very simple, but we do not seem to want to face either the sternness of facts or the toil of thinking. Here we are in a war-shattered and war-threatened world--a few million people in occupation of half a continent. We loll around in lazy confidence that we are going to be protected in this heritage by the gallantry and sacrifice of others.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151926

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 19, 1939.

Mr. H. B. Inch,
National Secretary,
League of Nations Society in Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Inch:

In reply to your telegram of July 14th, I am sending you herewith a brief message along the lines indicated.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151927

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

124 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
August 17, 1939

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I thought you would be interested in the attached editorial from the Winnipeg Free Press.

Someday I hope you will become one of our members, even though you contribute only a dollar or so.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. Inch,
National Secretary.

RBI:HW

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151928

KEEPING THE LEAGUE ALIVE

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS OF AUGUST 10, 1939.

Everyone who wants to understand the lessons of the past and assist in the building of a decent and secure basis of an international world in the future should study the statement made by Senator Meighen and issued by the League of Nations Society of Canada on the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of war;

" We sought the benefits of a collective association," said this former Prime Minister, "without paying the price." Here is wisdom. The risks which we refused to take for peace we are now undertaking for war; and the folly of this ostrich-like performance is something upon which to ponder.

No organization in Canada is more worthy of support than the League of Nations Society , which s ponsored the sympos ium of which Senator Meighen's statem ent f ormed a part, and it is significant that, as we stand upon the brink o f another war, the rightness of its policies shines out as never before. N ot that the re was ever much doubt about that rightness. It is rather that, against the dark background of 1939, it stands out in bolder relief. T o Senator Cairine Wilson, former national chairman of the Society; to Mr. Warwick Chipman, its present chairman, and to Mr. R. B. Inch, its tireless secretary, goes much of the credit for keeping the idea and the ideal of collective security afloat in a coun try whose leadership preferred to flinch the issues rather than face up to them.

'The Society's files are filled with shrewd, far-sighted judgments and s tatemen ts upon the events of the recent past. Alone among the officers of national organizations last September , Senator Wilson dared to issue, on the morrow of Munich, a statemen t correctly setting that event in its disastrous setting at a moment when it was receiving the unthinking applause of most people. Her successor in the office of national chairman of the Society is Mr. Chipman, whose speech made just after the occupation of Prague sounds the same strong note. Noting that advocacy of a return to the principles of the Co venant was denounced as "war mongering," Mr. Chipman had this to say:

"I do not think that I was a war monger when I resolved (during the September crisis) on doing whatever within me lay to help reverse the carelessness to peace and the ways of peace, the indifference to the meaning and solemnity of international undertakings , the blindness to the inevitable resul ts of irresponsible separatism, of the refusal to honor commitments ... that culminated in that crisis which so nearly was not surmounted, and in which our precarious peace was bought at so great a cost."

This language, of which Canadians have every right to be proud, finds its counterpart in the utterances in England of such men as Lord Lytton and Viscount Cecil, distinguished supporters of the League of Nations Union. In a recent letter to the press, Lord Cocil declared his view thus :

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151929

"The chief objection to the Munich policy is that we, being bound to 'respect and preserve as against external aggression the political independence and territorial integrity' of Czecho-Slovakia, took a course which sacrificed her independence and destroyed the liberty of her inhabitants because we were not prepared to risk resistance to German threats. To those who take that view the policy pursued was not merely unsuccessful, as it deserved to be, but was in the highest degree immoral .... It is true the Munich policy has now been abandoned. But it is still defended by the Prime Minister and his friends, and for that and other reasons our diplomats find it difficult to persuade foreign countries that we really mean business."

This statement hit a tender point in the consciences of government supporters who never hesitate to say that Great Britain was not bound to protect Czecho-S lovakia. It was the view expressed here, at a board of trade luncheon last May, by Lord R iverdale who, in common with other apologists, does not consider the Covenant of the League binding upon its signatories. One of these casuists set forth this view in reply to Lord Cecil. Because League membership is not universal, so this specious argument runs, the effective articles o f the League no longer hold. Lord Cecil had a damning rebuttal:

"This is subversive of all treaty obligations. It is another way of stating the German doctrine that a treaty must only be taken to be a declaration o f the intention of the parties when it was signed. If we are not prepared to carry out our obligations under the League we ought to withdraw from it."

But Great Britain does not withdraw formally from its League obligations for the simple reason that no Government would be likely to survive after doing so. The League lives on in too many hearts for it ever to be effectively forgotten, and the day will come when its obligations will have the validity hoped for by its founders. May that day soon dawn, for we tend to forget today, as we argue the meaning and significance of B ritish pledges to Poland that, over-riding those specific obligations, there stands the signature of Great Britain to the League Covenant, a document which, to the eyes of history, will condemn forever the politicians who ignore it.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151930

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA August 22, 1939

Press Statement on Representations to the Prime Minister and the Reported Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact

If the government actively seeks more effective organization of the world's peace at once or at the Assembly of the League of Nations opening in Geneva on September 11 and gives leadership in attempts to restore the Covenant, it will have the full support of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

On behalf of Senator Cairine R. Wilson and other officers, Warwick Chipman, K.C., of Montreal, National Chairman of the Society, has written Prime Minister Mackenzie King urging Canadian action.

In making the announcement of his letter this morning Mr Chipman said: "We wrote Mr King yesterday suggesting certain courses. Events since our letter was prepared make our representations still more urgent. Belgium has invited into conference the so-called neutral powers of Europe. The negotiations between Russia and Germany call for a reminder that Russia is bound by the Covenant to protect as against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of Poland. The news of last evening should be the signal for genuine Covenant restoration and the final elimination of practices which led to the cold-shouldering of Russia last September and what may be a reprisal now. The League of Nations, in constitution and in numbers, remains an international body of unmatched resources. If its powers have been impaired by past failures to use them they can be restored by being used now. Nothing now seems more beside the point than the assumption of recent years that the organization and protection of world peace was Europe's concern, not ours as well.

Over

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151931

"The leading members of the League have recently been returning to the fundamental principles of the League--collective security. They have been seeing that aggression upon one is potential aggression upon all; they have not been sitting helpless, arguing that they can do nothing because the United States is not a member of the League. These efforts so clearly in the right direction should be supported by the other members of the League, which cannot remain indifferent, and Canada should take a lead in that support. She is in a special position to do it as a small nation which cannot be suspected of ulterior motives, and which is not under the direct strain of nations in the crisis zone. Her attitude might be decisive in harmonizing the activities and uniting the strength for peace of the pact-makers and the so-called neutral powers in Europe.

"It surely is clear now that national defence and the use of the League of Nations are one and the same subject to be considered accordingly by our defence authorities.

"As events develop in Europe we are irresistibly reminded of the striking parallels of 1913 and 1914, when the need of effective organization for controlling these crises in the name of peace and order was made so apparent. We today have the organization. It is as much the duty of Canada as of any other member to see that it is used; and it will be unforgivable if we continue in our indifference.

"Today's news makes it even more essential that this country should abandon complacency, and the attitude of the onlooker, and begin to pull its weight. At the same time we must keep our heads in estimating the meaning of the news. A Russo-German non-aggression pact is not yet in being, and does not necessarily mean the suspension of measures of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151932

in being, and does not necessarily mean the suspension of measures of defence against aggression any more than did the non-aggression pact signed in Munich as between Mr Chamberlain and Herr Hitler. It may and should stimulate all the peace-loving powers to closer co-operation in preventing and circumventing new violence.

"The war in the Far East has also been covered by our suggestions."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151933

For Mr. Meighen - See p. 6

COVENANT
OF THE
League of Nations

file with

(Edition with the paragraphs numbered in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly on September 21st, 1926, and embodying the Amendments to Article 6, in force as from August 13th, 1924, to Articles 12, 13 and 15, in force as from September 26th, 1924, and to Article 4, in force as from July 29th, 1926.)

Published by
The League of Nations Society in Canada
for
The Association of Canadian Clubs.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151934

COVENANT

OF THE

League of Nations

(Edition with the paragraphs numbered in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly on September 21st, 1926, and embodying the Amendments to Article 6, in force as from August 13th, 1924, to Articles 12, 13 and 15, in force as from September 26th, 1924, and to Article 4, in force as from July 29th, 1926.)

Published by
The League of Nations Society in Canada
for
The Association of Canadian Clubs

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151935

The Covenant of the League of Nations

The High Contracting Parties,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments,

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 1.

1. The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

2. Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

3. Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

151936

Article 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

Article 3.

1. The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

2. The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

3. The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

4. At meetings of the Assembly, each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

Article 4.

1. The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers[a], together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

2. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be Members of the Council[b]; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council[c].

a. The Principal Allied and Associatel Powers are the following: The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan (see Preamble of the Treaty of Peace with Germany.)

b. In virtue of this paragraph of the Covenant, Germany was nominated as a permanent Member of the Council on September 8th, 1926.

c. The numer of Members of the Council selected by the Assembly was increased to six instead of four by virtue of a

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151937

2 bis* *The Assembly shall fix by a two-thirds majority the rules dealing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council, and particularly such regulations as relate to their term of office and the conditions of re-eligibility.*

3. The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

4. The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

5. Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

6. At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one Representative.

Article 5.

1. Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

2. All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

3. The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

resolution adopted by the Third Assembly on September 25th, 1922. By a resolution taken by the Assembly on September 8th, 1926, the number of Members of the Council selected by the Assembly was increased to nine.

* This Amendment came into force on July 29th, 1926, in accordance with Article 26 of the Covenant.

151938

Article 6.

1. The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

2. The first Secretary-General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

3. The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council.

4. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

5*. *The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly.*

Article 7.

1. The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

2. The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

3. All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

4. Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

5. The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

Article 8.

1. The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the

* This Amendment came into force on August 13th, 1924, in accordance with Article 26 of the Covenant and replaces the following paragraph:

"5. The Expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

2. The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

3. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

4. After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

5. The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

6. The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

Article 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

Article 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article 11.

1. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary-General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

2. It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations, which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article 12*.

1. The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration *or judicial settlement* or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators *or the judicial decision* or the report by the Council.

2. In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators *or the judicial decision* shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article 13*.

1. The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suit-

* The Amendments printed in italics relating to these Articles came into force on September 26th, 1924, in accordance with Article 26 of the Covenant and replace the following texts:

Article 12.

* "The Members of the League agreed that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the Arbitrators or the report by the Council.

"In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

able for submission to arbitration *or judicial settlement*, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitartion *or judicial settlement*.

2. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration *or judicial settlement*.

3. *For the consideration of any such dispute, the court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in accordance with Article* 14, *or any tribunal agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.*

4. The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award *or decision* that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award *or decision*, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

Article 13.

"The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

"Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

"For the consideration of any such dispute, the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

"The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto."

Article 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

Article 15.

1*. If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration *or judicial settlement*, in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute, to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

2. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicaet to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

3. The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

4. If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report con-

* The Amendment to the first paragraph of this Article came into force on September 26th, 1924, in accordance with Article 26 of the Covenant, and replaces the following text:

Article 15.

"If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

taining a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

5. Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

6. If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

7. If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

8. If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

9. The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

10. In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

Article 16.

1. Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals, and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

2. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

3. The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

4. Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

Article 17.

1. In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive, shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

2. Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an enquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

3. If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

4. If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article 18.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Article 20.

1. The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

2. In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations in-

consistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

Article 22.

1. To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the permormance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

2. The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

3. The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

4. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

5. Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

6. There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

7. In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

8. The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

9. A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

Article 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(*a*) Will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(*c*) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(*d*) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(*c*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(*f*) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

Article 24.

1. There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

2. In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

3. The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

Article 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized volun-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151949

tary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Article 26.

1. Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

2. No such amendments shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

Printed by Progressive Printers, 430 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa, Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151950

320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.
August 21, 1939.

Mr. R. B. Inch,
National Secretary,
League of Nations Society in Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Inch:

I have your letter of the 17th, enclosing copy of an editorial from the Winnipeg Free Press of August 10th.

I am afraid I cannot express much appreciation of this editorial.

The Winnipeg Free Press is consistent with one thing, it always finds the British Government wrong. It is, of course, equally consistent as respects the Canadian Government when that Government is Conservative.

I would feel obliged if you have a spare copy of the League of Nations Covenant which you might send me with the portion marked quoted by Viscount Cecil when he made the statement that Britain was bound to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the political independence and territorial integrity" of Czecho-Slovakia. I am anxious, also, to locate the provision which exempts Canada from this obligation if such exists applicable to Britain, remembering as I do that Canada was a separate signatory.

What I desire is, of course, the Covenant as subsequently emasculated on the insistence of Canada as respects obligation to fight under any conditions whatever.

Yours very truly,

AM/MHA.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151951

file

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

124 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
August 23, 1939

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

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I think the best way to answer your letter of August 21 is to refer you to "Canada Looks Abroad" by R. A. MacKay and E. B. Rogers, pp. 94-120. Miss MacCallum, of our Literature Service, was ready to send the book to you on sale or return, but I thought you might already have it. If you do not have a copy, please have a note sent to us and the book will go forward by return mail.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the Covenant.

Miss MacCallum and I are at your service if you would like to have additional information.

I enclose a copy of the Press Statement, which we issued yesterday.

I am very anxious to keep in touch with you in connection with these matters.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. Inch,
National Secretary.

RBI:HW
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151952

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
August 24, 1939.

Mr. R. B. Inch,
National Secretary,
League of Nations Society in Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Inch:

I thank you for sending me the Covenant of the League of Nations. I have read it again and noted particularly Article 10.

To quote a single sentence of this Article without the second sentence of the same sub-clause is hardly an honest thing to do. To seek to interpret the entire Article as imposing a binding obligation upon Great Britain as a single State is preposterous.

A great many people who know there is only one country they can attack with impunity love to indulge in such attack. They find it convenient to reason on the basis of conditions which have wholly disappeared and for whose disappearance Great Britain, the object of their attack, is not in the smallest degree responsible. The country which chiefly is responsible is usually the object of their laudation.

Yours truly,

AM/MHA.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151953

124 Wellington Street, Ottawa
November 25 1940

Dear Senator:

I am anxious to get in touch with Members of the Senate who are interested in the question of war and peace aims including the "new order" which might be made the object of our arms.

In the first few pages of our enclosed News Letter there is a digest of discussion on the subject in the House of Commons at Westminster and following that there is considerable other material which may be of interest, including lists of recent publications.

Would you complete and mail the enclosed form? An envelope is also enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

R B Inch, National Secretary
League of Nations Society in Canada

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151954

A letter to the membership published as a war-time issue of the Monthly News Sheet and Interdependence

NOVEMBER 1940
VOLUME 7 No. 4

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

124 Wellington St.,
Ottawa.

To the Members:

Much more can be quoted to show the "ferment of social ideas and questionings" in Great Britain.

Julian Huxley, scientist and author, writing in the *New Republic* of October 28 said:

" . . . The organization to entertain and educate our troops could be a step toward a new and vigorous culture in Great Britain, and also toward an international set of leisure organizations after the war. The belated recognition by America that she has been sheltering behind the British navy . . . could be made the basis of essential schemes of world collaboration. The fact that the technical branches of the League of Nations are now at Princeton might even lead to a revitalization of a reformed League. The justifiable anxiety of the United States at the piling up of surpluses in the Americas may well later overcome reluctance to participate in international schemes of commodity control—especially if we show readiness to put machinery of our control of raw materials and shipping at the disposition of an international body. The shock to public opinion caused by the wholesale and panicky internment of refugees can, if pressure continues to be brought, be made to lead to a genuine sense of international solidarity, cutting across nationalist feeling. What is more, it might even lead to the full use of anti-Nazi refugees, through a properly conceived propaganda policy, as agents of the European revolution.

"The pieces of the jigsaw all fall into place once it is realized that if we are to win the war, our war aims must offer the world something better than Hitler's. It is not enough to offer liberation, or a return to 1939. Even if it were possible to do so, Europe does not want to return to 1939. In 1939 the world was in a situation out of which there was no escape except by some form of revolution. The Nazi movement was one attempt at this revolutionary escape. Hitler is now completing the Nazi scheme with his plan for Europe. He at least offers some kind of political stability on the Continent, some economic security, some organization in place of chaos. He believes, possibly rightly, that people will tolerate lower standards of living and even a second rate status in relation to the German Herrenvolk, provided they are free of the recurrent fear of war and meaningless economic depression.

"France failed to offer any positive solution to the revolutionary situation; she collapsed and was forced into a feeble imitation of the Nazi answer. But Britain can outbid Hitler. His revolution is destructive of accepted standards and the tradition of European civilization—ours can be constructive, bringing fulfilment of the promises implicit in our tradition. His is totalitarian and dictatorial; ours can be democratic, a revolution of planned freedom. His plan is concerned with one not over-large land-mass; ours, thanks to our command of the sea, can involve the world and its resources.

"Our war aims must thus be revolutionary as well as conservative. They must be based on the primary assumption that this war is a war of ideas, a civil war in Europe, and not merely another nationalist war between sovereign states. They must be conservative in that we are determined to save the tradition of Western Civilization that the Nazis are deliberately destroying: they must be revolutionary in their insistence that that civilization shall be allowed to burst the bonds of frustration in which it is now gripped, and to fulfill its implicit promise in a new transformation.

"We shall not win the war unless we believe this and become imbued with a crusading spirit and a sense of a mission to be fulfilled. Neither shall we win unless we proclaim also some revolutionary goal worth rebellion on the part of the people now under Nazi control. We shall not win unless we embark, now, on a policy of social transformation at home and in our dependent Empire, which will serve as an earnest of our future plans for whatever parts of the world we may succeed in freeing from Germany's grip, and whatever other regions may later wish to join our New Order on our terms of freedom, planned development and joint security."

Civil War. The *Manchester Guardian Weekly* of October 4 contained an even more striking statement:

"Two things stand out in the war. One is that it is in substance a civil war, the other that the conditions which created it will not be cured or reformed merely by victory and the rehabilitation of pre-war Europe. It follows from the first of these truths that in opposing Hitler we must call upon the feeling for liberty and human right all over the world and make ourselves its champion as much as France made herself the champion of equality in 1792. It follows from the

CONTENTS

Another Digest of Opinion on National Policy 1
The Next Step—Text of an Address by Warwick Chipman, K.C. . . 6
Press Opinion 10
Literature News 12

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

second that we must be ready to create a new Europe and not merely put back the Europe that came to grief in 1939. If we are to do the first we must make up our minds for great changes in our own society. The series of disasters that brought Europe to such calamity were largely due to the undemocratic spirit of our institutions. When this civil war began it found us with a ruling class, a Foreign Office, and a Diplomatic Service that were unable to sympathize with the cause of democracy in Europe, to understand either its importance or its champions. If Britain had been represented by men like Mr. Arthur Henderson in the councils of Europe and the embassies of Europe in the ten years preceding the war history would have been different. We have to show ourselves in the war and in our plans for the future a democratic nation. So far we have done little in this respect to strike the imagination of Europe or of our own society. Mr. Francis Williams discusses this problem in a vigorous essay, "War by Revolution" in which he argues that we should seek to develop more effective relations with the submerged democratic movements abroad. One suggestion that he makes is that more use should be made of the trade unions with international associations and an international tradition, such as the miners, the seamen, and the transport workers.

"Our second duty is to show that we have an answer to the problem that Hitler proposes to solve by his plan for unifying Europe. It is significant that a writer in the French press who supports Hitler boasts in the *Petit Parisien* that he supported Briand's schemes for a united Europe. Some answer is needed to Hitler's challenge. He has his plan, what is ours? This is the theme of a number of papers just published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. The paper that bears most closely on this problem is by Professor Lionel Robbins. Professor Robbins shows that what is to be dreaded in economic life is not planning in general but independent planning by independent states. He says that what has happened to Europe is what would happen to Great Britain if the several local authorities limited trade and migration and practised independent monetary policies. Mr. Williams says very well in his book that Hitler's plan is a sort of nightmare Federal Union. 'The Nazi conception of Europe is a vast Customs Union, economically centred in Berlin, which will determine what part each territory shall play in a whole economic plan.' A Europe in which each state takes its own purely self-regarding measures to protect itself against economic calamities is bound to come to disaster, for those measures, as we have seen, depress and injure the common welfare. The rights of man, as understood by the nineteenth century, left man at the mercy of economic forces. We have now to give our minds to the task of constructing a scheme for co-operative economic planning to give him what our ancestors thought he would obtain from the harmonies of economic law."

Explosive Force. J. B. Priestley, the author, gives still a third interpretation in the *New World* (Montreal) for November:

"Nazism . . . has given evil expression to something that is not evil. It has been sustained by forces that belong not to Germany but to the whole contemporary world. . . . The sense of frustration and the growing despair that gave this movement impetus . . . were very real. . . . It is foolish and dangerous to believe what the Nazis themselves have to say. But it is equally foolish and dangerous to imagine that there is no genuine explosive force behind Nazism, and then to think that the world wants nothing more than a return to its pre-Hitler existence. . . .

"Those twenty years between the two great wars were obviously years of growing frustration, disgust and despair. An economic and social system that had lasted for nearly a hundred and fifty years clearly could not last much longer, and was like some patched old engine, still being worked at high pressure, that might blow up at any moment. A British Government more truly representative of the British people as they found themselves at the outbreak of war would have promptly admitted the breakdown of the old system and would have announced itself as a most ardent and bold world-changer, anxious to be rid of the Nazis in order to get on with the job. We want to clear them out of the way because their perpetual threats and mobilizations and titanic blackguardism make the rapid planning and achievement of a new world order quite impossible. . . .

"Most members of the Government may have been dreaming of nothing but a return to some cosy muddle of the early thirties, but this was certainly not true of the young men on whose courage and skill they depended to win the war. . . .

"I wonder how many persons in authority realize yet that the most significant event of these last eventful months has not been any of the sudden Nazi conquests but the revelation of how France, that apparent fortress of ardent nationalism, was betrayed by its internal weakness. . . .

"We must fight the German and Italian people until the moment when by some means or other, we can make it plain to them that we have something better to offer to them than totalitarianism, not only something that we know to be better but that they will recognize to be better. We must show ourselves willing to create a kind of life that does really give them what Nazism and Fascism only pretend to give them. It must be made plain that the substance is now offered in place of the shadow. . . . All but the extremely stupid know that it is impossible to patch up the old engine again. . . .

"A beginning must be made somewhere, and I believe there is no more likely place than here in Britain . . . we have here . . . the beginning of a truly creative community of a new type, still democratic at heart, but rapidly cutting itself free from all the old tangles of sectional interest and power-seeking and anti-social minorities. . . .

"We must fight to bring into existence a new world order. To show that such a new order is possible, we must rapidly remodel our own society. . . We must make a deliberate mental shift from that sense of property, which is the mark of the Tory mind, to a sense of community, regarding this country not as an aggregate of things to be owned but as the home of a living society. We must make a similar mental shift from the desire for power . . . to the infinitely more rewarding desire for creation."

Destination. A glance at the letters to the editor shows how intense is the interest. The

Manchester Guardian, for example, had letters on the subject on October 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9. Hamilton Fyfe wrote one of them. Those who opposed a discussion of aims were, he said, like the man who tears along a highway and when asked where he is going replies that he does not know: "Unless people know what they are fighting for (a negative purpose is not enough) they cannot put their whole energy into the struggle. A great many of us hope and believe we shall construct a system very different from that which crashed when war broke out. But until the Government proclaims this neither our effort nor the sympathy and help of other nations will be fully effective."

House of Commons. There has been a steady stream of comment and questions in the House of Commons. On July 17 Mr. Mander asked for assurance that Great Britain would loyally adhere to all its engagements to China whether by existing treaty or arising out of resolutions of the League of Nations. On July 24 Mr. Ellis Smith said: "Some of us remember the promises that were made after the last war. . . . I am now confident that the people in the future will not stand for a repetition of the past if we come through this war as we all hope we shall do." On August 6 the Government was asked if a joint allied war council should not be set up.

Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labour, felt it desirable to state the following on August 7: "I believe that a great deal can be contributed, not so much in the form of debate, but in constructive thinking by very wide circles in this country. . . . If ever there was a time when constructive thinking and wise policies for the future of the world have to be ready such a time will be at the moment when the guns cease fire."

Mr. Stokes said: I urge that the Government should pay serious attention now to what is going to happen when the war is over. . . . It will be tragic if we have the same sort of thing that we had after the last war.

Mr. Ellis Smith: We need to lay down now—not next month or next year—the basis of an economic policy for Great Britain and to offer economic cooperation to all those who are prepared to cooperate with us. I was delighted with the offer which the Government made to France a few weeks ago, an offer which I think will be of ever lasting credit to the Government. . . . But the offer was not made until it was nearly too late. . . . I am hoping that we shall profit from that experience and that now we shall reorganize our economic life upon a scientific basis . . . and that such an offer from the House will go out to all the English-speaking peoples throughout the world, to America, to the Dominions and the Colonies and to the Soviet Union, to the Mexican people and to all people of a progressive nature who are prepared to cooperate with Great Britain. Such an offer would electrify the world and enable us to rally round ourselves all the progressive peoples and Governments who are opposed to the Totalitarian States. . . . Why cannot we take the initiative now in order that we can lead the world with a new economic policy and begin to trade together and work together, harnessing the whole economic resources of the world against the Totalitarian States which have taken the initiative up to the present. . . . In democracy all things are possible.

Statement by the National Secretary before a meeting of the Board of the League of Nations Association, New York, on October 24, 1940: We must bind ourselves together as never before and forge new links with similar organizations in other free countries, and the individuals directing our respective societies must enter into new and solemn bonds with each other, enlisting for the duration and after. Those who fought the last war on the basis of aims for a better world lost control and failed to keep what amounted to a pledge to the young men of that time. The men and women who support claims that this present war is on behalf of our principles will rank with traitors if they do not continually seek the necessary changes in national policies and persevere far into the peace. We must preserve our complete independence with regard to governmental policy and reserve fully our right to criticize it. We must express ourselves with vigour and conviction, binding to us all progressive and forward-looking elements prepared to move in our direction. Many of the latter abandoned the effort at the last peace and contributed to the consequences we now face, including a new league of rebellious states bound together by the same article 10 which both our governments declined to support.

Mr. Austin Hopkinson: I feel . . . that unless the war is succeeded by a revolution it will have been hardly worth while.

On August 13 Mr. Mander again raised the question of machinery for inter-governmental cooperation in fighting the war.

Mr. Sorensen on August 14: We are fighting this war because we believe in democracy.

Mr. Lees-Smith on August 20: . . . this House is not only the most civilized body in times of peace but the most formidable engine of war, far more formidable than the Nazi system.

Sir Percy Harris on the same day: I expected that something of that kind (an Imperial War Council) would be brought into being in the early months of this war. . . . I believe it would be an encouragement if the Prime Minister would consider more intimately associating Dominion statesmen with some of the direction of our war policy.

Mr. Hore-Belisha: Our new relations with America atone for many diplomatic omissions. If that should lead to the same kind of relationship as we hoped for in the case of France and to eventual common citizenship, the evils of this war will have been almost worthwhile.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett: A few days ago I obtained from the Lord Privy Seal an illuminating reply to a question about war aims. He stated that the opportune moment for stating our aims would be a moment which would be opportune. I venture to think that that is an insufficient reply. The Prime Minister explained very convincingly why you could not lay down your war aims in any great detail. But in London at the present time we have a considerable number of Allied Governments and they are the beginnings

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151957

of a federated Europe. But we have not yet a proper Inter-Allied Council, as far as I know, between these Governments. I see no reason why such a Council should not be set up to talk about what sort of Europe is to come out of this war.

Mr. Profumo, a young airman making his maiden speech: There is one thing faith cannot stand. It is neglect.

Mr. John Morgan: I was pleased to hear (Mr. Bartlett) make a plea that we should take an early step in the direction of getting an inter-Allied Council functioning in this country.

Mr. Quintin Hogg, a young officer: In spite of the Noble Viscount (Lord Halifax) who directs our foreign policy for the Government and in spite of his broadcast (Reply to Hitler in July) which I greatly and sincerely admired when I heard it, can we say in all sincerity, that there has been no sign of the old indecision in the past few weeks and months? . . . The Prime Minister commands my undivided loyalty, but there are signs that this Government are losing their first wind, that many of their supporters are people of such complacency that they cannot allow criticism to be uttered. That must not go on. There is one great and significant division in this country at the moment. It is the division between youth and age. For my part, I would rather stand with those who are my contemporaries as well as my compatriots.

Mr. Stokes in a long reference to the subject he had raised before stated:

> If my postbag is any evidence, and I take it that it is some expression of opinion throughout the country, there is a clear mind that there should be a wide declaration of our peace aims. . . . Surely it is possible to hold out something more constructive than has hitherto been offered by any leading member of the government. . . . We chose to make the British Empire a closed trading corporation. . . . We prevented the producers of Europe from indulging in their natural desire to exchange goods for raw materials. Why should we not make it clear that when the war is over we will go to the limit in disarmament and that when disarmament is discussed it will be discussed by civilians, without the humbug of the experts who went to Geneva on the last occasion and saw to it that arms should, in fact, be maintained? Why should it not be possible for us to make it clear to the German people that we mean what we say when we say we do not want another Versailles? I have the conviction that Germany expects that we will endeavour to restore in Central Europe the fortress-ringed tariff barriers which were in existence before the war. Why should we not say that we are genuinely going in for freedom, exchange and abolition of arms? I want to urge the Prime Minister to make the Germans understand that the kind of peace we want is really the kind of peace that suits them. Then they will begin to wonder why Hitler makes them fight.

Captain Plugge: Freedom stations should be broadcasting during the whole 24 hours of the day.

On August 21 questions were asked about the present status of the League of Nations and International Labour Organization.

On September 19 Mr. David Adams suggested that a Ministry of Reconstruction should be established even now.

On October 8 the demand for a statement of war and peace aims was intensified.

Mr. Mander: I hope that the Government are going to pursue a question which has been raised in this House before, the setting up of an Allied Council. . . . For months past I felt . . . that directly (the Battle of Britain) began to flag a little, the country and the world would certainly expect more information on the subject (of war and peace aims) than they have received up to date. It is one of our weapons. The cause for which we stand, explained not exactly in detail but with a certain amount of fullness, certainly would be extremely useful in influencing public opinion abroad. I am sure the people of this country desire some information. . . . It is an important matter and it has a real bearing upon our success in the war.

Dr. Haden Guest: I want to suggest that the Prime Minister should consider appealing to all others—in Africa, in India and in China who might be rallied . . . to an even more active sympathy with and support of our cause. . . . We should offer to abolish colonial status altogether and to bring in the African peoples on the basis of co-operative nationalities. . . . We must offer them a real share in the new world. (The new order of Hitler and Mussolini) appears to us in its true light as a disaster in the shape of slave-driven people but (this is not to say) that the psychology of that appeal will not have a tremendous effect on the many people to whom it is addressed. I would like to see our Prime Minister appeal for a new order in the world on British lines, speaking not only of freedom, but of breaking the bonds and the shackles of old ways of living. . . . Do not let us be so preoccupied in our own grim struggle . . . that we forget the ultimate civilization for which we are now fighting. We would state quite clearly the war and peace aims which should be the answers to what Hitler and Mussolini and the leaders of Japan are stating. It is a world conflict of idealogy at the present time; let us put our case before the world and let it be a case which will rally to our side the black peoples of Africa, the yellow peoples of Asia and all the peoples of the world who long for freedom and for a greater life.

Mr. Milner: The Prime Minister's leadership has been inspiring in a great number of directions but there is still a great uncertainty in the realm of foreign policy. . . . Is there nothing comparable with the dynamic activity of the dictators that we can do?

Mr. John Morgan: The whole country. . . . I can testify personally to what is felt by the common man, believes that in some way or other our Foreign Office is letting us down. . . . We have a superb chance to rally our friends and after all it is not our fight . . . in a singular sense at all but is related to the flow of human development represented by these four great countries I have mentioned (China, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom). . . . The whole basis to our approach to the rest of the world should be . . . that it is their fight as much as ours. . . . Sooner or later those powers will realize also that their cause is ours.

Mr. Stokes: . . . we shall witness a sort of test of endurance between the populations of various

151958

countries to see who can best stand up to the bombing. All right; if that is the only way, it cannot be helped; but I beg the Prime Minister to remember that we are not fighting the war alone. There are others with us all over the world. But apparently it is impossible for the government to say what it is we are fighting for. What I have pressed for and what many of my friends have pressed for, is that we should have a statement of aims. That request has been repeated again and again in the daily press and as recently as October 1 the *Daily Herald* wrote:

> We who are fighting this war want to make the peace that will follow. We are unwilling to waste an hour of needless waiting. We have to give the neutral world solid justification for supporting our cause. We have to give the depressed inhabitants of the occupied countries a standard to which they can rally in their souls and, when the hour strikes, with all their strength. We have to make it clear above all, that we are fighting for humanity and not for Empire frontiers. But the crux of the question is a declaration of aims.

If we are to go through this test of endurance . . . surely it is right that we should hold out to all the peoples of the world, including our own, that we are fighting for something which is really desirable and attainable. . . . The suspicion I have in my heart is that many of the Right Honourable and Honourable Members opposite have not the same idea of what the peace should be that I have and it is for that reason that they are afraid of declaring our wair aims. . . .

Mr. A. Bevan: It is no use trying to dismiss this matter as a purely academic question. . . . It is necessary for the people of Great Britain to be morally reinforced by receiving from the Government an early declaration of war aims. . . . The fortitude of the people of this country requires reinforcement from the Government. . . . We must present to Europe as against Nazi domination and unification something more than a negative ideal of resurrecting some of these ancient frontiers again. The people of this country are not prepared to lose their lives in order to reassemble a ramshackle Europe. I hope that the war aims of the Government when they come to be declared will take into account cultural independence and federal freedom where it can be exercised. This is the moment when our aims should be stated. I know that the Prime Minister would tell me that he would like to see us win the war first. The essence of the matter is that we can only win the victory if we inspire the people by having the right aims. We cannot engage upon the offensive in a military sense until we have embarked upon it in the spiritual sense and we have not done that . . . the conception of democracy has to be fitted into modern needs. We have to fill it up with a greater social content.

On October 10, the last date for which *Hansard* was available, the Government was again being asked for a statement of policy on war aims.

* * *

Implications. Let us face the fact that what has been written has implications for us.

First is the requirement for courage. It has been said that the political courage of Canadians is like a soft boiled egg without a shell. We need

Congratulations on your September News Letter. We've been "defending" Democracy behind a Maginot Line. We must come out and fight a Blitzkrieg for it in the war of ideas. This is a world civil war. When we say we are fighting for democracy, we are not fighting for the world as it was, but for the world as it could be—but could be under no other system. Democracy is the right, the freedom of every living human being to influence his destiny in an orderly way by the vote and by public opinion. That is what Hitler threatens and and that is what we are fighting for.

—FROM HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Please send to this office twenty copies of your September 1940 Membership Letter. Enclosed please find a postal money order for $1.00 in payment of same.

—FROM TORONTO, ONTARIO

Enclosed herewith is cheque ($10.00) covering Membership Renewal. . . . Congratulations on the round-up of English editorial opinion. . . . They were excellent.

—FROM PARIS, ONTARIO

I am enclosing a cheque for ten dollars. . . . I may have already renewed in which case this is an extra contribution.

—FROM TORONTO, ONTARIO

Kindly send me 10 copies of the last Monthly News Letter. I want these for distribution and shall remit on receipt of invoice.

—FROM LYN, ONTARIO

I am enclosing herewith . . . cheque for $50.

—FROM LONDON, ONTARIO

At the last meeting of the Council of this Board, it was decided to renew our membership in your organization, in view of the splendid work which you are doing at present and intend to do in the future. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that I enclose cheque for $10.00 covering our dues for the current season.

—FROM MONTREAL, P.Q.

The September bulletin was extremely interesting. This seems by far the most useful line the Society can take at the present time. (Note accompanying cheque for $5.00).

—FROM TORONTO, ONTARIO

I mailed this morning thirty-two War Savings Stamps to the National Chairman of the War Savings Committee, Ottawa, directing them to send to you a War Saving Certificate for $10.00 as a contribution to the League of Nations Society in Canada, thinking it might encourage others to do likewise or better.

—FROM NEW BRUNSWICK

Watch the date on your membership card and renew promptly when it is due. Send a special contribution if you can.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151959

a new fearlessness of expression that will thrust aside both official policies of silence and private intolerance.

We must resolve on the building of a new Canada paying its own way, and governed really by the people.

And as the first political task we must face up to an examination of our external affairs policies. Regardless of the controversy involved (and it has the seeds of great changes) this must be done because

1. A statement of war aims is essential to winning the war and cannot be prepared without such an examination;

2. The peace may be lost again if we are not ready for it and this, too, is a matter of external affairs policy.

Notes

We shall not get rid of Hitlerism by military means alone.

—*The Economist.*

* * *

In a further statement *The Economist* says: The first step towards an effective foreign propaganda is to put more life into our democratic institutions at home, to meet the cry for greater equality of opportunity, a better distribution of the nation's wealth, a better planned and more vigorous productive system.

* * *

Geoffrey Crowther in the *New York Times Magazine* of October 20, 1940: "The question What are we fighting for? is not asked very often in England today. Nevertheless there is the strongest feeling that blood and toil and sweat and tears however successful they may be in keeping the Nazis out of the island of Britain, will have been wasted if they do not help to bring in a better world. . . . We see now that much of the failure of the Versailles settlement was due to its attempt, in defiance of all the facts, to restore the pre-war world of sovereign States and uncontrolled economies. There is no more dangerous illusion than that time can be made to stand still. War is a scourge but it is also an opportunity, and this time the opportunity must not be missed. . . . We are up against a new fanatical religion which can command the utter devotion of its subjects and is equipped with a fiendish efficiency. Against an emergency of this sort it is not enough to stand on the defensive . . . merely to resist is no permanent solution . . . our own democratic garrison will not forever be satisfied . . . if it is offered nothing but a clinging to what has been achieved in the past, while other peoples are building anew. Hitler, in fact, is not the only one who cannot afford to stand still . . . we must reconquer the world for democracy. And to do that we must demonstrate that democracy can be as active and dynamic a creed as any the Nazis possess; we must satisfy the craving of the ordinary man to be given . . . a burning faith that will move mountains. In the most literal sense, in the realm of ideas as on the field of battle, it is We or They".

* * *

The present war is daily showing more conclusively that the people's prime need in wartime or peril is morale.

—Norton Webb in *Christian Science Monitor.*

THE NEXT STEP

Sub-Executive

The following programme was decided upon by the Sub-Executive of the League of Nations Society in Canada on October 1, 1940:

1. The opening, with the League of Nations Union, London, of a discussion on plans for the peace along the lines of the discussion between the Union and League of Nations societies of France last Spring (see June Letter to the members of the Society).

2. The inauguration of a public campaign urging the necessity of an early declaration of positive war aims by the Allied Governments;

3. The development of an effective committee in Ottawa to further propaganda and to think out ways and means of approaching the government and parliament by delegations and otherwise.

Moral Issue

Mr. Warwick Chipman, K.C., Chairman of the Executive, spoke on the subject of the campaign in Montreal on October 4 and again over the national network of the CBC on October 26. The second address, entitled "The Next Step Towards Victory" is available on application. The first, entitled "A Revolution of Freedom" follows:

We face a supreme hour in human destiny. In twenty-five centuries the only moments like it were the Persian invasion of Greece, and the Gothic invasion of Rome. In the first, the beginnings of our civilization were triumphant; and for a thousand years, in spite of many vicissitudes, and many disloyalties from within, it preserved on the whole a unity that released and developed immense creative good—spiritual, artistic, and economic. In the second it was overwhelmed and set back for centuries. The defeat was so profound that some great men despaired of the possibility of ever establishing the Kingdom of God on earth.

Then gradually the deeper forces reasserted themselves and attempted once more to build up a unity. The conception of a universal law and rightness was constantly judging and slowly subduing the forces of anarchy, separatism, aggression, and domination that perpetually threaten to betray us. Our question today is—will they succeed? In this vast civil war within our civilization, this immense rebellion of all man's worst against all man's best, which will have the victory? We know how great and terrible the powers of aggression have become, how supremely content they are with their apostasy, how proud they are not to be on the side of the Lord. Is there sufficient power on behalf of unity and liberty to overcome them? Is there among us such a conception of what is involved, such a zeal for it, such a sense of what the victory must be, not only in defeat for the apostate, but in an immense new ambition and advance for the good, that such power as we have can be multiplied into an irresistible and devouring flame?

The longer I live, the more certain I grow that goodness and guiltiness are to be judged, and will be judged, more and more by what you and I do, or join in doing, or in allowing, or in leaving undone, not as single beings but as members of a community; and according to the range of our vision of the extent, the purpose, and the final loyalty of that community and of ourselves within it.

It is deeply significant that one of the earliest of the architects of our civilization—a great Greek philosopher—should have said: "Man is a political animal". It is the nature of civilization itself that man's virtues and his vices are increasingly political. When we speak of a Christian civilization our words are pointless unless we mean a civilization whose politics are judged in terms of Christian right and wrong. However pious we may be, we cannot be good Christians if we are indifferent politicians; and if we do not see, and see to it, that our politics, internal or external, are moral, are the reflection and the realizing of the highest law we know.

Duties

Nor can we be true democrats on any other basis; nor except on this basis have democracies any function to perform in this world, or any reason to set themselves up as its guardians. For democracy is not only a matter of the rights of liberty. It is inevitably a matter of the duties of liberty. The judgment upon the non-democratic nations will be for having evaded the duty of being democratic and therefore the duty of assuming the duties of liberty. Their failure has left in charge soulless, conscienceless, predatory states whose ends are impious pride and rebellion. And the judgment upon the democratic nations will be according to the measure of their evasion of the duties of liberty accepted by them in being democracies.

For each generation one predominant and imperious duty declares itself; and we are saints or sinners according to our response. In the last generation, upon the defeat of a similar rebellion by the aggressor powers, mankind declared for the first time in its history a united and universal cooperation in civilization. The nations leagued together to further social well-being and economic peace and liberty, while they founded political peace and liberty on the basis of a common forum for grievances, and a common responsibility to protect against aggression. No grander achievement had ever been wrought in politics. The possibilities it opened for us all were immeasurable.

And then it turned out that the democracies which had conferred this immense boon upon the world did not have the faith, the will, the discipline, the understanding to be loyal to the terms of the world's and their own salvation. When they found that loyalty meant commitments and responsibilities, that common liberty meant sacrifices of separate liberty, they balked. The strongest of them all turned altogether away from the Covenant. The remainder, though staying with it, gradually grew indifferent to its claims, and even declared their indifference in the name of democracy. This country, for example, again and again announced that a democracy could not be bound in advance. With that attitude it became the fashion to sneer at the League as something much too great and good for human nature's daily food. We can all remember the weekly jibes of our newspapers at a Covenant that asserted a higher duty than nationalism.

The non-democratic members of the League were quick to take advantage of the consequent disintegration of loyalty and authority. While the democracies made a virtue of selfish isolation, the non-democratic communities made a virtue of greed and aggression; and when the tests came the instrument that could have saved us merely reflected our collapse of faith.

And let us be clear upon this:

A democratic community that will not accept obligations and honour them when accepted, is distinguished from a non-democratic and aggressive community only as the Priests and the Levites who passed by on the other side and left the victim to die, are distinguished from the thieves who beat him down and robbed him.

What we have been witnessing, then, until last year, was the unconscious betrayal of the democracies by themselves, the betrayal of the whole democratic principle, and with it, and because of it, the yearly encouragement of the powers of evil until now only the British Empire stands as guardian of the world against the rebels.

But, if we must acknowledge all this, we can at least be thankful that we have come so decisively back to our proper stand. We have taken up our duty with a sincerity and at a cost that surely redeems us as it shall redeem the world. The great virtues are back again. Moral grandeur is back again. Loyalty to a cause far greater than ourselves is back again. We are living, and at the centre of our struggle the civilians too are dying, without jingoism, for the greatest duty that the citizens of civilization can perform. If, as I have suggested, for each generation one predominant and imperious duty declares itself, and we are saints or sinners according to our response, surely, as we look on London we are watching the faith and the patience of the saints. Never have men, women, and children been more heroic. Never has Britain, the mother of the democracies, in all her long history, been more worthy of our love, as she leads us in this struggle. Monuments and

Twenty years ago May 31 next the inaugural meeting of the League of Nations Society in Canada was held in Ottawa and it is hoped that in some way the anniversary year can be appropriately marked.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire presided over the inaugural meeting and on the platform were Hon. T. A. Crerar, then Leader of the Progressive Party in the House of Commons, Sir George E. Foster, representing Mr. Meighen, the then Prime Minister, and Mr. Warwick Chipman, K.C., then the Honorary Secretary of the Society, now the Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Speakers included: Sir Robert Borden who that night became the Society's President, Mr. G. S. Campbell, of Halifax, Hon. H. S. Beland, M.P., Dr. H. M. Tory, then President of the University of Alberta now the Honorary Treasurer of the Society and a Past President, Mr. P. M. Draper who recently retired as President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. L. P. D. now Mr. Justice Tilley, of Saint John, and Dr. H. P. Whidden, then of Brandon College now President of McMaster University, Hamilton.

151960

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151961

landmarks are going down; but we are seeing in our own day the heroes whom the monuments of the future will honour for centuries to come.

New World

As the struggle goes on we understand more and more clearly the true nature of our cause, the true meaning for all men of the liberty for which we are fighting, the true conditions of victory. It will not be enough to defeat the enemy, and to release and restore their victims. We must fight for the setting up of a new world of liberty. We must think in such terms that we become the leaders of nothing less than a revolution of freedom. Without that, we shall not gather to our side the allies whom we shall need in every country to make our victory; without that we shall not be able to put new heart and hope into the victims who must join in the march. An aim to restore the world of 1939, a world in which we can go back to minding our own business and the whole paraphernalia of separatism, and self-sufficiency, and neutrality, and indifference between men and nations, will never win this war. The navies, the air forces, the armies, the munitions need behind them all a moral offensive, with a positive aim, and a passionate impatience that will sweep out not only the brutal and loathsome anachronism of domination, but as well our own backslidings from the law of liberty. It will not be enough to dethrone the impious doctrine that thou shalt love the State, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. That is the apostasy against the first and great commandment. But the second commandment is like unto the first—thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. We are at war because we have become faithful again to that. We shall win the victory by holding and proclaiming as our end, for men and nations, the political equivalent of that commandment, as definitely as we can.

We are making, I think, a profound mistake in not formulating and announcing our positive war aims. I am not suggesting that we outline a peace treaty, or produce a new map, or commit the extravagance of some French publicists last winter who were prepared to tell us in detail what should happen to Germany and into how many pieces she should be carved. All that is futile and foolish. But we can say what are the principles and general conditions that we think are the essentials of peace. And in saying them we shall do much to bring the victory nearer. Much, to begin with, for ourselves. Not only can we not win the war by remaining on the defensive; we cannot emerge from defence unless our thinking is positive. If we only think in terms of defeating the Germans we shall not defeat the Germans. We shall become stale and without inspiration. There seems to be no doubt that France was betrayed and is now sunk in fatal lethargy because she lacked faith and hope in a good and constructive world to be reached by victory.

We have to light again the fires of faith and hope not only in France and in all the conquered countries but in the neighbouring nations, and the enemy homes themselves. Our prospective allies in the march to victory are not only the awaking liberals outside of Europe, but all the downtrodden liberals of Europe itself from Spain eastward. If they do not long for our coming and help us to come, the continent of Europe is sealed to us. How can they do either, if they do not know what our coming will mean, and if they do not see in it all that their hearts have waited for, and a living gospel of social and international well-being?

Faith and Hope

And as for ourselves, we too will need this faith and hope. The people of Eastend London, courageous as they are, who must look forward to months of bombing and destruction of all they have in this world, will want to know that there is ahead of them a world that will make all their suffering a hundredfold worthwhile. Even unheroic taxpayers, everywhere supporting this war, will desire that the sacrifices which they cheerfully make should end in a new and fruitful world.

Until we declare that gospel, and show the true meaning and value of our cause, it will be dim to us too, and we shall again and again be guilty of lamentable inconsistencies and contradictions of our cause. One such glaring inconsistency was the agreement with Japan about the closing of the Burma road. That agreement was in breach of our obligations to China. It has not helped us against Japan. It has hurt our good name, and instead of solving our problem in the Far East has only weakened our power to face it as it will yet have to be faced. And it is not only in the Far East that men have wondered at this makeshift bargain.

The same may be said of the continued selling, in which Canada joins, of the raw materials of war-making to Japan. This is not only in conflict with our obligations to China, it is rank folly on the basis of our own self-interest, in that we are and have for long been supplying a threatening aggressor with the means to attack us. How can we, whose war is against aggression, whose cause is the cause of all men who struggle for their liberty, how can we do these things? How could we continue to do such things if we declared for ourselves and for the world the principles for which we stand, and which we hope to make alive in victory?

Wilson's Points

What I have in mind is something not unlike President Wilson's statement of January, 1918, with its famous Fourteen Points.

See how closely much of what he said then could be said by us now:—For example:

"We entered into this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence.

"What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in, and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own free life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world, as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us."

He then went on to announce what he called 'the programme of the world's peace, the only possible programme as we see it.' The Points included, as you will remember: open covenants of peace openly arrived at; absolute freedom of the Seas, except as the Seas may be closed by international action for the enforcement of international covenants; the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance; absolute guarantees of reduction of armaments; and the forming of a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike. There were, of course, in addition specific demands for restoration of the victims of aggression, and, in concluding what President Wilson called 'these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right', he assured the enemy that a place of equality, not a place of mastery, lay open for her in a world of peace-loving nations associated in covenants of justice and law and fair-dealing.

There can be no question that this manifesto helped to win the last war. It put strength into the Allies at a time of grave discouragement, and it undermined the aggressive will of the enemy.

Those of you who are familiar with the Covenant of the League of Nations will recall the closeness of some of its provisions to the text of some of the Fourteen Points to which I have referred. The famous Article 10 of the Covenant only differs from the Fourteenth Point by replacing the stronger notion of mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity by an undertaking to preserve and respect them, accompanied by the provision that in case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council of the League shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

And the text of the Third Point—'the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance', is stronger than that of Article 23(e) of the League Covenant when it obliges the Covenanters to 'make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League'.

As we look back, we may find in those changes the key to our subsequent history. They represent the reluctance to be clearly committed, to the clear and accepted course, that caused the United States to withdraw at the outset, and that then increasingly infected first the attitude and then the actions of the rest of us, until we reached our present pass.

Manifesto

I wish to see the emphatic repudiation of this reluctance and of all its works in a manifesto by the Empire and its allies saying that the defeat of the enemy and the restoration of his victims is only part of the far larger restoration of the only principles upon which an international society and a common civilization can be founded. These principles could be summed up by saying that the common interest is accepted as the supreme interest, that the law of liberty for nations, as for men, lies in clear and mutual commitments to make and to keep political and economic freedom and equality between the peaceful; to guarantee by collective and predetermined power in every quarter the security and independence of each, great and small alike, and the peaceful working out of all disputes and pretentions; to maintain a common authority to organize that power regionally and generally for common service as the facts may require, and to further those social, health, and humanitarian services, conditions, and relations that concern us all.

It could then be said that we proposed the reconstitution of the League by all nations of good-will; with its political and economic obligations clarified and strengthened so as to achieve these principles; and open to the partnership of all whose good faith was made clear by their repudiation of the separatism of the past and their willingness to undertake the common duties of the future.

Without this, with anything less than this, the world is condemned to generations of war and anarchy and eventual disintegration.

It cannot be saved by a hermit-like neutrality of separate states with no means of preserving themselves from the terrors of aggression that will engulf them one by one.

It cannot be saved by being divided into moated continents or hemispheres, parading their futile defensive isolations until they clash in another armageddon.

An Anglo-Saxon supremacy, rather than a guidance and example, will not suffice, any more than the Anglo-French pre-eminence that was advocated last year. That guidance and example and cooperation by the great leaders of democracy will be essential to the common interest and service, but it will have to be given on the democratic basis of a universal sharing of responsibility.

Nor will separate federations of democracies or regions suffice, unrelated to a larger whole. Nor

Members will look forward with interest to the next number of this Letter. It will contain the stenographic report of a stimulating address delivered before the Ottawa Branch by Professor P. E. Corbett, formerly Dean of Law, McGill University, Montreal, on the different plans for the peace which have been put forward. Professor Corbett, certainly one of the most outstanding authorities on international affairs on the continent, has been engaged by the Institute of Pacific Relations to make a thorough study of this subject and a forthcoming book on it is expected to be of great significance. He attended as an Observer the Havana Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of American Republics in July.

151962

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151963

can that larger whole be itself a federation until mankind has had a far greater training in the federal principle. That may eventually grow from a common union. Meanwhile what we can do and what we ought to do point unmistakably to the reconstituted League.

In that human, democratic, universal co-operation for liberty lies the only peace that will save us. With a profoundly reawakened sense of our common interest and duty, and a final realization of what is at stake for all when the liberty of any neighbour is violated and betrayed, we entered upon this war. We are fighting it not as nations against nations, but as the servants of man's future against the slaves of his past. In that faith, and by the proclamation of our will to accept its full consequences and its definite obligations, we shall find in ourselves and add to ourselves the power to win the victory.

You can help by

- expressing whenever you have opportunity the views expressed in these pages.
- making your views known to your Member of Parliament and to the Prime Minister.
- maintaining your membership, thereby giving your moral support and contributing through your membership fee to the cost of the Society's work. (See page 16 for fees.)
- distributing and making known the Society's literature.

FROM OUR MAIL

Not Fanatical

I notice that no one talks about war aims these days without in effect admitting that we have to tackle the problem in the spirit of 1919, which disappeared so promptly once the peace was signed. This being so organizations dedicated to such a settlement ought to be able to . . . command public support. . . . We ought not to be dogmatic about the Covenant but make ourselves the champion of the general idea of collective security, as a reality, not an ideal, leaving room for discussion as to how it is to be attained. Personally I think the League scheme, with certain modifications, is likely to prove the best, but I'm not fanatical about it. The idea is not to get into controversy with the federalists, some of whom are pretty fanatical.

—From Western Canada.

* * *

We want to have a big Board meeting . . . on October 22nd. We should like to have some of the people from the League in exile at Princeton and Mr. Winant (I.L.O., Montreal) and are very anxious for you to come down from Canada. Dr. Boudreau (the president) feels that you and I should do something to give some stability to the Federation (International), possibly with its headquarters in your office or mine. I think your office would be more appropriate because Canada belongs to the League, but anyway there is much that we should do this winter. I wonder if that wouldn't be a good time to talk things over. Could you come down at that time?

—From the League of Nations Association, New York.

* * *

The League of Nations Societies must be kept in being as a symbol of the survival of the idea of collective security and for the purpose of doing intelligent research work looking towards the reconstruction of that part of the world that prefers the democratic way of life. The world will have to get along half-slave and half-free for awhile at best, which will mean an armed peace that may evolve into a peaceful world if the democracies are too strong to be attacked—this will call for collective security armed and alert. The test of whether the war ends with a balance of advantage to the democracies will be whether the true democracies of Europe can be rescued from Nazi control. A Nazified Europe would mean a Nazi victory in fact; the democratic world would then represent nothing but a starting point for the conquest of the world by the weapons of the spirit which would have to be backed and defended by weapons of a very different kind. The League of Nations conception is, I think, tied up with the reconstruction of Europe; and it is because we hope for this that the League of Nations organizations ought to keep on functioning—this is a banner for the cause. . . .

—From Western Canada.

* * *

I remain convinced that we cannot in any true sense win this war unless:

(a) at the end of it we get back to the League, and

(b) we have our minds constantly set upon doing so.

There may, of course, be all sorts of modifications, but the fundamentals of the League remain essential. A British-American League will not be the solution any more than a British-French League could have been.

I do not suggest that we should aim at a mere restoration. We shall have to think in terms of a Resorgimento of the Democracies to win the war and kep it won. I know of no better title for the results than the "League of Nations". . . . (We should) devote . . . imagination . . . and vigour to turning what we have into a living and victory-making faith.

—From Eastern Canada.

* * *

I am sure that if you get these (Mr. Chipman's address, "A Revolution of Freedom") out at once, our clergy will use them liberally for Remembrance Day sermons.

—From Ontario.

PRESS OPINION

He Is Right

Mr. Warwick Chipman's demand for "positive war aims" finds the *Ottawa Journal* sharply critical. Mr. Chipman, who is the chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations Society, believes the formulation of a positive programme is essential to our successful conduct of the war. But the Journal, which is apt to find itself behaving somewhat irrationally whenever the League of Nations is mentioned, takes fright at such an idea. Such talk, says its editor, is "most regrettable. Common sense forbids such nonsense." We would, he believes, merely confuse ourselves, and adds:

> Just one aim is worth-while talking about just now for the British Empire, or will be worth talking about while the war lasts—and that is, to lick Germany.

The *Free Press* believes, however, that Mr. Chipman is right and that the Journal is wrong. Everyone agrees that the first job is to "lick Germany." That point is not in issue. Nothing must deflect us from that purpose, and Mr. Chipman would heartily agree with the *Ottawa Journal* on that point. But Mr. Chipman believes—and we believe that he is right—that we will increase the efficiency of our war effort by effecting a statement of the kind of world we want to see once victory has been won. It did so in the last war. Our aims, concretely stated, were of the greatest importance in seeing us through the last exhausting stages of that struggle. They gave us something to look forward to, something that lifted us above the grim and terrible exchange of daily blows. They were a first class factor in victory. Why should they not be so again?

It is true that the dream we then enjoyed has not been realized. We wasted our victory, but the waste was by no means complete for we still have the legacy of those brave and gallant attempts to abolish future wars,—attempts that more than once came closer to realization than most people know. We missed it, but the memory of the effort is something that remains precious. It must be made to live again.

No one can deny this, and from a practical point of view it is inescapable. What are we trying to do in this war? We are fighting to remove the Nazi curse from the world. We are fighting to prevent Hitler's attempt to impose his abominable and deadly rule upon the peoples of Europe and the extension of that domination to other peoples and continents. When we have won that fight, are we to settle back to enjoy some brief, thoughtless respite, or are we to set up effective guarantees against a recurrence of the threat? This is the essence of the question and the problem posed by Mr. Chipman, and to it there is only one answer: We must establish that new order. If we do not propose to do so, we might as well quit now. The war would not be worth while.

There is no use shying away from that fact. It must be faced; and since it is unavoidable, we should get to work to make our future programme concrete, positive and intelligible. This can be done.

What the *Journal* is afraid of is perhaps the dissipation of energy that should be directed to war in disputation over the precise form that our future programme of guarantees should take. But this is not necessary. There are various schools of thought on the subject, but it is possible for all of them to agree upon objectives. If it would please the *Ottawa Journal*, Mr. Chipman might perhaps be ready to agree that a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet. It is no essential of a post-war programme to reincorporate, word for word and letter by letter, the whole text of the Covenant of the League of Nations of 1919. What is important is not the form but the substance of collective security—for that is what our future guarantees must be.

Hon. J. G. Winant, Director of the International Labour Office, (formerly Governor of New Hampshire), and Mr. A. Loveday, Director of the Economic and Financial Department of the League of Nations, have accepted an invitation to be present and speak at a public dinner in their honor in Montreal on January 25 next. The dinner is being arranged by the Society as a welcome to this continent of the two organizations, the first to McGill University, Montreal, and the second, to Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. The cooperation of all members is invited.

The ultimate form our war objectives will take cannot be known until we know the terms of our victory and the contributions made to victory by the various associates who by that time will have played their part in the revival of the spirit of freedom and the destruction of its enemies. But that must not prevent the formulation now of aims to which we can steadfastly adhere. The future, in this respect, is brighter today than it has been for many years, and the opportunity that thus presents itself should not be lost.

Present leadership rests in the hands of Mr. Churchill whose past record is the surest guarantee we have of a new and stable order in Europe once victory is won. In years gone by he spoke with vision and with constancy of our aims. His voice today speaks with the same authentic note which makes its potent appeal far beyond the realm of Britain and the confines of the British Commonwealth, and Mr. Chipman's insistence that the Canadian Government should play the same positive role is properly based. We lag behind too much. There is a new spirit abroad in the world, a spirit founded upon the recognition of the urgent need of world-wide co-operation for the maintenance of peace once it is won. We are standing once more upon the threshold of the opportunity that 20 years ago we threw away, and it will aid and not impede our war effort to give definite stirring impetus to its general realization.

—Editorial entitled, "Let Us State Our War Aims" in the *Winnipeg Free Press* of October 11, 1940.

It would be appreciated if friends would forward to the National Office clippings from the Canadian Press referring to our work.

REVIEWS

Schizophrenia

Mr. John MacCormac in CANADA: AMERICA'S PROBLEM (Viking, $3.25):

- The threat of German air power, as reported by Colonel Lindbergh, is said to have settled the issue at Munich. The use of Canadian air power in this war, opposed by Colonel Lindbergh, may decide it in Berlin.

151964

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151965

● It is now being intimated that a federated Europe and an open-door colonial policy may be the basis of peace. If that were so the British Empire might become less an Empire and more a real commonwealth of nations. That is the kind of empire Canada would like. It would make it possible for her to remain British while steadily growing more North American. That is vitally necessary if she is to preserve her unity, which, under present conditions, has been maintained only by escape mechanisms that have left her with a steadily developing case of schizophrenia.

● In its present state Canada is the problem child of the Western Hemisphere.

● Per capita, Canadians could do little to provoke a world war but they could do more to avert it than the citizens of any other country under the sun.

● But she (Canada) wields no influence at all. For seventeen years she has refused not only to intervene in British foreign policy but even to be consulted about it. The poorest voter in London's East End has more control over Canada's foreign policy than a member of Canada's parliament. The Canadian M.P. does not even know what it is until he reads the London dispatches in his morning paper.

● The astonishing fact is that 'in order to avoid being morally committed to support by arms' the imperial foreign policy which resulted in this war and which Canada is now supporting by arms, Canada's Government refused by so much as a whisper to approve, condemn, or amend it, while it was in the making. It even tried, with considerable success, to keep Canadian members of Parliament from discussing it.

● In the event (Germany's seizure of the Rhineland) was never discussed, not even when it was too late.

● Canada, for all her lack of anxiety to participate in these events is now participating in them. The strictest observance of the taboo has not propitiated the dread spirits nor have thirteen years of tiptoeing around the sickroom prevented the corpse of peace from being finally stretched on the bier.

● Deaf-mutism as a foreign policy had its origin thirty years ago and was invented as a defence mechanism by Sir Wilfred Laurier.

● He (Mr. King) was against commitments, commitments in the Empire or commitments in the League, commitment to military sanctions or commitment to economic ones.

● In retrospect the role played by Canada in the League was not one which contributed either to peace or to security.

● The repudiation of the League as an effective instrument of collective security by a Canada which had also refused to accept any commitments in the British Empire left the Dominion without a foreign policy.

● Canada, it was then announced (1923), had assumed control over her own foreign policy. The fact that Canada is now fighting a war ostensibly the result of a British guarantee to Poland in which Canada had no share is history's comment on this contention.

● The fact that it (Mr. Lapointe's speech on the impossibilty of Canadian neutrality in British wars) also made hash of the whole foreign policy of Mr. Lapointe's leader did not seem to be noticed.

● . . . Canada by refusing a voice in the formulation of imperial foreign policy to which, willy nilly, she is committed, fails in her duty to herself, to Great Britain, and to the United States.

● It is impossible to say how large a part this (the prompt repudiation of Dr. Riddell in contrast with the absence of a repudiation of Mr. Cahan three years earlier when he defended Japan) played in the dropping by the British Government of this policy of collective action against Fascist aggressors and of Mr. Anthony Eden who represented it. But its effect must have been considerable.

● . . . her (Canada's) government had never raised a voice in disapproval of Britain's disastrous foreign policy.

● He (Mr. King) detached Canada from all but formal participation in the League of Nations.

● Idealists . . . have been talking of post-war revival of the League of Nations idea. But Great Britain helped to lay the last League of Nations in her coffin and Mr. Mackenzie King pronounced a blessing over the grave. The sexton turned midwife would be more grisly than convincing.

Publications reviewed may be purchased from the Society's

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS LITERATURE SERVICE

LITERATURE NEWS

France's Fall

CHRONOLOGY OF FAILURE, by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. Macmillan, 1940. A day by day record of the last days of the French Republic based on the long and excellent article which Mr. Armstrong, the author of *We or They* (1936) and *When There Is No Peace* (1939), contributed to *Foreign Affairs* (October, 1940). Includes two chapters: Why did France fall? and What are the lessons for us? $1.75

I SAW FRANCE FALL, by Rene de Chambrun. McClelland and Stewart. 216 pp. Includes what one critic says is "as vivid an eye-witness story of the confusion of disaster as I have seen." A rightist interpretation, Chambrun being a son-in-law of Laval as well as a descendant of Lafayette $3.25

SUICIDE OF A DEMOCRACY, by Heinz Pol. McClelland and Stewart, 1940. A leftist political interpretation of France's fall by a German journalist, close friend of the Nobel Peace Prize

151966

winner Ossietsky, who was arrested by the Nazis on the night of the Reichstag fire, escaped to Czechoslovakia, then to France where for a time he was interned and finally to the United States. "Heinz Pol's writing lacks the charm of the Captain-Count de Chambrun; it carries more conviction" $3.25

BRITAIN AND FRANCE BETWEEN TWO WARS, by Arnold Wolfers. McLeod, 1940. 467 pp. "The best book on Anglo-French Relations". Includes a chronology and a selected bibliography. The author is now professor of international relations at Yale University. $4.75

BATTLE OF FRANCE, by Andre Maurois, 1940. 255 pp. An analysis of political, personal and military causes of the French collapse. $2.50

J'ACCUSE! THE MEN WHO BETRAYED FRANCE, by Andre Simone. Introduction by Carleton Beals. Dial Press, 1940. 354 pp. $3.00

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN FRANCE, (1870-1939), by D. W. Brogan. Hamish Hamilton, 1940. 744 pp. "The best specimen of more recent French history". "An admirable book and gives the complete background of recent events." $6.50

A HISTORY OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE, by Charles Seignobos. Cape, 1933. "One of the most readable and scholarly general histories of France." $2.50

* * *

I SAW IT HAPPEN IN NORWAY, by Carl T. Hambro. Ryerson. 219 pp. "Plenty of lessons" for us by the President of the Norwegian Parliament. Emphasizes the importance of realizing "that the danger personified by Hitler is moral as well as physical and can only be thwarted by facing all its implications." $3.00

Guilty Men

GUILTY MEN, by "Cato". London: Gollancz, 1940. A condemnation of fifteen political leaders of Great Britain and a demand for the retirement of all of them. $1.00

ARMISTICE 1918-1939, by Michael Foot. Oxford (Harraps), 274 pp. "The old men and all those old in outlook if not in age, should read it too, but they won't, it is too strong meat for them." $2.75

WHY ENGLAND SLEPT, by John F. Kennedy. Funk, 1940. 253 pp. Introduction by Henry R. Luce. A story of the rearmament of Great Britain by the son of the United States Ambassador. "It is evident that Mr. Kennedy realizes that British policy was to a considerable extent modulated by, first, the postures of the free and independent Dominions who time and again announced that they would not back up Collective Security and, secondly, by the almost total unwillingness of the United States to cooperate in the ordering of the world's affairs, except in the form of pious wishes and vituperative back-seat driving". $2.50

THE IRRESPONSIBLES, by Archibald Macleish. Collins. The declaration on the influence of modern writers on present-day youth which has caused so much discussion. $1.25

The Future

100,000,000 ALLIES—IF WE CHOOSE, by "Scipio". London: Gollancz, 1940. How to organize an European revolt against Hitler. $1.00

WHAT PEACE TERMS, by Rt. Hon. A. Duff-Cooper, President Edouard Benes, Lord Cecil and 30 others. London: Pallas, 1940. 80 pp. $0.15

ISOLATED AMERICA, by Raymond Leslie Buell. New York: Knopf, 1940. 470 pp. A history of recent American foreign policy and an appraisal of the place of the United States in a warring world by the former president of the Foreign Policy Association. Including a plan for the peace. $3.75

THE QUEST FOR PEACE, by William E. Rappard. Harvard University Press. 516 pp. Professor Rappard, the distinguished Swiss, "deals specifically with the growth of the idea of an international authority during the last war, with the birth, growth and decay of the League of Nations, with the various plans and measures taken or attempted to secure peace and international cooperation. Quotations from the original documents abound and if this book cannot be regarded as light reading, it can be recommended thoroughly for study . . . a substantial and scholarly work". $5.00

Federalism

HOW SHALL WE WIN: A PROGRAMME FOR ANTI-NAZI REVOLUTION. Federal Union, London, 1940. ..... $0.10

A FEDERATED EUROPE, by Lord Davies. London: Collancz, (Ryerson, Toronto), 1940. 141 pp. "Far more readable and less dogmatic than much of the literature on Federation". Outlines plans for both federal and confederate institutions. $1.00

FEDERAL UNION IN PRACTICE, by H. R. G. Greaves. Allen & Unwin, 1940. Predominantly historical, two-thirds being devoted to an analysis of the growth of federations in the United States, Switzerland, Canada, South Africa, South America, Spain, Australia and Germany. "A storehouse of detailed information for the serious student." $1.65

FEDERATIONS: A STUDY IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS, by I. G. Karne, Professor of History and Economics at Ferguson College, Poona, India. Oxford University Press, 1932. 334 pp. "The story of these attempts (to extend the federal principle) and of the measure of success achieved will be found in very succinct form in (this) little volume". $1.50

TOWARD A FEDERAL WORLD, by Nicholas Murray Butler, President, Columbia University. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1939. 17 pp. An address delivered at the Parrish Art Museum, Southampton, Long Island, Sept. 3, 1939 ..... Free, apply direct

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE, by Alfred M. Bingham. Duell, New York, 1940. 336 pp. A blueprint for a federation including all of Europe except the Soviet Union. $3.50

WORLD FEDERATION, by Oscar Newfang. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1939. 238 pp. The historical background of plans for international federation. $1.80

THE CASE FOR FEDERAL UNION, by W. B. Curry. A Penguin Special, 1939. 213 pp. $0.20

THE ECONOMIC CAUSES OF WAR, by Lionel Robbins. London: Cape, 1939. 124 pp. "A masterpiece of sound analysis and clear exposition by a professor of economics at the University of London. After criticizing (and discarding) the Marxian theory of imperialism, Prof. Robbins tells what he regards as the true economic causes of war. He finds the anarchic political organization of the world to be the 'root disease of our

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151967

civilization' and concludes that national sovereignty in economic matters must be curbed and replaced by some sort of federation." $1.65

THE NEW WORLD ORDER, by H. G. Wells. New York: Knopf, 1940. 145 pp. "Progressive world socialism" Mr. Wells urges as an objective. Mr. Streit's "Union Now" he regards as vague and 'hopelessly optimistic'. $2.00

FEDERATION AND WORLD ORDER, by Duncan and Elizabeth Wilson. Nelson, 1939. 184 pp. Preface by C. E. M. Joad. $0.90

FEDERAL ILLUSION, by D. N. Pritt, S. J. Reginald Saunders (Muller). 152 pp. "A vigorous denunciation of plans for a world or European federal union as mere day-dreaming." He "brilliantly illuminates the immediate follies, but it is always against a background of fog which he quite fails to penetrate". $0.85

A LASTING PEACE, by Maxwell Garnett and H. F. Koeppler. Nelson (Allen and Unwin). 288 pp. Mr. Garnett (formerly secretary of the League of Nations Union, London) is also critical of federal unions, but more constructively. The first part of his book is the story of the League's growth and failure. The last seven chapters by Dr. Koeppler, a refugee from Nazism, deal with the question of how Germany is to be treated after the fall of Hitler. $2.50

A FEDERATION OF WESTERN EUROPE, by Dr. Ivor Jennings. Cambridge University Press, London, 1940. Macmillan, Canada. 208 pp. An English estimate: " . . . not only the best but the only indispensable book on federal union in its main constitutional aspect." An American: "A British lawyer's scheme which pre-supposes a British victory and a willingness on the part of continental Europe to accept British legal and political institutions as the basis for a federation of relatively liberal states." $1.10

FEDERAL UNION—A SYMPOSIUM, edited by M. Chaning Pearce. Jonathan Cape, London. 336 pp. Studies by John Masefield, L.P. Jacks, J. B. Priestley, W. B. Curry (author of The Case for Federal Union, A Penguin Special $0.20), Wickham Steed, Storm Jameson, Maxwell Garnett, Lionel Robbins, and others. $3.50

FEDERAL EUROPE, by R. W. G. Mackay, Foreword by Sir Norman Angell. Michael Joseph, 1940. 323 pp. "One of the best." $3.50

CIVITAS DEI, by Lionel Curtis. "The true fountain head of the Federal Union Movement." 985 pp. The three original volumes now bound into one. $3.50

The Foreign Policy Association, New York, has done a first-class job in its next Headline book, proof of which has just been received. It is a handbook, profusely illustrated, on Latin America entitled, LOOK AT LATIN AMERICA. Joan Raushenbush, the author, is a member of the research staff of the new Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, and co-author, with Foreman Clark, of TOTAL DEFENSE, published earlier this year. Proofs have been submitted to Departments of Education and others in the expectation that they will wish to buy in quantity. Orders should be placed with the Literature Service. Price: $0.30 each, special rates on quantity orders.

UNION NOW, by Clarence Streit. Jonathan Cape, 1940. 414 pp. Concise edition. $2.50

PEACE THROUGH FEDERATION, by Sisley Huddleston. $4.00

NEW COMMONWEALTH QUARTERLY, September, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London, 1939. Issue devoted largely to federal problems. $0.90

Publications of Federal Union, Inc., (New York):

DEFENCE NOW NEEDS UNION NOW. Reprint of full-page newspaper advertisement. $0.03

10 FACTS ABOUT THE PROPOSAL FOR INTER-DEMOCRACY FEDERAL UNION. 8 pp. $0.04

THE ESSENCE OF UNION NOW. 90 pp. Condensed from "Union Now". $0.30

THE NEED FOR UNION NOW. 96 pp. $0.30

HANG TOGETHER—THE UNION NOW PRIMER, by David H. Munroe. $0.30

FORTUNE REPRINT, two editorials. $0.04

HITLER? STALIN? STREIT? THE CHOICE FREE PEOPLE FACE, by Tom O. Griessemer. 16 pp. $0.08

THE FEDERALIST (By Hamilton, Jay and Madison). $1.10

Federal Tracts (Federal Union, London):

PEACE BY FEDERATION? by Sir William Beveridge (Master of University College, Oxford).

THE NATURE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, by K. C. Wheare (Beit Lecturer in the University of Oxford, 1936-1939).

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FEDERALISM, by C. E. M. Joad (Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Birkbeck College, University of London).

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FEDERATION, by Lionel C. Robbins (Professor of Economics in the University of London).

FEDERATION AND SOCIALISM, by Barbara Wooton (Director of Studies for the University of London Tutorial Classes Committee).

FEDERATION AND COLONIES, by Norman Bentwich (Professor of International Relations, Jerusalem University).

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN A FEDERATION, by G. J. Ponsonby (Lecturer in Transport, London School of Economics and Political Science).

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS. A Study Guide.

FEDERALISM UNDER DISCUSSION. A guide to Study Groups.
Each $0.15

General

League of Nations Society in Canada:

REVENONS A LA SOCIETE DES NATIONS, par Warwick Chipman, C.R. Déclaration du 18 mars 1939.

WAR AND PEACE AIMS, by Warwick Chipman, K.C. 24 pp. Address before Winnipeg Canadian Club, Dec. 18, 1939.

FEDERAL UNION AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, by Dr. Laurence C. Tombs. 24 pp. Address before Halifax Branch, League of Nations Society, April 2, 1940.

THE END OF NEUTRALITY, by Warwick Chipman, K.C. 16 pp. Address before Annual Meeting, League of Nations Society in Canada, May 24, 1940.

151968

AN ENDURING UNION: OUR RESPONSIBILITY, by Senator Cairine R. Wilson. 16 pp. Address before Annual Meeting, League of Nations Society in Canada, May 24, 1940.

ANNUAL REPORT. League of Nations Society in Canada, 1939-40.

A REVOLUTION OF FREEDOM, by Warwick Chipman, K.C. 16 pp. Text of an address delivered in Montreal on Oct. 4, 1940, announcing the Society's war-aims programme.
Each $0.05

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Publications:

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION $0.75

CANADIAN LITERATURE TODAY $0.50

ENQUIRY INTO COOPERATION $0.50

OLD COUNTRY MAIL $1.00

THIS CANADA (Arthur L. Phelps) $0.25

OUR CANADIAN HERITAGE $0.25

SPEECH OF LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, K.C., LL.D., before American Bar Association, Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1940. ($0.01)

Contemporary Affairs Series (Canadian Institute of International Affairs):

GOOD NEIGHBOURS, by Lawrence J. Burpee. A description of the organization and work of the International Joint Commission. 30 pp. $0.25

THE ROWELL-SIROIS COMMISSION. PART 1. A SUMMARY OF THE REPORT, by S. A. Saunders and Eleanor Back. 45 pp. $0.40

WHY WAR SAVINGS, by C. H. Herbert. 14 pp. $0.10

Behind the Headline Series (Canadian Institute of International Affairs and Canadian Association for Adult Education):

BUSHELS TO BURN, by J. W. Holmes.

UNCLE SAM ON THE BRINK, by J. F. Green.

Each $0.10, 10 issues or copies for $0.60. Special rates for bloc orders.

Democracy and Citizenship Series (Canadian Institute of International Affairs and Canadian Association for Adult Education):

HOW DID WE GET THAT WAY?, by H. G. Skilling.

YOU TAKE OUT WHAT YOU PUT IN, by B. K. Sandwell.

CAN WE MAKE GOOD?, by T. W. L. MacDermot.

AFTER THIS IS OVER, by H. G. Skilling.

HOW THE WHEELS GO ROUND, by J. W. Holmes.

Each $0.10, 50 copies or more $0.07 each, 100 copies or more $0.05 each.

Oxford Periodical History of the War (Published in cooperation with Canadian Institute of International Affairs):

THE WAR—FIRST YEAR, by Edgar McInnis, Department of History, University of Toronto. 355 pp. Contains chronologies, maps, important documents, and index. Introduction by Raymond Gram Swing. $1.50

Study of Wartime Problems Series (Canadian Association for Adult Education):

STUDY OUTLINE ON "INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION". $0.05

STUDY OUTLINE ON "CANADA'S PART: WAR AND POSTWAR" $0.05

We announce with regret the departure from our staff of Miss Elizabeth MacCallum. As from August 31 she has been in charge of the Library Headquarters of the Canadian Legion Educational Services, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Miss MacCallum who was formerly employed by the Foreign Policy Association, New York City, joined the staff in 1936 shortly after the creation of the Society's International Affairs Literature Service and was in charge of this Branch.

It is a satisfaction to be able to report that she is carrying on her new work in close association with us, her office being in the same building as the Society's.

The Literature Service work is continuing with the assistance of Miss Elizabeth Gowling, B.A. (Toronto) and Mrs. L. Sheppard.

Food for Thought Series (Canadian Association for Adult Education edited by R. S. Lambert):

YOUTH, WAR AND IDEALISM.
Each $0.10

C.A.I.P. Pamphlets (Catholic Association for International Peace, Washington, D.C.):

THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES. A Report of the Ethics and Joint Policy Committees. $0.12

World Peace Foundation Publications (Boston):

DOCUMENTS ON AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS, JANUARY 1938 - JUNE 1939, edited by E. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers. Cloth. 608 pp. $4.50

DOCUMENTS ON AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS, JUNE 1939 - JULY 1940, edited by E. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers. Cloth. 875 pp. The second volume in a series of great value. Contains all the major official statements on all aspects of the subject beginning with President Roosevelt's radio address of Sept. 3, 1939. $4.50

Council on Foreign Relations (New York):

WORLD ECONOMY IN TRANSITION. Technology vs Politics, Laissez Faire vs Planning, Power vs Welfare, by Eugene Staley. 340 pp. 1939. $3.60

THE INVISIBLE TARIFF: A STUDY OF THE CONTROL OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, by Percy W. Bidwell. 286 pp. 1939. $3.00

MOBILIZING CIVILIAN AMERICA, by Harold J. Tobin and Percy W. Bidwell. 288 pp. 1940. Foreword by General Frank R. McCoy. $3.30

Publications of the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies (New York City):

DEFENSE FOR AMERICA. Symposium edited by William Allen White. 205 pp. Macmillan. $1.20

OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMITTEE, by William Allen White.

DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS, by Livingston Hartley.

IMMEDIATE AID TO THE ALLIES, by President James Bryant Conant.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151969

DOES AMERICA DESERVE A MIRACLE?, by Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

DESTROYERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, by William Allen White.

THE LATIN AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS NEUTRALITY, by Prof. Charles G. Fenwick.

2 + 2 = 4, by Channing Pollock.

HITLER'S PLAN AGAINST THE U.S., by Pierre van Paasen.

PRIMER OF AMERICAN DEFENSE.

SUPPOSE BRITAIN LOSES.

AMBASSADOR BULLITT'S SPEECH OF AUGUST 18.
Each $0.05

Headline Books (Foreign Policy Association):

CHALLENGE TO THE AMERICAS.
Each $0.30

Foreign Policy (Association) Reports:

ECONOMIC DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS, by Howard J. Trueblood.

EUROPEAN COLONIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, by A. Randal Elliott.

CANADA AT WAR, by James Frederick Green.

THE HAVANA CONFERENCE OF 1940, by Howard J. Trueblood.

JAPAN'S DRIVE INTO SOUTHEAST ASIA, by T. A. Bisson.

EUROPE UNDER NAZI RULE, by Vera Micheles Dean.
Each $0.30

Chatham House Publications (Royal Institute of International Affairs):

SPEECHES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS BY VISCOUNT HALIFAX, edited by H. H. E. Craster. A selection from 1934 to the outbreak of war. 388 pp. $3.15

SURVEY OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS, VOL. II. PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC POLICY, 1918-1939. PART I, by W. K. Hancock. Includes an examination of migration, finance and preferential trading policies. 336 pp. $3.75

WORLD ORDER PAPERS. Includes papers by Sir John Fischer Williams, Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir William Beveridge and others, eight pamphlets in all now bound together. $1.00

Research Pamphlets (Fabian Society):

PARENTHOOD AND POVERTY: THE POPULATION PROBLEM OF DEMOCRACY, by L. Ginsburg.

LABOUR IN THE WEST INDIES, by W. A. Lewis.

PLANNED INVESTMENT, by C. P. Mayhew.

IS FRANCE STILL A DEMOCRACY, by D.M.W.P.

HEALTH SERVICES, by R. B. Thomas.

EASTERN EUROPE AFTER HITLER, by D. Warriner.
Each $0.30

SCOTTISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, by W. H. Marwick.

THE REFORM OF THE RATING SYSTEM, by J. Sullivan.

STATE AND THE RAILWAYS, by E. Davies.

FRANCE FACES FASCISM, by D.M.W.P.
Each $0.15

The Literature Service has arranged with the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, that its famous quarterly, "Foreign Affairs," may be purchased through the Service for the regular price of $5.00 but in Canadian funds without the new Exchange tax. The current number includes nearly the entire text of Hamilton Fish Armstrong's new book, CHRONOLOGY OF FAILURE: THE LAST DAYS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, now on sale for $1.75 and thirteen other articles including THE NON-POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LEAGUE, by Arthur Sweetser, THE BLITZKRIEG IN THE LOW COUNTRIES, by M. W. Fodor, and CANADA'S NEW DEFENSE PROGRAMME, by Edgar Packard Dean. There is an extensive list of recent books on international affairs with descriptions. Order through the Literature Service.

Tracts (Fabian Society):

FREEDOM IN OUR TIME, by Olive and Ivan Cruchley.

INDIAN FEDERATION, by Bool Chand.

OUR AGEING POPULATION, by Ald. E. Emil. Davies.

DEMOCRACY FOR INDIA, by H. N. Brailsford.

FOOD IN WARTIME, by Charles Smith.
Each $0.05

THE WAR ON THE HOME FRONT, by G. D. H. Cole.

EVACUATION—FAILURE OR REFORM?, by F. Le Gros Clark and R. W. Toms.

NUTRITION IN WAR, by Sir John Orr.

LABOUR'S NEXT STEP.

WAR EFFORT AND INDUSTRIAL INJURIES.
Each $0.10

Fabian Society Books:

NEW TYRANNIES FOR OLD. Autumn Lectures, 1938. Allen and Unwin. $1.50

WHERE STANDS DEMOCRACY? Autumn Lectures, 1939. Macmillan. $1.00

Geneva Studies (Geneva Research Centre):

THE UNITED STATES AND THE LEAGUE, THE LABOUR ORGANIZATION AND THE WORLD COURT IN 1939. 67 pp. February, 1940.

THE SCIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, LAW AND ORGANIZATION, by Paul Guggenheim and Pitman Potter. 35 pp. June, 1940.

LEAGUE REFORM: AN ANALYSIS OF OFFICIAL PROPOSALS AND DISCUSSIONS, 1936-1939, by S. Engel. 282 pp. August, 1940. Double number (and price).
Each $0.40

Figures in brackets show post-paid prices where postage is charged. Further information will be provided on any publication listed if desired. Prices are subject to change. Send orders and enquires to:

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS LITERATURE SERVICE,
League of Nations Society in Canada, Ottawa

Published by the League of Nations Society in Canada, 124 Wellington Street, Ottawa, J. W. DAFOE, Honorary President; CAIRINE R. WILSON, President; WARWICK CHIPMAN, Chairman of Executive; H. M. TORY, Treasurer; R. B. INCH, National Secretary. Membership Fees: INDIVIDUAL—(a) ordinary $2, $5, $10, $25 and upwards; (b) minimum with literature, $1; (c) without literature, 25 cents; (d) life, $500; CORPORATE, ASSOCIATE CORPORATE and BUSINESS HOUSE—(a) minimum for organizations of more than 20 members, $10; (b) other organizations, $5.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1

151970

Hearn
Hell
Hearn
Hell
Hearn
Hell
[illegible]

The Right Honorable
Andrew Mercier
Minister of the Interior
Late Conservative Govt
Ottawa

Honorable and Dear Sir,

You made the writer of your life when you abandoned the path of Service for the path of Dear Money. Now you see the Consequences. You have been the means of destroying the Country. You have been the means of destroying the people

Now notice! You will be surprised and pained to learn that the so-called Mackenzie King is an impostor using a false name. He is a wastrel son of the famous writer Rudard Harding Davis. He was expelled from his father's home in 1876 for forgery and adultery. He was expelled from the Penitentiary in 1898 for corrupting little boys. and he was

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

expelled from the United States in 1899 151971
for forgery and corrupt practices.

From that time on he has been in the pay of Germany. At the present time he is known in Germany as the Red Mr Stanley Baldwin and his supporters are spoken of as Red and Robbers. He is known to the German agents as the Red Father and Father Lansdowne Martin. While in Heaven he is known as Devil-in-chief.

Now do this for me. I require it and demand it. I will forgive you everything you have done for your country if you will do one thing.

Put this Devil-in-chief in a closed cell. Put him through the third degree and force him to confess in the presence of Richard B Bennett, Orris Hewitt and others that he has been in conspiracy the Altogether this has spoiled ten months

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151972

million dollars intrusting to murder McBlack of Vancouver. McBlack is and ought to be hanged when he is of Mercury the highest rank of Judgment.

How then you do this for me and for God when I repent.

Then get half a dozen of the best lawyers when I will now tell you about. Get the best lawyers that money can buy. You will know their names. Not including McBlack James who is now a raving lunatic. But mention yourself.

Well then: after that you will do as follows: Get these lawyers to draw up a record of his crimes. Get that signed. Then get the Mounted Police and bring him to trial by Court martial. Then keep him in prison till he confesses his sins. Then get him adjudged to be shot at dawn. I will attend at that he is shot.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151973

4

Now as to Mrs. Edwards. This will be
written entirely to yourself. You
will receive subsequent advice as to
its disposal.

Yours truly & faithfully
Geo Hughes.

will wish
of Mercury. Hann, and Hill

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151974

New York State Bar Association

Organized 1876

FRANK H. HISCOCK, PRESIDENT
1ST TRUST & DEPOSIT BLDG., SYRACUSE
CHARLES W. WALTON, SECRETARY
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY
HARRY M. INGRAM, TREASURER
112 STATE ST., ALBANY

HEADQUARTERS
112 STATE STREET
ALBANY
TELEPHONE 4-9965

February 7, 1929.

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

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am enclosing check to your order for $60. covering your expenses to New York for the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association. In order that I may have a record for my files, will you kindly receipt and return to me memorandum of expenses which is also enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Ingram.

TREASURER.

ENC.
T.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151975

February 9, 1929.

Harry M. Ingram, Esq.,
Treasurer,
New York Bar Association,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Mr. Meighen I acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 7th enclosing cheque for $60.00 in payment of expenses incurred in the trip to New York, and thank you for same.

Receipt is enclosed herewith.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

RECEIVED AT
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG.
14th & F Sts. N. W.
Phone Main 6600-Br. 14

STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

(THE MACKAY SYSTEM)

ALL AMERICA CABLES — TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS — COMMERCIAL CABLES

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

BLUE	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NITE	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER

151976

1930 NOV 11 PM 12 21

NC262 38 NL
TORONTO ONT 11

HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN

25 WILLIARD HOTEL WASHINGTON DC

MY DEAR ARTHUR HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR GREAT SPEECH MORE POWER TO YOUR ARM WILL YOU PRESIDE AT MY LECTURE ON PALESTINE NEXT MONDAY NIGHT I HOPE YOU CAN COME I SHALL CONSIDER IT A VERY GREAT HONOUR

JOHN INKSTER.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151977

Rev.d Jno. Gibson Inkster, B.A., D.D.
Minister.

KNOX CHURCH
TORONTO, CANADA

My dear Arthur.

What wonderful comfort and peace and joy your lovely letter brought to me and to us all! Thank you - thank you!

This is indeed a sore sorrow and the mystery of it all is too deep for me. Why that dear child, "of whom this world was not worthy" should have been so afflicted - that is the mystery.

God is saying to us: "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151978

after" meanwhile the loss is terrible. But after what dear Elizabeth suffered, of mental and spiritual anguish, we could not wish her back. I believe she is asleep in Jesus at peace and rest, which is far better. Some day we shall meet again never to part: oh that I may now be more faithful.

I tell you Arthur the comfort and consolation of the christian religion is indeed a priceless heritage at such a time as this. Next to that is the friendship of such men as yourself.

Again thanking you and with every good wish I am as ever yours

John Sylvester

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151979

House of Commons
Canada

April 14, 1938

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.
c/o The Senate,
OTTAWA, Ont

Dear Senator:

To advise you that National Convention preparations are under way, a copy of the circular, re the various classes of delegates, sent to the Provincial presidents and secretaries is herewith enclosed.

It is hoped that this will enable you to answer any questions relative to the selection of delegates.

As the opportunity presents itself to converse or communicate with the Conservative officials in your senatorial constituency, it will be most respectfully appreciated if you will kindly urge our political friends to speed up the selection of delegates.

Yours faithfully,

John R. MacNicol

JRMac-VG. For National Convention Committee.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151980

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE

The resolutions adopted for guidance in organizing of and insuring the success of the National Conservative Convention are as follows:

1. That the National Conservative Convention shall be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 5 - 6 - 7, 1938.

11. That the delegates eligible to vote at the National Convention shall be:

A. All Conservative Privy Councillors who now support the Federal Party.
B. All Conservative Senators.
C. All Conservative Members of the House of Commons.
D. All defeated Conservative candidates at the 1935 General Election.
E. Members of Provincial Legislatures who support the Conservative Party Federally.
F. The Leaders of the Provincial Party in each Province. (Conservative)
G. The former Cabinet Ministers of the last Provincial Conservative Government that held power in each Province following 1930.
H. Four delegates from each Federal riding and four non-voting alternatives. Men, women or both.
I. All members of the National Convention Committee shall be delegates-at-large.
J. All former Conservative Lieutenant Governors.
K. As many delegates-at-large from each Province as that Province has Federal ridings.
L. Special delegates-at-large, representing Young Conservative Associations on the basis of nine young men and nine young women from each of Ontario and Quebec Provinces, and three young men and three young women from each of the other Provinces. All of these special delegates-at-large to be selected under the guidance of the Provincial Associations, from representative Young Conservative Associations, or, in a Province that hasn't a Provincial Association, then by the Executives that functions for such a Province, especially the Province of Quebec.

1V. The general delegates-at-large to be selected on the basis of Clause, K. i.e. Yukon 1; B.C., 16;- Alb., 17;- Sask., 21;- Man.; 17;- Ont., 82;- Que., 65;- N.B., 10;- N.S., 12;- P.E.I. 4. shall be selected by the Provincial Party authority as outlined in Clause L. The general delegates-at-large while being the same number as the number of Federal Ridings in each Province, are to be chosen not by ridings but Province wide to represent the leading activities educational, press, finance, agriculture, professions, business, etc.

V. Anyone who alternates for a Member of the National Convention Committee at meetings of the said committee, shall be listed as a Delegate-at-large.

V1. The Chairman of the five or more Special Committees, for instance, the Finance, Transportation, Publicity, Resolutions and the Chairman and sub-chairman of the Local Ottawa Convention Committee shall be listed as Delegates-at-large.

V11. The delegates and alternate delegates, 4 and 4, to represent each of the 245 Federal ridings shall be selected as nearly as possible in the manner that candidates for the House of Commons are nominated.

V111. The delegates referred to in Clauses A.B.F.G.I.J. shall be listed as delegates ex-officio.

April 9, 1938
OTTAWA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151981

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
April 18, 1938.

Wm. Ireland, Esq.,
President,
Ontario Conservative Association,
Trenton, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Ireland:

I have received the Resolutions of the National Convention Committee.

There is a young Toronto lawyer whom I would like very much to see admitted to the Convention. He is Henry Borden, a nephew, and the only nephew and heir to the name of, Sir Robert Borden. Mr. Borden is a prominent Counsel here and author of the latest work on Canadian Company Law. Under the terms of the Resolutions, I do not know how he can be appointed except as a delegate-at-large, under II. sub-clause K. I, therefore, feel justified in asking you if you would see to it that he is appointed under this clause. Our respect for Sir Robert Borden surely is such that this man in whom he took very great interest and pride should be a delegate.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151982

January 6, 1928.

Mark H. Irish, Esq.,
20 Victoria St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Irish:

Answering your letter of the 29th December, I have very great pleasure indeed in enclosing you herewith cheque. Am very glad to have been given the opportunity of contributing in an humble way toward the presentation being made to Sir Joseph Flavelle. He has no more sincere admirer than I am myself.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151983

20 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Feb. 22nd, 1928.

The Subscriptions to the fund for the presentation to Sir Joseph Flavelle have been in excess of the amount required.

To Sir Joseph's foresight, perseverance and generosity are due in large measure the present Group of Buildings comprising the Toronto General Hospital - - - this Hospital may be termed his chief charity.

With the surplus, above indicated, we are procuring a Portrait of Sir Joseph which will be hung in the new Reception Hall of the extension to the Toronto General, and inscribed as presented "by some of his friends."

We feel that this proposal will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Mark H. Irish

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151984

May 25, 1933.

Mr. Mark Irish,
Irish & Maulson Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Irish:

I tried to get you by phone this afternoon, but rejoiced to learn that you were at the races.

Have talked with Mr. Gaby. He says that probably Mr. Jeffrey's difficulty is that he is anxious not to intrude on what is the clear jurisdiction of the Toronto Hydro Commission as distinct from the Ontario Hydro Commission. I explained fully your desire to Mr. Gaby, however, and he promised at once to get in touch with Mr. Jeffrey and see that in this matter he worked in co-operation with the Toronto Hydro in such a way that you would have the benefit of his best judgment as well as that of Toronto Hydro Engineers.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151985

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

20 Victoria Street
May 26th, 1933.

Senator, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
347 Bay Street,
T O R O N T O, 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thank you very much for yours of yesterday afternoon. We shall feel indebted to you for this "leg-up", as we want to get on with our job.

Yes, I was at the Races! loafing is not completely confined to Senators. !!!

Very truly yours,

M.H.I.

MHI/TC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151986

MARK H. IRISH
TORONTO

20 Victoria Street
February 19th, 1936.

Senator Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
347 Bay Street,
T o r o n t o, 2.

My dear Arthur:-

Thank you for the three copies of your Radio Address "The greatest Englishman of History". I treasured the one you sent me shortly after its delivery by putting it in the First Volume of my Shakespeare Edition, and to gratify three men - Sir Joseph, Bill Rundle and Jim Macdonnell - I did not feel like running the risk of trying to loan it to them: hence my request, which you were good enough to comply with, and which I hope you did not feel impertinent.

May I add a word of appreciation for your remarks on Saturday. What you said, combined with what Tom White said, and the general atmosphere made the Luncheon, to me, a memorable affair. Was glad you could make the Time Table get you there.

Sincerely,

Mark

MHI/TC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151987

Confidential
3077

Allston
Dec 5 38

Honourable Arthur Meighen

Alliston, Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen

You will be surprised to hear from me

The Post Master of Alliston died on Friday night passed away very suddenly
He was a very particular friend of mying
His son has been assisting him in the Office for some years a very Capable & efficient man in fact he has taken the responsibility of the office for sometime on account of the Fathers health which has not been very good for quite a while
Now Mr Meighen what I would like you to do if you can see your way clear big to get this mans son the appointment of this office
He is a good clean living man no bad

over

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151988

habits very popular around Town on
all round first class man
I will venture to say if the Town people
had a chance to vote he would get 90 per ct
of the vote to stay in the Office
Now Mr Meighen I know this is a Federal position
& may be asking you to do something that is not
with in your power but you might be able to help
Both these men are Liberals I think this man was
appointed by the Fourier Government
I think Premier King is very displeased
about of the French at
The Fathers name is Joseph Whiteside

The Sons name is Gerald Whiteside

With kindest regards

Sincerely Harry Irvin

Alliston
Ont

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151989

THE SENATE
CANADA

MEMO:

Miss Edmondson:

Mr. John Walker of the External Affairs Department has seen me with respect to Mr. M's and your letters to him regarding the desire of Mr. Bartholmew to return to Canada.

Mr. Walker, who is a decoding clerk and the only Mr. Walker in the Department, is at a loss to know why the letters were sent to him as the subject matter relates to the Immigration Branch.

Walker left the correspondence with me and I am taking the matter up with the Immigration authorities and will let you have a report in two or three days.

A.H.H.

OTTAWA,
8-12-38.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151990

MEMO:

Am informed by the Post Office Dept. that this vacancy will be filled by the Civil Service Com.

A.H.H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151991

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 9, 1938.

Mr. Harry Irvine,
Alliston, Ont.

Dear Mr. Irvine:

Since receipt of your letter of 5th, I have made enquiries as to the position of Post Master at Alliston, and find that it is in the hands of the Civil Service Commission, and, of course, there is nothing I can do there.

I am sorry indeed not to be able to be of assistance in this case.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151992

Morse, Sask., Sept. 21, 1929.

Hon. Arthur Meighan,
National Trust Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

I have made application to Hon. Dr. Anderson, Premier and Minister of Education, for a school inspectorship. Kindly advise him as to my Conservative affiliations.

When you gave addresses in the Stadium, Regina, on two occasions, and at Indian Head, I had the pleasure of meeting you. Communications passed between us then and later concerning the political situation.

Yours truly,
R. S. Irvine, B.A.,
Principal of Morse
High School.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151993

September 25, 1929.

R. G. Irvine, Esq. B. A.,
Principal,
Morse High School,
Morse, Sask.

Dear Mr. Irvine:

I have your letter of 21st. Will take this matter up and see what I can do.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151994

Ottawa, January 25, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Some one very kindly forwarded to me a copy of your address given at the Conservative Convention last October. As you may have noticed, I take great pleasure in the art of speaking, and have read the classics, and when all the circumstances of your address are considered, it stands as one of the best I have ever had the pleasure of reading. I have read it twice to-day, once aloud to an audience of M. P's. It is a model in all the essential elements of the high art of oratory.

It has often been in my mind to write to you since last election, but some way or another I scarcely knew how to address you under the circumstances. But having just received a copy of your speech to-day, the opportunity to write to you has come in a very natural way. But before passing from the thought of your address, may I say that if I could achieve a triumph like that before I "shuffle off", I should think that life had been well worth while even if it yielded no other. Logical order, masterly argument, not cursed with superfluity or slush, built on a high plane, the right tone and the "inevitable word" in every sentence--this is a real oration.

Frankly and sincerely I regret the unfortunate combination of circumstances which has deprived Canada of your high gifts in that capacity in which you so recently served. Nor am I the only one with regrets. Even your bitterest foes--and you have some of them as all real men in public life have--have to concede that we have no man in Canadian public life so highly gifted. In spite of your splendid plea for the democratic principle, to which I also adhere, it must be said that democracy at times is an unmitigated ass.

Well I must not allow this letter to become "slushy" with encomiums, coming too late to be of use. However, I have never regarded your resignation as the end of your public career. The issue and the hour will strike for you again, if you so desire, In spite of all, you hold the imagination of the Canadian people. You brought them through the greatest crisis of history; they will call on you again, and when they do I hope you will see your way to respond.

Sincerely yours,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151995

House of Commons
Canada

Jan 25th/1928

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

Dear Mr Meighen, -

Some one very kindly forwarded to me a copy of your address given at the Conservative Convention last October. As you may have noticed I take great pleasure in the art of speaking, and have read the classics, and when all the circumstances of your address are considered it stands as one of the best I have ever had the pleasure of reading. I have read it twice today once aloud to an audience of M.P.s. It is a model in all the essential elements of the high art of oratory.

It has often been in my mind to write to you since last election,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151996

House of Commons
Canada

but some way or another I scarcely knew how to address you under this circumstance. But having just received a copy of your speech today the opportunity to write to you has come in a very natural way. But before passing from the thought of your address may I say that if I could achieve a triumph like that before I "shuffle off" I should think that life had been well worth while even if it yielded no other. Logical order, masterly argument, not cursed with superfluity or slush, built on a high plane, the right tone and the "inevitable word" in every sentence - this is a real oration.

Frankly and sincerely I regret the unfortunate combination of circumstances which has deprived Canada of your high gifts in that capacity in which you so recently served. Nor am I the only one with regrets. Even

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151997

House of Commons
Canada

your bitterest foes — and you have some of them as all real men in public life have — have to concede that we have no man in Canadian public life so highly gifted. In spite of your splendid plea for the democratic principle to which I also adhere, it must be said that democracy at times is an unmitigated ass.

Well I must not allow this letter to become "slushy" with encomiums; coming too late to be of use. However I have never regarded your resignation as the end of your public career. The issue and the hour will strike for you again if you so desire. In spite of all, you hold the imagination of the Canadian people. You brought them through the greatest crisis of history; they will call on you again, and when they do I hope you will see your way to respond.

Sincerely yours
Wm Irving

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151998

January 27, 1928.

Mr. Wm. Irvine,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr Irvine:

I have just read your very kind letter of the 25th January. Now that I have left public life and am moving in a very humble sphere, it is rare indeed that such a sympathetic message as that contained in your letter arrives. Your words are appreciated deeply.

I sincerely wish for you and expect for you marked success in the House of Commons, and will be glad indeed to see you any time you are in Toronto and can conveniently call.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

151999

House of Commons
Canada

OTTAWA, 21st February, 1934.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Senate,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I managed to secure a copy of your speech which you delivered to the "Study Group" on January 31st last. Needless to say, I have read it with great interest and pleasure. This speech is outstanding, not so much for what you said but because of the fact that you said it.

The brief summary of industrial history and your comparison showing the vast increase in production through the use of power are, of course, common knowledge. When, however, you find that some of our most pressing modern problems are due directly to those industrial achievements, and in particular to the use of power, you place yourself, in spite of yourself, among the radicals.

Perhaps you have nothing but contempt for many of the proposals which some radicals make, and properly so, no doubt, but you agree that the use of power in production has produced unemployment, and that increased consumption and if need be reduction in hours of labour are more likely to bring beneficial results than trying, like Mr. Bennett, to blast, or like Mr. King, to sneak our surplus products into other countries.

Further, you have gone so far as to suggest that the present monetary system cannot go on as it is now going, and that a Nation might issue its own money on the basis of its own wealth and use its money within its own borders for its own economic purposes. These things I and my associates have believed for years, so

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152000

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen

naturally I am delighted that a man of your extraordinary powers and influence has expressed similar views in these particulars. I imagine that if you were now in charge of National policies you would take some definite action on these matters of fundamental importance which you discussed in the speech above referred to.

May I personally thank you for the satisfaction I experienced in reading your views on these matters.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. Mackenzie King

WI/EM.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152001

347 Bay St. Toronto,
February 23, 1934.

Dear Mr. Irvine:

I have your letter of 21st February.

You do me honour over much. I am a long way yet from the stage where my utterances have interest because of the speaker rather than because of their contents.

Besides, I never place myself in spite of myself anywhere either among the radicals or among so-called reactionaries. Any mind earnestly seeking for truth is content and happy in the degree in which that mind succeeds.

I am indeed perplexed by the unemployment problem and am ready to explore any suggestions which have the ear-mark of sanity. As stated in the speech before the Study Group, I am certainly convinced that a major, and not a minor, change will have to be embraced before this tremendous problem is even on the way to solution.

I do not mind trying to answer hypothetical questions as long as there is a possibility of the hypothesis becoming a reality. This, of course, does not apply to the question as to what I would do if in charge of national policies.

With all personal good wishes,

Yours very truly,

Mr. Wm. Irvine, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152002

347 Bay St. Toronto,
May 12, 1934.

Dear Mr. Irvine:

Referring to our conversation at Ottawa, I have again looked over the correspondence, especially my letter to you of February 23rd. Can see how you interpret it, but will only assure you that any such intention was foreign to my mind. In fact, nothing was more utterly absent from me than any idea of sharp or unfriendly answer.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Wm. Irvine, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152003

House of Commons
Canada

OTTAWA, 16th May, 1934.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Senate,
The Senate,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I very greatly appreciate your note in reply to my verbal enquiry of some time ago, and am also very glad to know that I was mistaken in my notion.

Sincerely yours,

W. Irving

WI/EM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152004

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

T.D. 1

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM - POSTAL TELEGRAPH - MACKAY RADIO

COMMERCIAL CABLES - ALL AMERICA CABLES

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH

IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED - IMPERIAL CABLES - BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE

HALIFAX AND BERMUDA CABLE CO.

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

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT TELEGRAM
LCO	DEFERRED
NLT	CABLE LETTER

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

CRA128 14 STANDARD TIME

MOOSEJAW SASK 26 206P 1933 SEP 26 PM 1 11 8

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

VANCOUVER BC 550

WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO HAVE YOU SPEND A DAY WITH US ENROUTE EAST

MR AND MRS WELLINGTON WHITE

Acc: Sept 26 1933

W. W. Irwin
Moose Jaw

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152005

WETASKIWIN, Alberta.
Box 797, March 20/59

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
C/O Mr. Loeb,
45 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

This is just a brief note to say how much I enjoyed meeting you again when visiting our mutual friends, the Loebs. As I do not remember your exact address I am sending this in care of Mr. Loeb.

I am still plugging away at trying to organize a social democratic party. This is a slow and thankless job. The only satisfaction is that I believe in it and hope that some time - a time I will not live to see - I shall be proven right in some small part at least.

The sudden death of Dr. Sydney Smith was a shock to the Canadian people. It is possible that he was out of his element, somewhat, in moving from the University to the hurly-burly of political life. But I like his attitude in so far as it could be understood from reports of his speeches. His ideas on education I knew something about, and here he was in advance of his times.

Pretty soon I am going to stop making speeches and spend the remainder of my time in reading. It is quite possible that what you like to read is somewhat different from that which I enjoy reading. I know from your lectures on Shakespear that you have a very fine appreciation of the best literature. Remembering them I sometimes doubt that Shakespear himself could have written more brilliantly on the life and work of some great man than you have done. While I do have some appreciation of drama and poetry, I like philosophical works better....though of course good drama and poetry are the essense of philosophy stated in another form.

Recently I have been rading such books as " A Sane Society", and "Escape From Freedom", two books by Eric Fromm; "In the Name of Sanity" by Mumford and "No More War" by Linus Pauling; "Paul Robeson", by Marie Seton, "The New Class"by Djilas and "World Without War" by Bernal. I waded through"Dr. Zhivago" and could only conclude that the ado about this book was almost entirely part of the cold war. Characters moved and spoke like wooden puppets, and one could almost hear the squeaking of their parts and see the strings.

We speak carelessly at times of a new world and a new age. But it is the same old world and the same old humanity, continuing to evolve , eternally changing in form , but never in essence. I shall not weary you more with my vapourings. I wish you and Mrs. Meighen many more years of health and happiness. There is no need to answer this note unless you really feel like doing so.

Yours sincerely
A.W. Irving

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152006

October 13th, 1931.

Gen. A. C. MacRae,

Vancouver Club.

Dear General:

It has occured to me that the Government is probably considering the sale of the Canadian Government Merchant Service Fleet.

If this is the case, I should indeed like to be advised as I believe my firm is probably in as good a position as anyone to dispose of the Fleet at the best prices obtainable. I suggest that the plan carried out by the U. S. Shipping Board in the disposal of their Fleet should not be followed, as offering ships out in large numbers in the open market depresses value very considerably and as you know, a very poor price was received for these American ships.

The suggestion that I would like to make is that we be given full particulars of all vessels it is desired to sell and that we be authorized to sell them singly or in groups at the best prices obtainable in various parts of the world.

I have associated with me, a man who has spent his whole life in the shipping business and who is thoroughly familiar with the various "tramp" trades of the world and if we were authorized to act as confidential agents for the Government, we would send this man at once to Ottawa and Montreal to obtain complete particulars of all vessels, after which he would travel to various parts of the world, and without depressing prices, sell the vessels suitable for the various trades.

In this way I feel confident a very considerably higher price per ton would be received than by offering the Fleet as a whole on the world's market. I suggest that there should be no publicity whatever and that no one excepting the executives responsible for the Fleet should be advised as to this suggestion of procedure for selling these ships.

If you agree, I can come to Ottawa and further discuss this matter with you in confidence.

Yours very sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152007

October 15th, 1931.

Gen. A. D. MacRae,
Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear General:

Further to my letter of the 13th to you, in regard to sale of Canadian National cargo vessels, I heard today, that there is one and possibly two of these vessels now in Prince Rupert looking for cargo to take to England so that they (the ships) may be sold over there.

This seems to indicate that the Government already contemplates private sale and if, therefore, you are able to put in a good word for us with the powers that be in Ottawa, I shall be indeed greatly indebted to you.

I mentioned this matter yesterday to Mr. George Black, M.P., who seemed to think that it might be possible to do something on the lines suggested, viz:- That an agent be given a travelling allowance and sent to suitable world ports in an endeavour to obtain private bids for single or groups of vessels, after which such vessels could be advertised publicly.

If you find that the Minister of Marines is interested, and you consider that there is any chance of our being able to render service to the Government in regard to this matter, I shall be very glad to arrange for our shipping man to go to Ottawa, or I could go myself.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152008

October 27th, 1931.

Hon. H. H. Stevens,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Stevens:

I have today been advised by Gen. MacRae that he has submitted to you my letters of 13th and 15th inst. regarding the disposal of the C. G. M. M. Fleet and that I may hope to hear from you when you have discussed the matter with Dr. Manion.

Besides the question of the sale of these vessels for use, I have no doubt the Minister of Railways will have before him the question of sale for "breaking up" --- in fact, when the age of the vessels and the period during which they were built are taken into account, I gather from information gained from well-informed shipping men, that at least some of the vessels could not be sold for any other purpose under existing world freight market conditions. The "breaking up" market is at all times limited, and particularly so for the tonnage involved in this case. From our experience, I should say the only markets which could absorb these vessels are the U.K., Germany, Italy, Japan and possibly France.

The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to advise you that my firm is in close contact with Brokers in Britain who are transacting a regular business with European buyers, and in particular with the "breaking up" yards of the U.K.

If, therefore, selling for use, or selling for "breaking up" is contemplated---and I can hardly imagine that it is not---I should very much like to have the opportunity of offering our services, and those of our U.K. friends to the Government in the disposal of the Fleet. In such case we would require detailed particulars and plans of the vessels which we would submit to our friends and ascertain for the Government an idea of the market value, although final sales would not be completed until after inspection.

Another point is delivery and insurance of the vessels to the buyer or "breaking up" yards. In some instances, buyers undertake this, but very often it is for sellers' account. In the latter case, and if it were decided not to engage Canadian crews (which would probably require repatriation) we are in a position to submit offers for the manning, fueling, delivery and insurance of the vessels to the market in which they were sold.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I fully appreciate, of course, that the matter must offer many points for Governmental consideration and that at best, this letter can only form a basis for discussion, but if you and Dr. Manion think my firm can be of service to the Government in the disposal of the Fleet, I would gladly to to Ottawa when the whole subject would be gone into in fuller detail.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

HBI:GO

P. S. I am sending you herewith, copies of my letters to Gen. MacRae and a copy of this letter in case you may wish to hand same to Dr. Manion.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152010

October 28th, 1931.

Senator A. D. MacRae,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear General:

I am much obliged for yours of the 22nd telling me you had taken the matter of the C. G. M. M. Fleet up with Mr. Stevens and that in turn he intended to have a chat with Dr. Manion regarding this.

I yesterday wrote Mr. Stevens making a further suggestion that if sale for "breaking up" was contemplated, for some of the vessels---which to some shipping men appears to be the only method of disposal---our firm had excellent connections in the U.K. for disposal of vessels destined for "breaking up" yards.

The value of a vessel for "breaking up" of course depends on the ship herself and on the amount of non-ferrous metals contained in the make-up of the vessel and her equipment. The last prices quoted vary between 30/- and £2.10.0. per ton which is about all that can be expected to be obtained from at least some of the C. G. M. M. ships.

Anything further that you may be able to do in regard to this matter will be very greatly appreciated.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

HBI:GO

P. S. You will be delighted, no doubt, with the wonderful results of the British elections which will now enable the right thinking leaders of the Empire Policy---particularly Mr. Bennett---to progress along really inter-Imperial lines. I wired Mr. Bennett my congratulations this morning and only wish my father---who as you know was for forty years an ardent tariff reformer and Imperialist---was alive now to witness this splendid result.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152011

Office of
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, CANADA.

October 28th, 1931.

Copy

Dear Sir: Personal.

General A. D. McRae and Honourable H. H. Stevens have brought to my attention your letter of October 15th regarding the possible sale of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine ships.

No arrangements have yet been made to sell these boats and if you would like to make a proposition to the Canadian National Railways Management it will certainly be considered. I rather think it is unlikely that any sub-agent will be appointed to deal with this matter.

Yours very truly,

Signed
R. J. Manion

Henry Bell-Irving, Esq.,
398 Burrard Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152012

CUSTOMS
—
INSURANCE
—
EXCHANGE
—
OCEAN FREIGHT
AND PASSENGERS
BOOKED

HENRY BELL-IRVING
&
PARTNERS

BROKERAGE
Ships Shipper
SERVICE

TELEPHONES: SEYMOUR 6321-2
CABLES: "CAMBIST," VANCOUVER

398 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.

November 6th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Vancouver Club.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Confirming my conversation with you of this morning and in case you may be able to do anything which will further the end I have in mind, I am enclosing you herewith, copies of letters written to the Hon. Mr. Stevens and to Gen. A. D. MacRae in regard to a proposal for selling the C. G. M. M. ships.

You will note by these letters that we are suggesting that we be given an opportunity of acting as confidential agents for the Government for the selling of all or a portion of the Fleet in the most suitable ports of the world.

Our business is entirely connected with shipping, and we are fortunate in having good connections in the U. K. and the services of a highly experienced shipping man who we can send to the most suitable ports of the world on a selling trip in case our suggestion is approved.

The letters attached, describe fairly well what we desire and I hardly need say that any trust placed in my firm by the Government would be jealously guarded and that we would do everything possible to obtain for the Government, the highest prices for their vessels with the least possible expense in so doing. Anything you may be able to do when in Ottawa and in consultation with Dr. Manion, Mr. Stevens, or the executives of the C. G. M. M. will be very sincerely appreciated.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Henry Bell Irving

HBI:GO
Encl:

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152013

Ottawa

November 24, 1931.

Mr. Henry Bell Irving,
398 Burrard St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I have delayed until my return replying to your letter of 6th November. Same came duly to hand and I have read it and the enclosures carefully.

It was my expectation to be in Ottawa this month, but the reason has disappeared, and it will be next month anyway before I can be down. I will then do what I can.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152014

Plumas, Man., Nov 18th/30,

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen.
Lorombe - Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen

The Winnipeg Tribune of yesterday made mention of a vacancy in the Dept of Indian Affairs at Hodgson, Man., thru the death of Doctor Chas A. Stevenson who held the position of Indian Agent there during the last three years.

During the years 1925-26-27 and 28 I was a Loan Inspector for the Great-West-Life Ass'ce Company. In 1929 I took a position with the Canada Colonization Association as Listing Agent - and farm Lands Inspector. My duties were to examine farms in different parts of the province, and to endeavor to list desirable properties at prices and terms that would be acceptable to those we hoped to place on the Land. Early in this year

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152015

several of our largest Loan and Insurance Companies got together and organised what is known as the Colonization Financial Corporation. These Companies are all heavy holders of Western Canada Lands, and the function of the new organisation is to unload those lands and in order to realize this ambition, they offer ready made farms with stock and Equipment to carry on with. Feed and seed for the first year and all without a cash payment. The repayment plan extends over many years, arranged on a part crop basis.

The new organisation by offering their own, ended the need of visiting lands, and as it came fully staffed from the older Companies my job was at an end.

During the summer I have found it extremely difficult, in fact, impossible, to locate a reasonable position,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152016

altho I have the best of references from my former Employers. I feel, therefore, that – having known Mr Murphy for some time, even if not as intimately as I did you, that it should be quite in order for me, under the circumstances, to address an application to him for the position of Indian Agent at Hodgson made vacant by the death of Doctor Stevenson, last week. This I am going to do, and, altho, there is every reason to believe that the Hon Mr Murphy will give my application serious consideration, I do believe that a word from you, if you would care to put in a word for me, would make it much easier for him to decide. Undoubtedly, he will be flooded with applications.

Needless to say I often think of you, and more especially, perhaps, of the Arthur Meighen of twenty years ago. It was my privilege to see quite a lot

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152017

of you then. To travel with you at times, and to learn from you. We also enjoyed the odd meal together at farm homes, and with threshing outfits, we met every one from every where in the Glaffstone district - and you staged a wonderful campaign. Fame and the greatest honours in the gift of the Canadian people have come to you since we travelled through those good old days together. You went on and up to the Premiership, and from there to take your place at the moment in the ranks of Canada's most successful business men. No one knows this better, or is more proud of your great success than your humble friend, but above and apart from it all, let me think of you as the Arthur Meighen of twenty years ago. The man who was just then starting. The man who has since made good, and more than justified the most enthusiastic expectations of his friends.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152018

5

I was terribly disappointed to have missed you at Hugh Ferguson's office in Winnipeg on the occasion of your visit there in July. Hugh told me that you were kind enough to wait a while to see me, knowing you, as I do, I can understand that you would do this, and I can only say that I thank you very sincerely.

Trusting that you, Mrs Meighen and all the family are enjoying the best of health,

I am, with kind regards,

Sincerely Yours

Alexander Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152019

November 22, 1930.

Andrew Irwin, Esq.,
Plumas, Manitoba.

My dear Andrew:

I just received your letter of 18th. It is certainly a pleasure to hear from you, and if there are any half dozen I would want to do something to assist, I can assure you you would be one of them. While far from confident of having any influence at all with the present administration and while anxious to avoid seeking to exert any to the very utmost of my ability, I certainly cannot refuse making an effort to help you. I wish I had had your letter sooner for I was down in Ottawa last week and made a friendly call on Mr. Murphy. I think it would be better for me to wait until I get an opportunity to go down again, and I have made anote to see him in your behalf.

Don't look upon me as any power in any field now. I left the political field after the party had gone pretty well through a prolonged valley, and entered the financial field just before a very prolonged valley was shortly to be encountered there.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152020

Plumas, Man. Dec 1st/30

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen,
Toronto, Ont.,

Dear Mr Meighen,-

I have your letter of Nov 22nd. and wish to thank you for your kind offer to see the Hon Mr Murphy in my behalf.

It is not so hard I think, to understand your feelings re the prolonged valley's financially of course, it is a world condition, but politically it was apparently a case of the right man in the right place at the wrong time.

Mr Bennett is proving, and will probably continue to prove his timber, he was especially fortunate - and successful in Quebec and in the West, entirely due to economic conditions. Should he succeed, and let us hope he will in solving all the problems that was awaiting his return from London,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152021

then surely he will be conceded a master mind. He has been afforded an opportunity which you were denied, but not in a particularly happy time, his road is not an easy one to travel, should he therefore, despite the times, succeed in developing among the Canadian people the high regard for his opinions they already hold for yours, his place in history will be among the most honoured and fortunate of men.

Again thanking you for your kindness and effort in my behalf.

I am
Very sincerely Yours
Duddeney Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152022 294 Mandeville St
St James, Man.

Rt-Hon Arthur Meighen
347 Bay St. Toronto
August 18th/35

Dear Mr Meighen/ The position of Indian Agent at Selkirk has at-last-been advertised and applications are now pouring into-the Civil Service Commission at-Ottawa. This is a position that-has appealed to me for a number of years/ and I feel that-I could do justice to-it.- and know that-I would get-a great-deal of pleasure and satisfaction out-of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152023

doing the best - I could for the Indian.

If you feel on the strength of what - you know of me you could honestly and unhesitatingly recommend me to Doctor Roche for this position I would be very grateful, the fact is I have got - to get out - of this rut; I have got - to get - a position some how, I must - have a chance to get - back on my feet - again

My application and credentials for an agency have long since been on file in Doctor Roche's office and I trust - he will do me the favor to - read them over himself.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152024

Senator Sharp was good enough to assure me that he would write to you today so that you could show his letter to Doctor Roche. Mr Hugh R. Ross is also writing a personal letter to the Doctor.

Thanking you for all you have done in the past, and sincerely hoping for the best this time, I am, With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly

Andrew Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152025

347 Bay St., Toronto,
August 19, 1933.

Dear Andrew:

I have your letter of 15th and am writing Dr.Roche to-day. You can absolutely depend upon my doing everything in my power.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Andrew Irwin,
294 Mandeville St.,
St. James, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, a deduction of five per cent is made from the salary of every permanent employee entering the Service, as a contribution to the Superannuation Fund.

Duties : To represent the Dominion government, in its relations with a considerable group of Indians residing within a specified district ; to protect the Indians from fraud, trespass, and illegal acts of white men ; to maintain friendly relations with and among Indians ; to improve living conditions among the Indians, encourage them to undertake farming or stock-raising ; to see that their children are educated ; to assist sick and destitute Indians ; to secure surrenders of lands ; to make payments on treaties ; to handle correspondence and prepare reports ; and to perform other related work as required.

152026

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152027

294 Mandeville St—
St. James, Dec 23rd/33.

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen.
347 Bay St. Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen,—

I have your letter of the 19th inst., for which I sincerely thank you, and in reply am enclosing a clipping from the original notice advertising the position, and out-lining the duties of an Indian Agent; When fortune favours me with this position, and its duties are a part of my daily life I shall I hope, be able to contribute something towards those feeling of confidence, and trust, which have doubtless long existed between the Indians and the Govt.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152028

and perhaps too, add a little towards a happier and more pleasant atmosphere all around,

Again thanking you, and hoping against hope that we may be successful, I am, with a grateful heart.

Very truly Yours
Andrew Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152029

209 Oakwood Ave
Winnipeg Oct-12th/33

Rt. Hon Senator Meighen,
347 Bay St. Toronto, Ont.

Dear Senator Meighen

Re Indian Agency at Selkirk

Oral examinations were taken before a Local Committee on friday Oct. the 6th. as a result of which an appointment will be made to the above position, and while I feel sure that I stood up well in the test, I would nevertheless be highly pleased if you would kindly ascertain the facts from the Hon. Doctor Roche, if I have won I trust the Department will be able to start me to work very soon.

Thanking you for your great kindness and help.

I am Very sincerely yours
Andrew Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152030

347 Bay St. Toronto,
November 6, 1933.

Dear Andrew:

I certainly have had pleasant news this morning. Have a personal letter from the Civil Service Commission saying that at your examination you received the highest rating and that certificate has been issued for your appointment to the Clandeboye Agency.

I certainly congratulate you and can tell you this news has brought me about as much pleasure as anything has for a long while.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Andrew Irwin,
209 Oakwood Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152031

209 Oakwood Ave
Winnipeg, Nov 7th/33.

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto, Ont.,

Dear Mr Meighen,

This is one of the happiest days of my life, I have just learned of my appointment to the position of Indian Agent at Selkirk. I need hardly say how grateful I am to have this position at this time, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

With kindest personal regards, I am.

Very sincerely yours
Andrew Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152032

209 Oakwood Ave.
Winnipeg, Nov 12, 1933.

Rt-Hon Arthur Meighen.
347 Bay St Toronto.

Dear Senator Meighen,-

I have your kind and generous letter of November fifth, with the happy news of my appointment—as Indian Agent at Selkirk, for which I sincerely thank you.

When I take over the Office on Wednesday the 15th, never doubt-this that—the best-I have now and always is going into my work, and if that best proves good enough to merit-the confidence and approval of the Government,- the Indians, and all others with whom I may have business dealings then, I shall always feel as I do now, one of the most-grateful and happiest-of men.

Again thanking you for your great-kindness and continued interest- and good wishes, I am with a grateful heart:

Sincerely yours,
Andrew Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152033

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE_____

Cranbrook, B.C. Dec 19th/40

Dear Senator Meighen:-

This is just to introduce myself by means of a photograph that is being mailed under separate cover, and to indulge the hope that it may reach you in good condition and be accepted as a slight token of my appreciation of your many kindnesses to me for which I shall be forever and always indebted.

Needless to say my home life in Cranbrook is very pleasant, - thanks to you. A double blessing for which despite the unpredictable future that lies ahead one must feel deeply grateful, and very humble.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152034

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE_____

After two and a half years in Selkirk to my great delight I was transferred to this district almost five years ago, It is a distributing centre for the East Kootenays, Dr. G. E. L. Macdiarmon as you know is our new Conservative M. P.

The Creston district 70 miles West of Cranbrook is a choice fruit and grain country. 14000 acres of wheat during the past season yielded better than forty bushels per acre and graded almost to a bushel No. 1. Hard. Peas are also being produced in ever increasing quantities. Several car loads having recently been shipped.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152035

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE_____

Windermere and Radium Springs, on the way to Banff. Afford beautiful scenery, Deer, Moose, Bear and Rock Mountain Sheep are very plentiful there. I have counted as many as 80 feeding unconcernedly on either side of a road when I have been going through with a car.

Should you chance to be in Winnipeg any time soon and happen to see our old friend Hugh Ferguson which I believe you have a habit of doing when in the City, I should be very pleased if you will kindly give him my best regards.

Wishing for you & yours all that is best for Christmas and the New Year.

Yours sincerely
Andrew Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152036

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 30, 1940.

Mr. Andrew Irwin,
Indian Agent,
Dept. of Mines and Resources,
Cranbrook, B. C.

Dear

I was delighted to receive your letter of 19th. First of all, I have already written Hooey Ferguson and sent him your message. He is one of the best.

Your photograph arrived today and is excellent. I am glad to have it indeed, for I have the happiest memories of the very loyal friendship you showed to me every time you had an opportunity.

I am having a photograph sent you so that we can have mutual remembrances of the old days, as time passes on.

I am in Toronto most of the time, though work very steadily in Ottawa while I am there. As a matter of fact Parliament has been cancelled off the slate by Mr. Mackenzie King, and one feels more or less superfluous trying tomake himself useful in either House.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152037

December 10, 1928.

Miss Eleanor Irwin,
Virden, Man.

Dear Eleanor:

I received some days ago your letter, but have been absent since and have only got to the reply to-day.

Am sorry indeed to learn that your father has been ill. Neither my mother nor myself knew of this before. We thought he was still enjoying the same health which he has for so many years.

Now as to the farm, it is, I am afraid, a false rumour to the effect that I am buying land in the West. As a matter of fact I am struggling hard to get rid of a large amount of land which came back to me because of the bad weather conditions, etc., around Portage la Prairie for several years. My brother Ed, as you may know, is trying to manage and make something out of my farm properties there, and has been engaged solely in this work for nearly three years. It would not be possible for me to consider any further purchases.

Living so far away, my advise would not beof much value, but it would seem to me that with your father in that condition, it would probably be better to make some arrangement with Norman for sale, even though he can pay nothing or very little down. My reason is that otherwise there might be danger of sacrifice of the farm in the event of your father's death.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152038

Miss Eleanor Irwin,
Virden, Man.

Meantime, please extend to your father the sincere sympathies of my mother and myself. I hope to be out next summer and to find him better.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152039

FORM 6124

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

MOD99 25

RB MONTREAL QUE 17 1025A 1936 AUG 17 AM 10 30

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

518 NATIONAL BLDG TOR

JUST RECEIVED WIRE FROM LORD ELIBANK THAT HE WILL BE UNABLE TO DINE WEDNESDAY NIGHT STOP THEREFORE AM CANCELLING WEDNESDAY NIGHT DINNER WHICH I REGRET.

JOHN IRWIN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Telephone: ADelaide 3653

Cable Address: Clarwinco, Toronto

152040

CLARKE, IRWIN & COMPANY LIMITED

PUBLISHERS

London:
G. BELL & SONS, LIMITED
CHARLES AND SON, LIMITED
GURNEY AND JACKSON
GEORGE G. HARRAP & COMPANY LIMITED
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS LIMITED

OLIVER AND BOYD, *Edinburgh*

86 RICHMOND STREET WEST
TORONTO, 2
CANADA

March 31, 1931.

Rt. Hon. A. Meighen,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

We are anxious to secure the right to reproduce "The Cross of Sacrifice," written by you, and should like to know the charge for permission to reproduce it in a book of prose selections for school use.

Very truly yours,

John C. W. Irwin

CLARKE, IRWIN & COMPANY LIMITED

JI:H

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152041

April 1, 1931.

John C. W. Irwin,
Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd.,
86 Richmond St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 31st. In view of the fact that the book is intended for school use, I would not make any charge at all for your including in it my speech made at Vimy Ridge, entitled "The Cross of Sacrifice".

I would ask, however, if you would send me the proof of the speech, the way it is entitled, and the introduction (if any), before having the final printing done.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Telephone: ADelaide 3653

Cable Address: Clarwinco, Toronto

152042

CLARKE, IRWIN & COMPANY LIMITED

PUBLISHERS

London:
G. BELL & SONS, LIMITED
CHARLES AND SON, LIMITED
GURNEY AND JACKSON
GEORGE G. HARRAP & COMPANY LIMITED
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS LIMITED

OLIVER AND BOYD, *Edinburgh*

86 RICHMOND STREET WEST
TORONTO, 2
CANADA

April 2, 1931.

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

Dear Sir:

We very much appreciate your kindness in giving us permission to reproduce your speech made at Vimy Ridge entitled "The Cross of Sacrifice".

We shall be very glad, indeed, to comply with the request made in your second paragraph.

Very truly yours,

John C. W. Irwin
CLARKE, IRWIN & COMPANY LIMITED.

JI:S

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152043

December 12, 1930.

Mrs. Kenneth Irwin,
Birtle, Man.

Dear Vera:

I received your letter of 7th. Am very sorry to learn that the position which has been so satisfactory for Kenneth is not to continue owing to sale of the property. It certainly is a bad time now to have to make a change.

However, I will see Col. Mullins. He is Member for the district, and I think I can assure you will do everything in his power because he is very friendly to me and will help if he possibly can. These appointments are under the Civil Service Commission though, and there is a limit to what a Member can do. These are very trying times that we are going through--certainly they are the hardest I have been through yet. I will get hold of the Colonel probably to-morrow and will not need to write you again, because I know he will do everything I may ask him to do as far as is in his power.

I cannot think at the time of any special positions beyond what you have mentioned. Will talk that over with him.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152044

320 Bay St. Toronto,
December 31, 1938.

Mr. Robert Irwin,
Kincardine, Ont.

Dear Mr. Irwin:

Hugh Clark has told me of the misfortune you have now endured in the loss by fire of your household goods. I do not think I know anyone who has had any worse luck than you have had over these past years, and who has shown more pluck in the face of adversity.

Please allow me to contribute the enclosed small cheque to help you a little bit over this difficulty, and with it please accept my very earnest good wishes that 1939 may prove the turning point and may be a splendid year for you.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152045

MacDONALD HOLMES B. Sc. AGRICULTURE
Advertising Counsellor

NIGHT PHONE
MO. 9941

42 NORTHERN LIFE BLDG., 615 YONGE STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

OFFICE PHONE
MI. 9125

July 7, 1938

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Senate Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

As you know, over 47 per cent of the total population of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces live on farms or in villages of 750 or less.

The House of Commons, and most legislatures, is dominated by rural constituencies.

Contrary to current trends, it would appear that it is even more vitally important to the well being of Canada that the rural resident understand the problems of industry and their relationship to himself, than it is that the urban dweller appreciate agricultural problems.

Advertising and publicity carried in media reaching the 2,627,566 rural residents in Canada's four large English speaking provinces, can be made a powerful factor in promoting sound economic thought essential to the preservation of stable government so necessary to commercial and national progress.

I have established a business here which I think unique. Familiar with the life, habits and opportunities of rural Canada, I operate as an independent Advertising Counsellor on rural matters and specialize in writing copy and planning campaigns to appeal to rural and agricultural peoples.

My services are not proposed to interfere in any way with your present advertising arrangements, but rather to augment them. I am pleased to work either with Agencies or Principals.

When you have an agricultural or rural problem, I would appreciate the opportunity of working with you, or your representatives, toward its solution.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MacDonald Holmes.

MH:VI

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152046

Dear Arthur:

This is my partner in my new business that I think Dad told you about. If our new organization could work with you in any way, we'd be awfully glad to.

I've been reading the papers with great interest these days. I wish you had consented to lead the Party, but I suppose you have some very good reasons for refusing the honors.

When you are in Toronto, and have a spare moment or two, I'd be glad to hear from you.

Vern. Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152047

July 11, 1938.

Miss Vern. Irwin,
MacDonald Holmes,
42 Northern Life Bldg.,
615 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Vern:

Thanks ever so much for your letter with enclosure. Of course, we don't do advertising, but I certainly wish you success in your new venture. I did not understand your father because I did not know you were in this kind of work.

I am going to run up to see you.

Yours very truly,

AM/MHA.

President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152048

372 Lake Shore Avenue, Apt. C,
Centre Island, Toronto.
June 16, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:

Sorry to trouble you when I know you are so busy at Ottawa, but, as usual, I want to ask a favor of you.

The La Salle Extension University are trying to introduce the Stenotype into some of the Federal offices. I believe Mr. Herman Miller and Mr. Clem. Boling are in Ottawa today talking this over with some of the officials--most likely someone in the Civil Service Department. You will remember I gave you a long "lecture" on the Stenotype one evening; telling you what a marvelous little shorthand machine it is. I'd certainly like to see some of our boys writing Hansard.

I certainly will appreciate anything you can do to help Mr. Miller. I believe he is stopping at the Chateau, and I am writing him telling him that I have written to you.

Since I nearly ran over you on the street one day I have changed positions and am now very happily situated with R. C. Smith & Son, Star Building.

When are you going to let me beat you at bridge??

Sincerely,

Verna.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152049

Ottawa,
June 17, 1936.

Dear Verna:

I just got your letter this morning. Mr. Miller has not called me up, but I will be glad to be of any assistance I can to him if he does.

Am awfully sorry not to have been able to see you for so long a time, but will, I hope, be through with this work here in a few days now, and will try and call you. Friends whom you met with me have often asked for you.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Verna Irwin,
372 Lake Shore Ave.,
Centre Island,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152050

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 13, 1940.

Miss Verna Irwin,
90 Madison Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Verna:

Enclosed is copy of letter received from Mr. Stitt, one of the Civil Service Commissioners. Am sending on his enclosures to you in case you wish to use them. Am sure you will not be satisfied, unless one of what he describes as as the "extra good positions" is available.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152051

October 9, 1928.

Mr. W. G. Irwin,
Stratford, Ont.

Dear Will:

Regarding S. W. Straus & Co. Real Estate Bonds, I find it will be impossible for me to give you any report on these without getting better particulars as to the bonds. Messrs. Straus & Co. have several issues.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152052

Wallace W. Irwin, D.D.S.
OPTHODONTIA SPECIALIST
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Feb. 9th/29.

Dear Mr Meighen.

Mrs Irwin and I were very much disappointed on arriving home from Jasper, to receive your letter and discover, we had missed an opportunity of having you with us again —

Mrs Irwin understood from your conversation on your way West, that a stop over for you on your return, was next to impossible. Had we known, we certainly would have altered our plans to fit both occasions, viz:- your visit to us and ours to Jasper Park.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152053

Wallace W. Irwin, D.D.S.
OPTHODONTIA SPECIALIST
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Speaking of Jasper. Have you ever been there? It is a heavenly spot. with every conceivable comfort available. and a golf course. that for many reasons would make you weep.

We followed the finals in the tournament. and played a lot ourselves. I got up to the finals of the third flight. our stay was perfect. The weather most left nothing to be desired. and the way one can order their life there to their absolute satisfaction is amazing. Perfect food. splendid music. dancing. bathing etc. all the gaiety — in fact that you may desire. or the quiet of a

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152054

Wallace W. Irwin, D.D.S.
OPTHODONTIA SPECIALIST
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

peaceful little bungalow.
We would love to have a few days there sometime when you could be there too.

So very sorry to have missed seeing you again.
Mrs Irwin joins me in warmest personal regards.

Very Sincerely
Yours.
W. W. Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152055

Wallace W. Irwin, D.D.S.
ORTHODONTIA SPECIALIST
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Jan. 21/38.

Dear friend Arthur.

I arrived home safely had a grand trip.

I just want to thank you for the luncheon and the pleasure you gave me in meeting your friends again. I hope I didn't keep Mr. Clark up to late the night we played Bridge.

Thanks again for the knife and all your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Irwin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152056

Form 6128

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D. L.
Night Message	N. M.
Night Letter	N. L.

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

12 U B 27NLNL 5 EXTRA

MOOSE JAW SASK SEPT 28 1933

VIA VANCOUVER B C SEPT 29 1933

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN
CARE CNR TRAIN EX VANCOUVER B.C. YDA
ARRIVING JASPER DATE

ARE YOU STOPPING HERE ON YOUR RETURN IF SO WHEN
SHALL WE EXPECT YOU WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU
PLEASE ADVISE

W W IRWIN

1207P

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152057

347 Bay St. Toronto
October 9, 1933.

My dear Dr. Irwin:

I got your wire while in the North, but had already written you at Vancouver so that you would have my letter as soon as you could get a telegram from me.

Between ourselves, the fact is I would have stopped off at Moose Jaw, but already had a telegram from there inviting me to stay and am sure I would have heard complaints if I had stayed elsewhere. It was rather hard to get the time, but I was most anxious to spend an evening with you, and but for the above circumstances would have done so.

I thought I would write and confidentially let you and Mrs. Irwin know. It was just wonderful to see you for the few minutes available on the way out.

A photograph is going forward to-day.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. W. W. Irwin,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 229)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS

Series 6

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152058

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO

Canadian Pacific Hotels

5th January, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
President, Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I have just returned from a visit to Paris and London where I completed arrangements with a group of some of the most distinguished figures of Great Britain and France in connection with a Canadian idea: a program which is being sent across the Dominion, beginning at an early date, will express the Canadian idea and ideals, and will bring to the fore Canadian creative and interpretive artists, and will seek in every way to make Canada further conscious of its own natural and developed advantages.

I should like very much to meet you to discuss the matter, as it is our hope that you will be one of the list of foremost Canadians who will appear in the symposium.

Cordially yours,

Charles D. Isaacson

Charles D. Isaacson.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152059

January 7, 1931.

Mr. Charles D. Isaacson,
Royal York Hotel,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Isaacson:

I have your letter of 5th. While I do not think it is likely that I could give time or take part in the undertaking you have in mind, I would be glad to see you if you so desire, and expect to be in town this week.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152060

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO - 1322

Canadian Pacific Hotels

January 13th, 1930.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighan,
President,
Canadian General Securities,
T o r o n t o.

Dear Sir:

Following the brief conversation we had the other morning, I am writing confirming the matter and to ask you when it would be convenient for you to appear at the studio in the Royal York to make a recording of your speech for the radio programme "Canada on Parade".

It has been suggested that perhaps the point you made in a recent statement might become the theme for this message. I refer to your statement that the business depression is slowly, but surely, nearing its end - a hopeful address to the people of Canada to believe that the trouble is over. You might, for instance, point out that, as you have already said, no depression has lasted longer than fifteen months.

However, from a different angle, you might feel it wiser to discuss some financial question; perhaps the approach of the small purchaser to so called investments.

But what might appeal to you most of all is a discussion of some broad political topic of the day; some topic in which you are most keenly interested; in which you summarize the essence of the principles of your creed of statesmanship.

Would you care to join us, say at one o'clock this coming Thursday, or five o'clock the same day or any time in the afternoon or evening of Friday, January 16th, or morning of Saturday January 16th?

I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

With best wishes.

Very cordially yours,

Charles D. Isaacson

Charles D. Isaacson.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152061

January 15, 1931.

Dr. Charles D. Isaacson,
Room 1322,
Royal York Hotel,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Dr. Isaacson:

Would you be good enough to write me enclosing any literature you have, or if you have none, stating definitely just what the organization is and what the purpose of the programme you are arranging is, and who are taking part in that programme?

As stated to you when you were in, I am most reluctant to go on the radio at all. I was, however, rather impressed with the character of the plan you had and felt that perhaps it was such that I had no right to refuse. However, I want to be very definitely assured of this before agreeing to take part, and would like the information in as complete a form as possible.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152062

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO

Canadian Pacific Hotels

January 16th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities, Limited,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

It gives me pleasure to reply to your letter of yesterday.

In brief: a radio program is to be heard across Canada every week. It will last an hour and will bring together the highest type of entertainment with educational material in the form of brief speeches and highly dramatic historical sketches. In the course of the hour there is one eminent speaker; the most famous men of Canada, interspersed with such celebrities of England and France as Lord Robert Cecil, Lady Asquith, Herriot, Bleriot, John Drinkwater and Sir Herbert Samuel; and we expect, according to the definite promise, also the Prime Minister of England, and possibly the Prince of Wales.

In Canada the leading figures of politics, finance, art and religion are to be included.

We will open the series with Premier Bennett, and included in the first set along with yourself will be: Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, E. W. Beatty, C. O. Stillman, Sir Henry Thornton, and Victor Ross.

We have the definite acceptance of Canon Cody, Colonel Bishop and several others. The speech will require only from two to three minutes' time and will be recorded here at the Royal York Hotel and be broadcast over every important station in Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152063

This is a big, broad, educational, patriotic number sponsored by the General Motors of Canada without advertising of any direct nature. There will be no sentence in the program which could be construed as advertising. Whatever good-will General Motors secures will be that of having done a great job for Canada and radio.

Please communicate with me as to the time when you might make this speech. Kindly give me two or three days' notice, if you please.

Cordially yours,

Charles D. Isaacson

Charles D. Isaacson.

P. S. May I suggest possibly some time Monday?

C. D. I.

CDI/P

4.30 [illegible]

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152064

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO

Canadian Pacific Hotels

January 21st, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

This confirms our arrangement that you speak at the Royal York Radio Studio on Friday, January 23rd, at 4.30 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of recording for program "Canada-on-Parade".

This studio, as you know, is at the top of the hotel. We will be looking forward with pleasure to having you.

Cordially yours,

Charles D. Isaacson

Charles D. Isaacson.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152065

33 Richmond Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario,
May 30th, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C. P.C.
341 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

SIR:-

I am imposing upon your good nature to request your kind assistance.

I am a Student-at-law, duly admitted to the Upper Canada Law Society, as a Metriculant Student, and have been serving under articles to Mr. Joseph Dyk, Solicitor, of Toronto, since December 12th, last.

Business in Mr. Dyk's office has been dormant lately, with the result that there has been very little for me to do, and in justice to myself and Mr. Dyk, it has become advisable for me to seek a transfer of my articles to a legal firm, with whom my relations may prove of mutual benefit.

It has occurred to me that through your acquaintance with members of the legal profession in Toronto, you may know, or hear, of a legal firm, who is, or shall be, in need of the services of a Student-at-law. Should such be the case, I humbly request you to kindly mention my name.

I am a young man of twenty-one years of age, having been born in the Province of Saskatchewan, where I obtained my high school and partial university education. Prior to my coming to Ontario, in November, last, I had served in the office of R. O. Hargreaves, Barrister, of Kipling, Saskatchewan, for a period of two years. I might add that my people are of Hungarian origin, and that I was born and nurtured in the Presbyterian faith.

I am enclosing herewith a letter signed by Mr. E. E. Perley, M. P., and shall be glad to furnish any further or other references to anyone desiring the same.

I wish to thank you in advance for any trouble or inconvenience to which this letter may put you, and for your kind endeavours on my behalf, and hasten to assure you that I will be only too glad to reciprocate the kindness extended, should you, at any time, desire to command my humble services.

Thanking you again, I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

Elmer J. Izsak.

I

Elmer J. Izsak

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152066

Ottawa, May 29, 1934.

Circulation Dept.,
"Jack Canuck"
318 Manning Chambers,
Queen & Bay Sts.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

Will you kindly discontinue sending "Jack Canuck" to the office of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, 347 Bay St., Toronto.

Mr. Meighen has been receiving this publication for the past four or five weeks, although he did not subscribe to it, and does not wish to do so.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152067

"Save a man and you save a life—Save a boy and you save a nation"

OFFICE: KEEFER BUILDING · 1440 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

TELEPHONE: UPTOWN 8493

HONORARY CHAIRMAN:
THE HON. SEN. CHARLES MURPHY, K.C., LL.D

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN:
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, K.B., LL.D.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN
SIR CHAS. B. GORDON, G.B.E.
THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, K.C.
E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
A. W. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
J. W. MCCONNELL, ESQ.
M. A. PHELAN, ESQ., K.C.
SIR HENRY W. THORNTON, K.B.E.
CHARLES F. SISE, ESQ.
J. T. O'CONNOR, ESQ.
THE HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
COLONEL WILLIAM I. GEAR
DR. E. J. MULLALLY

Thos. D'Arcy McGee

MEMORIAL
CAMP FOR BOYS

CAMPAIGN $100,000

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, TELEPHONE UPTOWN 2333

JOINT CAMPAIGN CHAIRMEN:
W. R. G. HOLT, ESQ.
F. J. JACKMAN, ESQ.

CAMPAIGN VICE-CHAIRMAN:
DR. J. N. PETERSEN

CAMPAIGN MANAGER:
R. J. HART, ESQ.

CARD INSPECTION:
ELMER F. CARSON

CAMPAIGN HONORARY EXECUTIVE:
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:
J. L. O'BRIEN, CHAIRMAN
J. A. MCNEIL, F. PHILLIPS } JOINT VICE-CHAIRMEN
WISELY BRAGG
DR. E. J. MULLALLY
JAMES HANRATTY

MONTREAL, February 19, 1929.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighan, P.C., M.P.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Honorable Sir:-

We are sending you herewith a folder containing an outline of the Campaign for the Thos. D'Arcy McGee Memorial Camp for Boys, which is to take place during the month of April 1929.

As it is our intention to make this memorial to one of the Fathers of Confederation a Dominion-wide movement, we would deem it a privilege to add your name to our list of Honorary Vice-Chairmen, which already includes many of the prominent men of this City.

We are publishing in connection with this drive, a seven-column weekly of eight issues, 160,000 journals, dealing with the life, work and times of the great Canadian statesman McGee, which will be sent, with the names of the entire Executive, to all points in Canada.

May we hope that you will join us in this patriotic work to perpetuate the name of one of the Makers of Canada, and to place this Institution for our boys on a firm financial basis? As a proof of your co-operation in this matter, kindly return the enclosed card with your signature.

Thanking you in advance for your valuable support, we are,

THE THOS. D'ARCY McGEE ASSOCIATES

President

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

00152068

Brockville
June 9 31

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto Ont

Dear Sir

I see by the paper you have been appointed by the Rydin board and I was glad to see that as I have allways been a close follower of your, I have been a true Tory all my life and Father and Grandfather before one up to two year ago I was a successfull Traveller but ill came on me and I was over a year at home ill by the time I was able to go to work again depression had came and since now last I have been idle no money with a wife & six children in really want I wrote to Hon G. H Ferguson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152069

P.S.
Dr. Clarke M.P. here will gladly recommend me for any position of trust.
'ours.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2. 152070

last summer in regards a position
as we were old friends and
he promised to see I got some
thing but so far. I am still out
of work. I had a job last week
for four and half days as
Enumerator here in the town the
first position but it did
not last long enough. I think
the Hydro should have a man
in this Eastern territory as
Valuator and make settlement
with the Farmers something I
had a great deal of experience with
in the lines. I sold and travelled
for almost Eighteen years so when
I read you were on the Hydro board
over

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152071

I decided to write you and see
if you could secure me a
position on account of my
illness I cannot do labor
work but walking or driving and
doing business I can do that
as well as ever. I am a man
about fifty now and have allways
been a clean liver and must
have some way of supporting my
family and all our money is
used up so I do hope you will
see if you cannot secure me
some thing as I am willing
to do any thing or go any where
as long as I can get enough to
support my family thanking you
I remain yours truly
264 Perth St — W. Jackson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152068 Brockville
June 9 31

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto Ont

Dear Sir

I see by the paper you have been appointed by the Hydro board and I was glad to see that as I have allways been a close follower of your, I have been a true Tory all my life and Father and Grandfather before one up to two year ago I was a successfull Traveller but ill came on me and I was off a year at home ill by the time I was able to go to work again depression had came and since then last I have been idle no money with a wife & six children in really want I wrote to Hon G. H Ferguson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152069

P.S.
Dr. Clarke M.P. here will gladly recommend me for any position of trust.
'ours.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2. 152070

last summer in regards a position
as we were old friends and
he promised to see I got some
thing but so far. I am still out
of work. I had a job last week
for four and half days as
Enumerator here in the town the
first position but it did
not last long enough. I think
the Hydro should have a man
in this Eastern territory as
Valuator and make settlement
with the Farmers something I
had a great deal of experience with
in the lines. I sold and travelled
for almost Eighteen years so when
I read you were on the Hydro board
over

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152071

I decided to write you and see
if you could secure me a
position on account of my
illness I cannot do labor
work but walking or driving and
doing business I can do that
as well as ever. I am a man
about fifty now and have allways
been a clean liver and must
have some way of supporting my
family and all our money is
used up so I do hope you will
see if you cannot secure me
some thing as I am willing
to do any thing or go any where
as long as I can get enough to
support my family thanking you
I remain yours truly
264 Perth St — W. Jackson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152072

June 10, 1931.

Mr. A. W. Jackson,
264 Perth St.,
Brockville, Ont.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I have your letter of 9th. Having just been appointed to the Hydro Commission, I know nothing of the needs as respects employees. I shall, however, keep your application in mind. Am sincerely sorry that you have had illness and consequent hardship.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

A W/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(SECTION 655)

CODE FORM 5

SUMMONS TO A PERSON CHARGED WITH SPEEDING

152073.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
COUNTY OF YORK, CITY OF TORONTO
To Wit:

Alfred unal

4 Sept. 8

To Rt. Hon. A. Meighen of the said City

WHEREAS you have this day been charged before the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Toronto, for that you, on the 12 day of Sept. in the year 193 8, at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, did unlawfully drive upon a highway within the said city, to wit, upon Avenue Rd. A motor vehicle bearing license No. 1 A 57 for the year 193 8, at a greater rate of speed than thirty miles per hour, namely, at about 40 miles per hour, at about 11:20 A M., contrary to the Highway Traffic Act, section 26, in such case made and provided.

THESE ARE THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU, in His Majesty's name to appear before me on Tuesday the 27 day of Sept. next, at two o'clock (Toronto time) in the afternoon, at the City Hall, in the said city, or before such other justice for the said County as shall then be there, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand this 14 day of Sept. in the year 193 8, at Toronto aforesaid.

B B Jackson J.P.

A justice of the peace for the County of York.

MAGISTRATE'S
COURT A

NOTICE

IF YOU WISH TO PLEAD GUILTY, YOU MAY DO SO AT THE OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURT CLERK BETWEEN 10 A.M. AND 1 P.M. ON THE DAY SET FOR TRIAL ONLY.

YOU MUST BRING WITH YOU AND PRODUCE YOUR MOTOR VEHICLE PERMIT AND YOUR CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE OR OPERATOR'S LICENSE, AS THE CASE MAY BE, AT THE HEARING OF THIS CHARGE BEFORE THE JUSTICE.

BEFORE THE TIME TO APPEAR IN COURT. AT ANY TIME

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152074

ONTARIO,
COUNTY OF YORK,
CITY OF TORONTO
To Wit:

I, a police constable
of the city of Toronto, make oath and say that I did on day
the day of in the year 193 , serve the accused, the
within named with a true copy of the within summons — by
delivering it to him personally — by leaving it for him at his — last — most usual — place of
abode with an inmate thereof apparently not under
sixteen years of age, because such accused person cannot conveniently be met with — and at the
time of such service I exhibited to the within original summons.

STRIKE OUT THE WORDS WHICH DO NOT APPLY.

SWORN before me at the city of Toronto, this
day of
in the year 193 .

A justice of the peace for the County of York.

P.C. No.

No. 14023- c.g.

SUMMONS

FOR SPEEDING

(THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT)

AGAINST

Name

Address

Constable serving summons enter particulars below.

Age

Where Born

Occupation

Married or Single

Religion

No. Station

SERVED

Time Date 193

P. C. No.

SUMMONS OFFICE
MAGISTRATE'S
COURT "A"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152075

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 21, 1938.

B. B. Jackson, Esq., J. P.,
Magistrate's Court "A",
City Hall,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have been served with a Summons for driving past thirty miles per hour on Avenue Road on 12th September. The Summons id dated 14th September. I was coming from Kincardine, and I suppose was too slow getting down to the City limitation after getting within the bounderies, but I don't think I was far from it, and certainly driving carefully.

Would you please let me know what the fine is and I will remit it immediately. The Summons is for 27th September.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152076

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 25, 1938.

B. B. Jackson, Esq.,
Magistrates' Court,
City Hall,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is cheque $5.00 in payment of fine for speeding as per the attached notice, re Summons for September 27th.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152077

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

BALDWIN HOUSE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

October 10th, 1928.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Co.,
National Building, Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I recollect that some years ago, arising out of the conduct of the Hart House debates, we conducted a lengthy correspondence on the question whether the members of this Department were, or were not, devoting their energies to proselytizing the students in their charge, and making them militant free traders. I recollect also that at the close of the correspondence, in spite of my best efforts, you were no more convinced of our disassociation from free trade propaganda than before it began.

I take, therefore, rather unusual pleasure in sending you a copy of this brief to show what it is possible for an economist with my particular leanings to do quite honestly in a particular instance. You may be amused to read the argument if you have time. You may be interested also to know that one of the reasons which led me to take the brief was the memory of our correspondence and the thought that you might find deeds more convincing than words.

Yours faithfully,

Geo. E. Jackson

GJ/MT

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152078

October 15, 1928.

Prof. Gilbert Jackson,
University College,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Prof. Jackson:

I received and read with very keen interest your letter of October 10th. You will not be surprised when I say that I was very pleased indeed to follow your work during the recent Cement tariff investigation. Am taking the liberty of adding that in conversation with Mr. Frank Jones since the enquiry took place, he commented in very flattering terms on the able manner in which you had conducted the Cement Company's case. Will read at my leisure the booklet which you were good enough to enclose.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152079

January 23, 1931.

Professor Gilbert E. Jackson,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Professor Jackson :

I am returning herewith the memorandum which you wrote for the Minister of Finance in 1926 on the restoration of the gold standard.

I was not able to get this digested before making the little speech last Wednesday but have since read it with very great appreciation.

While writing you, I must put on record my sincere thanks to you for helping me to understand the subject matter of Wednesday's address. I do not know what I would have done without you and intended to make acknowledgment before the meeting but inadvertently omitted to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen

AM:K

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152080

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

BALDWIN HOUSE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

January 26th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Very many thanks for the return of my 1926 memorandum to the Minister of Finance, which I will put back in my file.

I am very glad to think that in a small way my stuff may have been of some service to you.

I was at the Dinner and listened with very great interest and delight to the speech, more especially because it has been my trade for the past six or seven years to lecture to students on the same group of subjects. I do not think that I have ever heard so much solid thinking crammed in to a single hour, and in a manner so logical that all the bank clerks sitting around me could easily follow it. However, their applause at the close of the speech will have told you that already.

Yours faithfully,

Gilbert Jackson

Jackson

GEJ/MO

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152081

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

BALDWIN HOUSE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

July 16th, 1931.

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

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am enclosing herewith a little memorandum, prepared by my colleague Cassidy, on the project for studying unemployment relief in Ontario, about which I was speaking to you on the telephone this morning; also a copy of the minutes of the last committee meeting that I attended on the subject. These are somewhat dog-eared as I have been carrying them around in my pocket for the last couple of days in the hope that I might be able to show them to you personally.

I very much hope that, after you have gone over these, you will see your way to allow your name to be associated with this undertaking, as I gathered by your conversation on the telephone would probably be the case. The research will be conducted by Cassidy, who is an absolutely first rate man, and Harkness and McPhee and I will be sitting in with him in an advisory capacity.

Perhaps you will be good enough, when you have read these documents, to write to Harkness on the matter, as I shall be on salt water by then; and to pass these enclosures on to J. S. McLean.

Again thanking you.

Gilbert Jackson

GEJ/MO

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152082

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
273 BLOOR STREET WEST

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

December 19, 1932

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
57 Castle Frank Crescent
Toronto

Dear Senator Meighen:

I am sending you to-day under separate cover a copy of a report drafted by my colleague Dr. Cassidy, and sponsored last Fall by an unofficial Committee of which I was a member and which included also, as you will see, J. S. McLean.

This document seems to me to be of real importance, since it is the only objective study of the Relief Problem, as a whole, which has even been attempted in Canada, and so there is nothing else at present to focus our experience in dealing with this problem, or to focus popular opinion on the principal practical difficulties actually confronting the Government at the present time.

I hope you will read the Report, though it is not inspiring Christmas reading, and should be glad of the opportunity some time or other when you are not too busy to talk over the problem with you.

With every good wish for a very happy Christmas,

Yours faithfully,

Geo E Jackson

GEJ:H

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152083

Established 1832

Cable Address, "Scotiabank"

The Bank of Nova Scotia

General Manager's Office

Toronto 2,

December 30th, 1932.

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

My dear Senator:

In connection with my talk to the Dining Club the other night, I am enclosing herewith the text of the statement recently published by Mr. McLeod, the General Manager of this Bank. You may find it of some interest and be disposed to agree with me that the figures are very disturbing - particularly in view of the fact that the shrinkage is still going on and, if anything, more rapidly than ever.

I hope to write you within a few days with a fairly authentic comparison of the shrinkage in volume as distinguished from value but the figures for this purpose are not yet ready.

With every good wish for the New Year.

Yours very truly,

Gilbert Jackson

Editor of the Monthly Review.

ENCLOSURE

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152084

347 Bay St., Toronto,
January 5, 1933.

My dear Professor Jackson:

I duly received your letter of 19th December and am sorry not to have acknowledged it sooner.

The book did not come immediately but has arrived since, and I hope to give it study shortly. Am more than usually pressed these times and it sometimes means delay in overtaking the reading which one wants to do.

With very kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Professor Gilbert Jackson,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152085

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
273 BLOOR STREET WEST

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

April 7, 1933

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario
University Avenue
Toronto

Dear Senator Meighen:

I am busily searching out opportunities for my Commerce and Finance students, who are to graduate this June. They are more numerous than ever, and emerge this year into a cold world.

Merely for your information, I am enclosing herewith the memorandum which I have sent in this connection to a large number of Canadian employers, most of them personally unknown to me.

In the case of the Hydro-Electric Commission, which is a very large organization, and with which we have had dealings in the past, I very much hope that there may be an ppportunity of placing several of our men, who would be carefully selected before being sent down for interviews. We make it a practice, with any men whom we send down, to supply a confidential and very frank report upon them in advance of an interview.

I shall be very grateful if you can find time to take up this matter with the officials concerned. I need not add that I am sorry to bother you with our own problems in the middle of the Session - but in dealing with this problem of employment for graduates, I have to be forehanded.

Yours faithfully,

GEJ:H

G E Jackson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152086

April 17, 1933.

Dear Professor Jackson:

I received your letter of 7th. It was somewhat late in reaching me.

Have noted carefully what you say and particularly the contents of the memorandum which you enclosed. With the representations you make I have a great deal of sympathy. The position of possible employers now is, of course, exceedingly difficult and this applies to Hydro as well as to others--that is in its capacity to take on new men. I am sure that the other members of the Commission as well as myself will be anxious to do anything in our power. Engagements are made by the heads of the various Departments. I feel sure these men have the same preference for graduates as you urge should be extended.

Yours very truly,

Professor Gilbert A. Jackson,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152087

MEMORANDUM ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES IN COMMERCE AND FINANCE AND ALLIED UNIVERSITY COURSES

[illegible] Commerce and Finance from the University of Toronto, and some thirty students from allied economics courses. The great majority of these will be looking for business positions. In the past their predecessors have found such positions with comparative ease (mainly in the neighbourhood of Toronto or of Montreal). The great majority of them have made good, in the companies with which they started after graduation.

Even in the year 1932, when business was exceedingly depressed, most of those graduating in Commerce and Finance went directly to business positions; though there are still a few who have been unsuccessful up-to-date, in finding employment.

The academic staff responsible for the students graduating in Commerce and Finance is treating as a national question this problem of finding employment for them, believing it a matter of national importance that (in times of depression, as well as in good times) such carefully selected young Canadians as have received a higher education preparing them for business, should be put in touch with business opportunities with the minimum of delay.

This view rests upon three foundations:

Firstly, we know that during previous depressions, revival in the United States has frequently preceded revival in Canada; with the result that a large proportion of educated Canadians has been drained off to the United States in times of revival: there to take up permanent residence, and to give to the United States the benefit of a training acquired in and (at a considerable cost) paid for by Canada; and it is of the first importance that this should not happen again;

Secondly, it is a matter of congratulation that (owing to the success with which, even during the present depression, young Canadians with a preparation for business have been absorbed into business), so far we have not developed in Canada a disillusioned and discontented young intelligentsia, such as is to be found in many countries in Europe and is developing in parts of the United States; to develop such a body of discontented youth now would be disastrous;

Thirdly, we sincerely believe that (from the standpoint of the far-sighted business executive), it is of the first importance to keep on recruiting a steady stream of carefully selected juniors, who shew promise of developing executive capacity in the future;and to do this irrespective of business conditions in the present; since only bu pursuing this policy consistently, can a large business organisation be certain of continuing to fill the higher positions of responsibility within it, as they successively become vacant, by the promotion of men trained within its own ranks.

With these considerations in mind, a number of Canadian firms are being circularized at the present time. It has been our boast in the past that practically none of our graduates were compelled, in their search for employment, to leave Canada. We hope that this record will be maintained: but it can only be maintained if the same interest and kindly co-operation on the part of business leaders can be depended upon this season, as has made such a result possible in the past.

As always, introductions of students to business executives are being accompanied in each case by a confidential report, to the business executive concerned, upon each such student. In view of the wide differences in character and ability with which it is necessary to reckon, this procedure has obvious usefulness.

It is hoped that as many notifications as possible of business opportunities for graduates will be sent to the Supervisor of Studies for the course in Commerce and Finance, at the Economics Building, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto. It would be helpful if such notifications were to be made, when possible, not later than [illegible] of this year.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152088

TELEPHONE - ELGIN 6701
CABLE ADDRESS -
PROBLEMS, TORONTO

330 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

May 27, 1940.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

My dear Senator:

It was most kind of you to send me a copy of your speech at the Military Institute on the 3rd April. Very many thanks. If I may say so without impertinence, I have never read your speeches with more complete satisfaction - I will not say pleasure in the present circumstances of the world - that at the present time.

On Saturday I practically brushed shoulders with you on King Street; but you were in a brown study so deep that I had not the courage to break in on it.

Yours sincerely,

Gilbert Jackson

GEJ:B

Gilbert E. Jackson.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152089

TELEPHONE - ELGIN 6701
CABLE ADDRESS -
PROBLEMS, TORONTO

330 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

April 10, 1941.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I have been intending for several days to send you the text of a lecture that I gave last month, containing an idea which may commend itself to you. It is scarcely an act of friendship to ask you to read twenty pages of fairly close type; but I do hope, nevertheless, that you may find time to wade through this; and that having done so, you may give it your approval.

Yours sincerely,

Gilbert E. Jackson

Enclosure
GEJ/B

Gilbert E. Jackson.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152090

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
April 14, 1941.

Prof. Gilbert E. Jackson,
330 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Professor Jackson:

I duly received yours of 10th and have now read the manuscript which you were good enough to send me. It is depressing, but in the main it no doubt has much of truth. I quite defer to your estimate of things economic, which will likely be much better than mine.

My comments are these:—

We may be driven into greater and greater degrees of socialism, which mean, of course, greater and greater degrees of totalitarianism. That we have to arrest this drift, I have no question. Economic freedom is no less precious than political freedom. They can exist together; they cannot exist separately. The steady exclusion of economic freedom inexorably drives to the exclusion of political freedom, which means dictatorship.

As soon as it can be done, without the act being a step toward suicide, there must follow a distribution of food and other elementary necessities to stricken countries. This will follow, and the leader to the extent of her power will be Great Britain. Great Britain was first on the ground after the last war and I am confident will be again.

The lessons of the last war will not be forgotten in this or in any respect, altogether at least, and the distribution will probably be wider and more ample.

I am not disposed to think with you that the Lease-Lend Bill is the world's greatest act of goodwill. It is a great act, of course, but the mainspring behind it was self-preservation. In this I agree wholly with Col. Donovan, and, indeed, I cannot see how anyone can measure in his mind the big realities of today and come to any other estimate.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152091

Prof. Gilbert E. Jackson,
Toronto.

Self-preservation has been, and will be, the mainspring behind Great Britain's conduct too. Her history enables her to see what must be done to this end much sooner than does American history enable their people to see.

I do not agree that the Treaty of Versailles was any substantial cause of Germany's troubles or of Germany's subsequent conduct. In this my thinking is the same as Prof. Jim Shotwell's. What Germany suffered from was the war she provoked herself, and not the peace. You know, of course, she really paid no reparations. She received more than she ever disbursed. She spent the excess on preparing for another war.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152092

THE POST-WAR PROSPECTS OF OUR BASIC INDUSTRIES

A lecture delivered on March 14, 1941,

in McGill University, Montreal, Canada

by

Gilbert E. Jackson.

.....

In earlier lectures I have laid down two broad propositions: (1) that we must expect, for a considerable time after the war ends a very poor market for those of our Canadian primary products, which normally find their marginal purchasers in Europe; and (2) that we must expect in Canada, not temporarily but in permanence, a level of costs and prices much higher than the pre-war level of costs and prices.

The reasoning behind the second of these propositions I will not recapitulate. But it leads us to this further conclusion; that the longer the war lasts, the higher must be the post-war level of costs and prices, in order to permit the functioning of our Canadian economy. That there is every prospect of this war lasting for a long time, before we can achieve final victory, no sensible person will now dispute.

I come now to the third of the three questions which I posed at the beginning of this week. What are likely to be the reactions of a thoroughly bad market for our primary products over a long time, coupled with a much higher domestic level of costs and prices, on the basic industries of Canada?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152093

To this I should add a fourth question: What can we do, to mitigate the strains that will be put on our economy by these post-war conditions that we can already foresee?

So great has been our concentration on monetary problems during the past generation, that everyone is now familiar with index numbers of prices. Most of us talk about the movements of a price index number, without giving much thought to the movements of its component parts. But those movements may be just as important as, or even more important than, the movement of the general average.

Thus, if the prices of raw materials were to double, and the prices of finished goods were also to double, the general average of all prices which we call an index number would rise 100%. But relatively to one another, the producers of raw materials and the manufacturers would be just as well off as before. The producers of raw materials would have incomes twice as large, and the prices of the manufactures that they purchase would be twice as much, and there would be no hardship for anyone.

But our index number could be doubled in a very different manner. Suppose raw materials and finished goods to be given equal "weights" in the making of this index number. Suppose also that the prices of raw materials do not rise at all; but that, for some reason or other, the prices of manufactured goods increase four-fold. Our index number, which is an average of the movements of all prices, will then rise 100% as before: but this "doubling of the price level" will obscure a very vital social fact: that the producers of raw materials can only now purchase a quarter of the manufactures, that they have been accustomed to purchase hitherto.

The producers of raw materials will thus have been impoverished, and will suffer great hardship. At the same time (unless the manufacturers have great

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152094

export markets on which they can depend) the sale of manufactured goods is going to be very much reduced; large numbers of manufacturing operatives are going to be thrown out of work; and there will be great hardship in the cities, as well as in the countryside.

All this will happen, not because the general average which we call a price level has risen, but because the structure of prices has been disturbed. It was in balance; because the relation of the prices of raw materials to the prices of finished goods has been changed drastically, the balance is upset. There was equilibrium in our economy; there is now disequilibrium. Not until a fresh equilibrium can be found, will our economy begin again to function normally.

Now the picture of a post-war world that I have been attempting to sketch, is a picture of a world in just such disequilibrium. And in Canada, deeply concerned with the fate of her primary producers, the prospect is anything but encouraging.

It is not merely that our primary producers themselves are likely to have an exceedingly hard time; but also, that when the consumption of our primary producers is drastically cut down, the market for Canadian manufactured goods (80% of which must still be sold within the Dominion) is also likely to shrink very sharply; so that we face the prospect of widespread urban unemployment also, just when the returned soldiers, sailors and airmen are seeking new footholds in civil life.

The point has been underlined by Mr. Gardiner's statement to the House of Commons, that Canada must now contemplate a $400 million government investment in grain; and that our prairie farmers must now be paid out of the public

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152095

purse, to divert from grain production lands that are better suited for this purpose than almost any lands on earth.

Shades of Lord Strathcona, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Clifford Sifton and the rest! What greater paradox is imaginable, than that the Canadian West, in the twentieth century, should under government guidance in a large measure be withdrawn from the great task of feeding mankind, for which it was created, and with such high hopes, in the nineteenth!

Yet, I suppose, no sensible Canadian will criticise our government for a decision, as to which it has, apparently, no choice.

Now there are always optimists, believers in expansion of the currency, believers in the dodge of "keeping public works up our sleeve for an emergency like this," who can regard without much dismay such a prospect as is likely to confront us after the war. But they tend, I think, to miss the real crux of our difficulties, which is a dislocation of the whole structure of prices, and therefore to look in the wrong place for their remedies; much as if a doctor were to give his patient anaesthetics to relieve pain, but prescribe no medicine for the disease which is causing the pain.

I do not range myself with these optimists, or get any great satisfaction out of a proposed use of palliatives. Canada's fundamental need is going to be the creation of a new balance in our structure of prices; and since the cost of the war will impose on us, beyond peradventure, a price level permanently higher than that of 1938, it follows that, in a long view, we should concentrate on one or other (both if possible) of two things, (a) the raising of the prices of primary products, till we can bring them back into line with the new, raised prices of other goods; and (b) the lowering of costs

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152096

in our primary producing industries, so that inasmuch as we may fail to restore completely the pre-war structure of prices, we may function in a post-war world with a reasonably balanced economy, despite some imperfections in the price structure.

The first of these is of course the really fundamental task. And unfortunately for us, it is not one which Canada can tackle, by herself, with much prospect of success. We shall find ourselves in the same boat with the peoples of all young overseas countries engaged in primary production; the New Zealanders, Australians, South Africans, Argentines, Uruguayans, Chileans, Brazilians and others - including as well, a large proportion of our neighbours in the United States. We shall all of us be seeking the same thing - a balanced structure of world prices; and here we face an international problem of economic statesmanship, little if any less important than the problem of political statesmanship, that will confront us the moment the war ends, and is (we hope) exercising the best minds among us now.

What all of us will need, of course, is an Old World with 400 million solvent customers, free to make purchases from anyone. That was the kind of Old World by means of which those other countries and Canada lived and prospered at the beginning of this century. But it has now been undermined fatally: to some extent, from 1914 to 1918, by warfare; to some extent, from 1919 to 1923, by foolish and vindictive reparation policies; to some extent, from 1924 to 1932, by the strain of business fluctuations; to some extent, from 1933 to 1938, by totalitarian policy; and finally, from 1939 on, by this most fiercely destructive of all wars.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152097

I have already suggested that to render continental Europe solvent again would be to perform a financial miracle. We need not deny miracles, may hope and pray for them: but it would be just folly to count on them. It would, by comparison, be childishly simple and easy to pull the proverbial rabbit out of a hat, perform the Mango Trick, or charm snakes.

I find in some people a disposition to depend on Uncle Sam as a sort of Fairy Godfather, prepared to redistribute among the nations the millions and millions of gold that he has been accumulating ever since 1915, and now keeps buried in Fort Knox and elsewhere.

We peoples of the British Empire have indeed the best of reasons - better than ever, since last Tuesday - to recognise Uncle Sam's idealism and generosity. Our survival and our victory depend on his willingness to put his purse at our disposal: of its kind, the passing of the Lease-Lend Act is the greatest gesture of goodwill in history.

That Uncle Sam will take the keenest and the most helpful interest in Europe's tasks of reconstruction, we take for granted, of course. That he will help on a large scale, as soon as the struggle is over, to feed those that are starving, clothe those that are unclad, and tend the victims of disease, we take for granted also. But for us to suppose that with Europe in a shambles, revolutionary hatreds still seething, old scores being paid off, and new governments still insecure - to suppose that Uncle Sam will forthwith distribute largesse in Europe, on a scale equal to restoring the lost purchasing power of our lost 400 million customers - to suppose that by this means the balance of the price structure and so that of our economy will be restored - that seems to me the height of wishful thinking.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152098

And yet, if something of the sort is not done, what is to become of our wheat surplus, and of the surplus staple products of many kinds, that are piling up in fantastically large stocks all over the globe today? When is a balanced economy to become possible again, and when are markets to be freed from the nightmare of enormous carry-overs?

I see no solution - let me confess that honestly. But if I see no solution, I can at least see lines of policy, that are certain to receive a great deal of support, may be carried out in the belief that we need desperate remedies, and even might (in the mysterious workings of Providence) tide us over the desperately dangerous decades now facing us.

Somebody soon is going to re-read the Book of Genesis; and come with a shock of surprise on Joseph's interpretation of Pharaoh's dream - the dream of the seven fat kine and the seven lean kine. Following that, there will be fierce demands that all the solvent governments (and also the governments of all the new countries, whether those countries are solvent or not) enter into business, buy the staple products which the new countries produce in such enormous quantities, buy them at the public expense (at prices which will enable the primary producers to live), and if necessary keep those products off the market for the rest of our business lives.

There impends, I believe, the greatest and most expensive intrusion of the State into commercial business, that the western world has ever seen - an intrusion, not for one year or two, but for a long period of years or for ever - whose logical implications we have not yet even begun to think out.

One implication is this - and Mr. Gardiner's recent announcement underlines it - that if the State undertakes, as I suspect it will undertake, to pur-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152099

chase all the production of certain primary commodities (and store these commodities indefinitely) then it must also, for its own protection, decide how much of those commodities may be produced, and when, and where, and by whom.

The believers in a planned economy should see their fondest hopes fulfilled. Whatever there is not a demand for, there will certainly be demand for planning after this war. But for those of us who regard with suspicion the propaganda for a planned economy, for those of us who have cherished economic freedom almost as much as we have cherished political freedom - for us, the days to come are likely to be depressing days.

This prospect on which I now direct your attention is the prospect of a longer stride towards socialism than has yet been taken, outside the Dictatorships. It is a jump towards the totalitarianism that all of us abhor. For I do not believe the destruction of individual freedom to be the main goal of the Dictators - it is just a means of reaching that goal. The Dictators' purpose is, always, the complete and absolute control of all economic activity by the State. Their control of economic life it is that enables them to "vindicate the national honour" by reversing the Golden Rule and savaging weak or peaceful or kindly folk wherever they may be found: by creating deserts as Ghenghiz Khan created deserts, and amid the silence of the dead, calling the deserts peaceful because dry bones lie still.

The Dictators' end, I repeat, is the complete and absolute control of economic life. Such individual freedom as does not interfere with or threaten their economic absolutism has frequently been tolerated. And we, who loathe all that the Dictators stand for, may be forced by circumstances (if my guess is right) a considerable part of the distance towards totalitarianism, in our endeavour to mitigate the post-war strains on our economy.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152100

The question, How far shall we go towards socialism?, and the further question, Shall we have socialism in permanence, or can we presently retrace at least some of our steps? - these questions will depend for their answers to no small extent on the scale of the State's investment in primary commodities, and on the time it takes to bring down excess stocks to normal. If within a few years of the war's end there were no longer to be great surpluses overhanging the commodity markets, we might then hope once more to live in a balanced economy, to function with a balanced price structure, to recover the freedom of individual enterprise.

We thus have a vital interest in securing the consumption as fast as possible, of the great stocks that must accumulate in all primary producing countries so long as the war lasts - the wool, the cotton, the wheat, the meat, the fats that are held up now by ship sinkings, and our own naval blockade. If those can be "worked off" quickly, the world market for the great staple products may survive this war; if not, the State may take the place of the free trader, permanently.

Can you think of anything, by means of which we might "work off" our stocks, and hope, within a reasonable time, to revive the world market?

Economic inspiration is sometimes to be got in strange places. It happens that this morning I did what all of us should do daily; but what, in fact, we most of us do seldom. I picked up a New Testament.

In it, I read the twelfth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans - one of the last places, you might think, in which to look for an economic policy.

There I came on a passage with which everyone here must be familiar: but I propose to reread a few verses, all the same. It begins -

"Vengeance is mine: I will repay, saith the Lord."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152101

(Would that these words had been inscribed over the Council Room, in which the so-called Peace of Versailles was drafted. If, in the Spring of 1919, England and France had heeded them, I suspect that Hitler might now still be painting houses - and in this year of grace 1941, there might be no bombs exploding in the night.)

But that is a digression; let me begin again.

> "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."
> "Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."

Most of us have taken this as a precept for our individual consciences, only to be carried out in private life; but is it perhaps, in this great moment, of wider application? Is it a counsel for the nations, and for the statesmen guiding their destinies?

I make the suggestion, and make it with a very full heart, that this is practical wisdom - that we should make up our minds, now, to do just what St. Paul says - to feed our enemies, and clothe and succour them by giving them a very great part of our surplus - as soon as, but not before, the war is over. We should not only decide this now, but announce it as our irrevocable policy.

We had 400 million customers in Europe. Whether we shall ever have them again - whether their demand for our products will ever become effective again - remains to be seen. But when this war ends, they will not only be poverty-stricken; they will be starving, riddled by the diseases of malnutrition; and in all probability, leaderless.

On our immediate treatment of them when this war ends, may depend the future of Europe, in permanence; whether those 400 millions will ever be steady

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152102

customers of our's again; and whether the new countries, including Canada, must now try somehow to live, without the world market which was the reason of their existence.

The problem, of course, is international. It is not a counsel for Canada: but for Britain and ourselves, for our sister Dominions in the war, and for that most resolute and helpful of non-belligerents, the United States.

It is a problem for most of those countries, because they have vast stocks to be disposed of; but it is a vital interest also for Britain, which will have no such stocks; and Britain can give the leadership, and it happens that Britain has the means of doing so.

For poor as Britain will be when the struggle is over, I believe she has and probably will then still have large balances in many new countries (but particularly, the republics of South America) - balances which lie to the credit of English investors, and have lain to their credit for a long time, unable to be transferred - accumulated interest and dividends.

Exchange and currency difficulties will be greater when the war ends, than before it began. The problem of transferring these accumulated balances to London will not have become easier; but more difficult. The fact, however, that Britain has unused (and so far unusable) funds in so many primary producing countries, means that she has the means of bearing her share in this great international enterprise - and incidentally, by helping those primary producing countries to get rid of their accumulated stocks, could place them under an immense obligation.

Let us have no foolishness, looking on Uncle Sam as the Fairy Godfather - waiting for him to do the job alone, and to distribute largesse all over the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152103

world. Let us recognise this as our common responsibility -- one which is reinforced by Christian teaching, and as well, by the dictates of practical wisdom.

And the moral effect! I think, not of the moral effect after the war only, but of the moral effect now. Suppose that on every short wave, as from now, the following announcement were to be broadcast many times daily - broadcast in the German, Italian, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, French, Polish, Czech and other languages: that the governments of the British Empire and the United States jointly have already bought the grains and meats and fats and raw materials for clothing that Europe so sorely needs; that these great supplies are held in depots all over the world, ready to be brought across the seas in ships (if there are enough ships left to bring them, when the submarine campaign ends!); that when the war is ended, these great supplies will be brought over forthwith, and given to the needy peoples of Europe, so that all may be fed and clothed; that only the continuance in power of the Dictators prevents those great supplies from being brought across for distribution now.

Suppose we were to say daily, to those 400 million customers of ours (both friends and enemies) in their own languages: - "Bide the time - for you can do nothing now. But when your hour strikes, pull down the Dictators who govern you, liquidate the Gestapo, throw the concentration camps open and free the captives - for as soon as those things are done, the relief ships will be loaded, and you can clear your stricken ports for them!"

Costly - such an undertaking would indeed be costly. This would be the biggest giving in all history. But it would not cost as much as even six months of war. If it shortened, even by six months, the length of the struggle, it would need no further justification. But it would have such an impact on the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152104

spirit of Europe, on millions of disillusioned Germans, and on more millions in the captive countries, that it might well shorten the struggle not by months but years.

"If thine enemy hunger, feed him ....." - I wonder if that is good strategy?

We may be sure that, in 1941, it is very good economics.

This war is going to have no Fairy Tale Ending. There is no hope whatever that the High Contracting Parties will live happily ever after. We must, anyway, face tremendous economic strains in the generation ahead of us. But we shall ease the strains, and increase our hope of balanced living, if we give, of our embarrassing abundance, both to friends and enemies - asking no recompense.

To myriads in Europe, now blinded by hatred or by suffering, such a gift at such a time would be the Glory of the Coming of the Lord.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152105

JACKSON & DILLON
BARRISTERS, &c.
COOKSVILLE, ONTARIO
85 RICHMOND STREET WEST
FEDERAL BUILDING
TORONTO

GORDON B. JACKSON, B.A., LL.B.
PHONE COOKSVILLE 67

E. MACAULAY DILLON
PHONE TORONTO ~~AD61-2051~~
Wav.1300.

Cooksville, April 29th 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

At my request Colonel Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, wrote you extending the wish of the Optimist Service Clubs of Toronto and Hamilton that you would address us at our District Convention at the Royal York Hotel on Tuesday, May 19th, following our Banquet at 7 P.M.

The Optimist Service Club Movement is developing in Canada, its chief services being in connection with the under-privileged boy. It is of course a weekly luncheon service Club, but the above meeting of the combined Toronto and Hamilton Clubs has become an annual event.

We would be very highly gratified indeed if you would consent to address us on this occasion and we would also be very glad to leave your choice of subject entirely to you.

Yours faithfully,

Gordon B. Jackson

GBJ/M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152106

April 30, 1931.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

I have your letter of 29th. Unfortunately I found it necessary yesterday to decline the invitation to address the Optimist Service Club of Toronto.

I have now fulfilled engagements dating a long way back, but have taken on no more for a long while and am compelled to follow this course for a time anyway.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Gordon B. Jackson,
Cooksville, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152107

May 15, 1928.

John H. Jackson, Esq.,
Superintendent of Parks Commission,
Niagara Falls, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I understand that John Poole, son of Dr. J.S. Poole, Neepawa, Man., has made application for the privilege of operating a summer concession for the Niagara Parks Commission, or for some employment at Queenston Heights Park or some other point in the Parks System. His application has been either put forward or supported by a letter from Mr. S. James Dempsey of Toronto who intended taking the boy with him to work in respect of a concession which Mr. Dempsey was to have.

I am writing merely to say that I have known Dr. Poole and his family for many years, and have heard nothing but the best of this boy. I trust you will give your sympathetic consideration to his application.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152108

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CANADA (P.O.Box 701)

OTTAWA, June 6-28

Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

I have been commissioned by the Toronto Star Weekly to analyze a series of Graphological studies of the scripts of a number of prominent Canadians.

Two of these readings, viz that of Premier King and Premier Ferguson have already appeared. Others to be printed include the handwritings of Premier Taschereau, Hon. Mr. Guthrie, Sir Henry Thornton, Miss Agnes Macphail, Hon. Mr. Robb and Hon. Mr. Lapointe.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could very kindly see you way to let me have say two or three lines of your writing and signature to work on. No personalities are of course indulged in.

I would say that I am attached to the Dept. of the Interior as Vocational Adjuster through the medium of the handwriting and also am doing this work for other Depts. of the Federal Govt. as well.

I enclose a clipping from the Ottawa Journal showing the one already printed of Premier King. This series has been sold to the Journal as well as other papers all over Canada.

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Jacob.

F.D. Jacob.

Mr. F.D.L.Smith is a friend of mine and I once got an introduction to you through the late Mr. W.Greenwood, Editor of the Toronto World.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152109

June 9, 1928.

Mr. F. D. Jacob,
P. O. Box 701,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Jacob:

I have your letter of 6th, and it is with sincere regret indeed that I am not able to send you a favourable reply. Most anxious as I am not to say anything that savours the least with discourtesy, please permit me to impress that the last thing in the world I want is to have publicity by way of delineation of character on the basis of hand-writing or anything else.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152110

N. W. JACOBS, K.C

TEL. LANCASTER 7144

SUITE 801
DRUMMOND BUILDING
1117 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.

MONTREAL, August 21st, 1940.

Hon. Senator Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Hon. Sir:

I thank you for your kind letter of the 2nd instant and indeed appreciate in no unstinted manner your opinion anent my brochure.

Again thanking you, I am,

Yours respectfully,

NWJ:RH

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS "CANGENSEC"
CODE: BENTLEY'S
PETERSEN'S 2ND EDITION

152111

TELEPHONE-ADEL. 3241

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

W. W. EVANS
PRESIDENT
RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C.
VICE-PRES. & GENERAL COUNSEL
GERALD F. PEARSON,
VICE-PRESIDENT

NATIONAL BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

SIXTH FLOOR
TRUST & LOAN BUILDING
WINNIPEG

83 PALL MALL
LONDON, ENG.

February 16,1929.

Sam Jacobs, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

I am to be in Montreal on Tuesday next. Mr. Ray O'Neill has written me with regard to the Laurentian Insurance Company, giving an account of a conversation with yourself regarding it. If you can be in Montreal that day, I would be glad to go into the subject with you. Will be staying at the Ritz.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

Mailed by Mr Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152112

MRS. S. W. JACOBS
334 COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD
MONTREAL

Dear Mr. Meighen

I can't tell you how much I have appreciated and will treasure your beautiful tribute to my husband. He so often spoke to me of his admiration for your own brilliant intellect that I am sure if he could know of your feeling for him he would have been very proud indeed. He very occasionally met kindred souls and I believe you were one of them. It is now

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152113

Whillet was of such a high order that perhaps those special contacts would be very rare. I myself grew in stature mentally just by being his constant companion. I don't think that even those around me know the agony of separation that I am going through now. I am just enduring until time helps me.

Thanking you again for your and sympathy both my children and myself. I am most cordially

(Mrs S.W.) Amy Jacob

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152114

December 10, 1926.

Personal

S. W. Jacobs, Esq.,
House of Commons,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Jacobs:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of the 9th.

There will be, as you say, a demand for the return of Cincinnatus from his plough, but here in Canada there may be a lot of difficulty in deciding who Cincinnatus is.

Yours truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152115

House of Commons
Canada

OTTAWA, February 19/1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The enclosed letter came addressed to me and I am transmitting it to you, so that responsibility may be placed on the party who has charge of your correspondence.

I trust you arrived home well.

Yours very truly,

Enclosure

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152116

PERSONAL

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, May 7/1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen :

There was a delightful incident in the House yesterday when Mr. Garland (Bow River) referred in high terms to you, to which Mr. Lavergne said "Amen", and at the conclusion of Mr. Garland's remarks, Mr. Lavergne I see, stated that yours, Garland's, and his sentiments were said "on the mountain two thousand years ago."

The company in which you were placed, for, shall I say the occasion, was varied to suit any one and I am sure you will appreciate the humour of it. Some person has said "we first crucify our Saviours and afterwards worship them", the worship would appear to be coming from rather unexpected sources, judging by yesterday's debate, but I am sure it will be none the less appreciated.

We have been going along for nearly two months discussing all kinds of theoretical problems, while those who still have what remains of their substance, want to know what the Pandora box in the shape of the Budget contains for the coming year. The country is being assured that unemployment and depression are yielding to master minds and super-men, and in the midst of it all after a score of years, the C.P.R. has cut its dividend in two. Faith is indeed moving mountains (including Two Mountains.)

Yours sincerely,

S. W. Jacobs

SWJ/H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152117

May 9, 1931.

PERSONAL

S. W. Jacobs, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

Thanks for your letter. I read Mr. Garland's remarks and, of course, appreciate them, because while I differ with them, I realize that he can speak himself quite effectively. This may be some verification of the proverb "Absence makes the heart grow fonder". The obvious inference is that the absence had better be continued.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152118 The Rectory.
Kirkton, Ont.,
Feb. 21/40

Honorable Arthur Meighen
Parliament Buildings.
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:
The Ladies' Guild of St. Patrick's Church (Anglican), Saintsbury is making an autograph quilt to raise funds for the church and they would like very much to have your autograph on the quilt and they thought you'd be interested to help their good work along.
They are charging 10¢ per name
Thanking you in advance I remain
Yours truly,
Mrs. C. H. James.
The Rectory.
Kirkton,
Ontario

Send 50¢

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152119

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 28, 1940.

Mrs. C. H. James,
The Rectory,
Kirkton, Ont.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of 21st February has been forwarded to me from Ottawa, and I have pleasure in sending you herewith a small donation for the work referred to.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152120

Brantford, Ont.
Apr 6th 1940

Lt. Arthur Meighen.
Chairman of Senate
Ottawa.

Dear Sir

I have a proposition to put before someone in office with regards our Machines and their relation to the present War. I cannot give you the particulars at this stage but it has to do with the air ship being able to fire large calibre shells without loss of speed or equilibrium! I was wondering if I could meet some one from the right office somewhere in Brantford for instance as I do not drive a car or in a position to come to Ottawa. Will you put this in the right channel personally for me as you did my last request to you

Thanking you
Pending
Yours truly
William James

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Miss Edmondson-

Would suggest that Mr. M. refer Mr. James to:

S.J.Cook,
Secy., Board of Inventions,
National Research Council,
Ottawa.

This is a Board recently set up to deal with the numerous hundreds of inventions which are pouring into various Government offices.

A.H.H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152122

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
April 9, 1940.

Mr. William James,
Burford, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Answering yours of 6th, I suggest that you communicate with S. J. Cook, Secretary Board of Inventions, National Research Council, Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152123

September 3, 1929.

Hon. Dr. David Jamieson,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Dr. Jamieson:

Mrs. J. D. Painter is a widow, living in Toronto, who comes from my home town, St. Mary's, Ont. The reason I am writing this letter on her behalf is that she was next-door neighbour to my parents in St. Mary's, and has for a number of years been very kind to my mother, both in St. Mary's and in Toronto. I feel under some obligation to her and also feel that I am in a special position to speak of her qualifications.

Mrs. Painter desires to obtain employment as an investigator in the Old Age Pension work or the Mothers' Pension investigating, even though it may be only part time work. I could think of no one who would do this work more faithfully, and I think I can say more capably. If it should be that there is any possibility of your requiring help along this line, I would ask you earnestly to give consideration to Mrs. Painter. Owing to the illness of a sister to whose support she has to contribute, it is necessary for Mrs. Painter to obtain employment of some kind.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152124

ONTARIO

OLD AGE PENSIONS COMMISSION
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

September 5, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I beg to acknowledge yours of the 3rd. in which you recommend Mrs. J.D. Painter for a position as Investigator, and in reply I would say, we do not employ any Investigators under the Old Age Pensions Act, as this work devolves entirely on the Local Board for each Municipality, and in regard to Mothers' Allowances, we have at present no vacancy on our staff, but I will keep your letter on file and I can assure you I would be very much pleased to be able to meet your wishes in regard to Mrs. Painter, if the opportunity occurs.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

D. Jamieson

DJ/McK.

Chairman.

J. Painter

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152125

February 3, 1931.

Hon. Dr. Jamieson,
c/o Mothers' Allowance Commission,
43 Queens Park,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Dr. Jamieson :

I am writing to ask if you will be good enough to grant an interview to Mrs. Delaplant of Madison Avenue, City.

Mrs. Meighen and I have known Mr. and Mrs. Delaplant for many years, they having lived at Ottawa while we were there. Mrs. Delaplant was employed there in the Government service and was an exceptionally competent official and made progress accordingly in the service. This, of course, was before her marriage.

I know you are probably submerged with applications for work but I cannot refuse giving any assistance by way of a letter of introduction or otherwise to Mrs. Delaplant.

Thanking you very much if you will give this matter attention,

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM:K

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152126

ONTARIO

OLD AGE PENSIONS COMMISSION
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

February 5, 1931.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Canadian General Secubities, Limited,
National Building,
Toronto 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

In reply to yours of the 3rd, I beg to say I will be pleased to give an interview to your friend, Mrs. Delaplant at any time she can find it convenient to call at this office, 43 Queen's Park.

I might say I am constantly on the job from 9 o'clock until 5 p.m. so I think she may be assured of finding me in the office whenever she feels like calling.

With kindest personal regards to yourself and Mrs. Meighen, I am

Yours sincerely,

D Jamieson

DJ'McK.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152127

D. JAMIESON, M.B.

D. B. JAMIESON, M.B.

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

OFFICE HOURS:
2-5 AND 7-9
EXCEPT SUNDAYS

DURHAM, ONT., Aug. 31, 1938.

My Dear Senator:-

I saw Hugh Clark yesterday and he said he expected you were coming to Durham on Friday, and I am just hoping the report is correct. Mrs. Jamieson is anxious to know if you will be here and at what time as she will kill the "fatted calf" for you. Hope Harry Drummond will be with you and also Mr. McLean if he has returned from the West.

Yours sincerely,

D. Jamieson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152128

D. JAMIESON, M.B.

D. B. JAMIESON, M.B.

DRS. JAMIESON & JAMIESON
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

OFFICE HOURS:
2-5 AND 7-9
EXCEPT SUNDAYS

DURHAM, ONT., Sept. 3, 1938.

Hon. Senator Meighen:-

My Dear Senator:-

Was pleased to receive yours yesterday and to learn that you and Harry will be able to pay us a visit on Sunday, IIth, coming from Kincardine. Hope you will be able to reach Durham in time for our usual Sunday dinner at one o'clock, but if not able to get away from Hugh at that time then come early in the afternoon, as we want to have time to show you around, and of course you will have evening meal and stay over night and after breakfast on Monday morning you can be on your way. We have no Royal York Hotel here, but the "Jamieson Tavern" is said to be not a bad place to stay. Kindly let me know what time to look for you, but make it early and bring Hugh with you if possible.

Yours sincerely,

D Jamieson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152129

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 8, 1938.

Dear Dr. Jamieson:

Thanks ever so much for your letter of 3rd. We are leaving here Friday afternoon for Kincardine and will go to Durham Sunday afternoon. Will be glad indeed to see you.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. D. Jamieson,
Durham, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152130

Telephone ELgin 8418—Branch Exchange

Cable Address—"Montimes, Toronto"

The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

Established 1867—Published Weekly

WESTERN OFFICE
1206 McArthur Building, Winnipeg

HEAD OFFICE
341 Church Street, Toronto

Toronto, December 16th, 1931.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Can. General Investment Trust Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Sir:

A short time ago, you will remember, we wrote to tell you that sample copies of The Monetary Times would be mailed to you and that you assumed no obligation whatever in accepting them.

Naturally we would like to retain your name on our mailing list and if, as we hope, you have found The Monetary Times interesting and useful, we know you will want us to continue to send you this publication each week.

May we ask you, therefore, to fill in the enclosed form? Please note that we are not asking you to subscribe at this time. We merely want to know that you are reading the paper as it arrives.

A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience in returning the form to us.

Yours truly,

Norman F. Jardine

Norman F. Jardine
Manager.

B-16

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152131

Mrs. Arthur G. Jarvis
34 Rosemount Apt. 351 Quinnane
Winnipeg
13.

January 20-1958.

Dear Mr. Meighen.

I was so very pleased to receive your letter of December 20th - easily my very best Christmas present. Joe Miller very kindly forwarded it to me - and I have since had such a nice visit with him, when he told me about the Canadian Club dinner, which he attended, and was proud of the privilege. I heard the speeches on the radio - and as I am an ardent supporter of Mr. Diefenbaker you can imagine how thrilled I was to hear him eulogizing

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152132

elected in 1957 with a majority of over eleven thousand. (The Liberal nearly lost his deposit.)

This was the seat formerly held by Les Mutch, (a majority of 7.000 in 1949) but was won for the P.C. by Dr Trainor, (since deceased) in 1953 with a majority of about 350 so you can see how our stock is rising quickly in South Winnipeg. Arthur works almost every evening for the party and is busy these days compiling a list of proposed enumerators for his 193 polls - in readiness for the next Dominion election, which may not be far distant.

I have been rather active myself, having been President of the

my former employer - yourself - and to hear your speech in reply. In Mr. Diefenbaker's speech we refund to the presence of Isaac Pitblado - and Joe Miller - which made it all the more personal to me.

I have been living in Winnipeg for something over five years now - ever since I married Arthur Jarvis - the eldest son of the late Charles W. Jarvis - at one time conservative member for Fort William in the Ontario legislature. Arthur is the President of the Progressive Conservatives of South Winnipeg and is doing a splendid job I think. Gordon Churchill M.P. is our local member having been

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Portage. Neepawa women before I came to Winnipeg. and at the present time I am on the executive of the South Winnipeg federal organization and vice president of the O.C. organization for the Provincial constituency of Winnipeg centre where our candidate is Jim Cowan - a son of Tom Cowan - of Portage - grandson of Dr. James Cowan - Portage Pioneer.

I have taken full advantage of the legal training I was fortunate enough to get, starting with the firm of Cooper & Meighen in 1912 - (Wasn't that long ago!) I went into the office of Taylor & Colwill in 1927 and continued with Mr. Colwill until 1952 when I came

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152133

5

Mrs. Arthur G. Jarvis
34 Rosemount Apt.
Winnipeg

to Winnipeg and entered the employ of Pitheads, Hoskin & Co. with Mr. Drummond-Way my immediate employer- I enjoy my work very much, being in charge of a loan and foreclosure desk- and when busy have my own secretary!

Many thanks for all your kind remarks about my mother. She died in January of 1941- (81 years) and was followed by Father in 1945 in his 87th year-

I knew your son-may is head of your Company, for I see his signature on my interest cheques as I have some money invested in your Company- I've often thought of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152134

writing to tell you. my brother Ernest also gets his cheques from Max.

I have been asked to ask a favour of you - A number of our young P. C's are going to Ottawa to the annual meeting. Two or three of the United College students, who are admirers of yours, wonder if it would be possible for them to call and see you, while they are in Toronto on Monday - 3rd February. They do not want to bother you and if you do not feel equal to it they would understand but if you can give them a few minutes I know they would greatly appreciate it and I believe it would be an inspiration to them. There is more interest now in Conservative Politics by the

young people than I have ever seen before - and I like to see them encouraged. If you can see them please let me know where - and at what hour - I have not got your home address so if you would like them to call at your home address please let me have the address and telephone number.

In closing let me once more express my thanks for your letter - I shall always treasure it - I was telling Kate (Newman) McLenaghen about it the other day at the annual meeting of the P.C. women of South Winnipeg.

Did you know that Sterling Cuthbert's grandson Sterling Lyon is P.C. candidate for Fort Garry for the Provincial House - my daughter

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

8

Loren - wife of Professor Drummond of the Manitoba University - holds meetings at her home on his behalf.)

Give my best to Mrs. Meighen and kind regards to yourself.

Pauline (Marshall) Jarvis.

P.S. You'll drop me a line as to whether you can see the boys won't you?

Mrs. A. G. Jarvis
34 Rosemount Apts.
351 River Avenue
Winnipeg 13.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152135

January 22, 1958

Dear Pauline:

Your letter of the 20th arrived today, and it did succeed in bringing me a lot of hitherto unknown facts to my attention - perhaps not for the first time. Some of them are astonishing, but would not be so astonishing as they are had I followed the Portage la Prairie news, or had a chance to follow it.

Was surprised at one thing particularly. That your father died in 1945 and was then in his 87th year.

You are quite right about Max being in charge of this organization now. I come down each day, but I am really of little value to the Companies. The thing that is most important for you to know is that our own family is very heavily interested in just the same way as our friends who had confidence in us in Portage la Prairie, (including perhaps more than any other - Joe Miller) are. You are in a good organization, and it has been my constant endeavour to keep it such, and I can assure you it is in just as good hands as it ever was.

Now about some friends who still think I have a certain amount of present day interest - I proceed to answer your questions. Our office address is as above, 360 Bay Street, and occupies a large part of the 8th floor. Should those to whom you refer decide to come down, and would like to see me, I will, provided my health is in a fair condition, be glad indeed to see them. I do not come down though dependably to be here before 11:00 o'clock, which is not the time I used to arrive. Should they arrive earlier they will, of course, find Max at his office on the same floor. There is, of course, the chance he may be out-of-town in the interest of the Company, but quite likely he will be here. If they wish to hear about the Company or Companies, they can, indeed, find out from him better than they can from me. My health has been such for the last four years, that I have not been of gery great value to the concern,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

but I can assure you it is carefully handled. Even in most political problems Max can be quite as interesting as I can myself.

Ted, our oldest son, lives as you know in Montreal, and always has since he struck out for himself to study law. He has a very large practice there.

I look forward to the pleasure of seeing Portage la Prairie people any time, unless I happen to be in especially unfortunate circumstances, which is quite unlikely.

Am very interested about what you tell me of the families that are now interested in politics. My interests are somewhat alert but, of course, are not at all what they were for very many years.

Let me add this. If by any chance you are coming yourself, that would be indeed something to look forward to.

With very kindest regards and happy memories.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Mrs. Arthur G Jarvis
34 Rosemount Apt.
351 River Ave
Winnipeg 13.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152136

9 Manor Grove
Caulfield SE7
Victoria
Australia.

22/3/57.

Dear Mr Meighan.

Please forgive my presumption in writing to you in this way.

I am a student of law and political science at the Melbourne University and my hobby is the collection of autographs and autographed letters, and I am writing to ask if you would be kind enough to send me your autograph.

I know how busy you must be - and may often have to refuse requests of this nature, but it would give me great pleasure if you could reply.

I am very interested in Canada - especially in its constitutional set up and in the way the political parties operate, and your career is one of the most interesting of all Canadians.

I hope to visit Canada some time within the next twelve months. If so, I would much appreciate a chance to discuss certain historical problems with you.

In the meantime I hope you may grant my request.

Respectfully yours

Barry O Jones

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152137

January 21, 1929.

Mr. C. F. Jeffers,
Eriksdale, Man.

Dear Sir:

As you appear on the records as a Delegate to the Conservative Convention at Winnipeg in October, 1927, it is desired by the Executive that you send to John R. MacNicol, 3 Glenholme Ave., Toronto, a photograph of yourself and a short sketch as well, giving the date and place of birth and special incidents and achievements, etc., up to the time of the Convention.

As no answer to the request of the Executive has been received from you, Mr. MacNicol has asked me specially to write and remind you of its desire and express the hope that you will comply therewith.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152138

May 21st, 38

The SHERRY-NETHERLAND
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET
NEW YORK

Dear Sir,

When my wife and myself had the honour to lunch with you a week ago at the kind invitation of Mr. Mac Lean, you showed a most admirable knowledge of and interest in the natural sciences, principally mathematics and physics. That conversation is outstanding among my many most

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

pleasant recollections of our too short visit to Canada.

Among my books I have a copy of the recently published new book of Einstein, almost phenomenally well written and, considering the complexity of the subject, very pleasant and almost easy to read. I thought you might like to own the book and I have therefore taken the liberty to send you my copy, apologizing for its somewhat shattered condition due to transport.

We are now off to the Pacific Coast

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152139

to return here later in June and to sail to England for some months in July. Please do not trouble to answer this letter whose intention is to show my respect and not to inconvenience you. Just permit me to assure you of my admiration and to send my wife's and my respectful wishes and greetings.

Yours sincerely

Otto Jeidels

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152140

320 Bay St. Toronto,
May 27, 1938.

Dear Mr. Jeidels:

I was truly delighted to receive your very interesting letter of 21st May, and am indeed under a debt of gratitude to you for sending me the book of Einstein and Infeld "The Evolution of Physics".

You may be assured this book is nothing less than a treasure to me. I have already found my way into its pages and will not only read the entire volume carefully, but will have great pleasure in handing it on to my son, who will enjoy it quite as much as I.

It was very generous of you indeed to send me this volume.

Please accept my sincere gratitude and good wishes, and extend my best regards to Mrs. Jeidels.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Otto Jeidels,
The Sherry-Netherland,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152141

CARL J. JENNINGS
LIMITED
Insurance
HAMILTON, ONT.

January 9th, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

I beg to confirm our long distance telephone conversation of this morning, and I thought it just as well to let you have my mailing address, which is care of Birks Building, 29 James Street South, and my telephone Baker 1311. I hope you will telephone me, reversing the charges, if you think it would be wise for me to go to Toronto to see you, as I am quite prepared to go at any time.

Dad Laird has sent me a copy of his letter to you of January 5th and apparently most of the facts are already known to you. Mr. Sedgewick, on behalf of the Crown, served notice on October 18th that they required a 'Stated Case', and I heard nothing further until the twentieth day of December on which date he wrote to me saying "I have been instructed to proceed no further in your case". He also mentioned at that time he had that day written the magistrate withdrawing his request for a 'Stated Case'. My solicitor advises me under Code Section 761, Sub-section 3B, that the case must be started within three calendar months from the date of the application. Therefore, time is an important factor and if any action is to be taken it must be before the 18th of this month. I do not think Dad Laird understood that at the time his letter to you was written, and if the matter is left until the end of January when he returns East, it will be too late.

I consulted W. N. Tilley in connection with this appeal and perhaps he can give you some additional facts concerning it. You realize of what vital importance this matter is to me and how much I appreciate anything you do on my behalf.

Yours very truly,

Carl Jennings

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

152142

FORM 6124

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Exclusive Connection

C.N.T. 6296
12-25

PRINTED IN CANADA

ORIGINAL OF MESSAGE

Telephoned

TO BE Wild Man

W. G. BARDETT

STANDARD TIME

1933 DEC 16 PM 10 07

MOA874 56

CHARLOTTETOWN PEI 16 1009P

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN

1846 57 CASTLE FRANK AVE TOR

MANY INFLUENTIAL FRIENDS IN THE MARITIMES SUPPORTING ME GOVERNORSHIP STOP HECTOR MCINNES AND HARRINGTON HAVE ALREADY WIRED BENNETT AND RHODES ON MY BEHALF STOP ALSO STRONG LOCAL SUPPORT STOP IF YOU CONSIDER MY OVERSEAS POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STANDING WARRANTS IT MAY I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU CONTACT OTTAWA ON MY BEHALF DECISION TO BE MADE MONDAY

JACK JENKINS.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152143

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 20, 1933.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

I duly received your telegram of 16th. Would be glad indeed to do anything I could on your behalf, as I remember the loyal service you have rendered over a long period of time.

The fact is though that I will not be consulted as regards the matter. It has been necessary for me to spend practically all my time in Toronto on account of business responsibilities which sort of forced themselves upon me through this depression period. Whether because of this or for other reasons, I am not consulted at all as regards appointments outside Ontario and practically never as regards appointments in Ontario.

Am sorry not to be able to send you a more favourable response, but the above is the fact.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Jack Jenkins,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152144

FORM 6124

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

MOA82 52 NL STANDARD TIME

CHARLOTTETOWN PEI 22 1933 DEC 23 AM 4 45

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN
3998 TOR

REFERENCE MY WIRE FEW NIGHTS AGO YOU KNOW MY OVERSEAS RECORD SOCIAL AND POLITICAL QUALIFICATIONS STOP ISLAND REPRESENTATIVES HAVE SUPPORTED DEBLOIS LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE NO OVERSEAS OR PARTY RECORD STOP ALL ADMIT HE IS NOT SUITABLE IF YOU THINK MY RECORD SATISFACTORY RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST YOU INTIMATE MR BENNETT APPOINTMENT BE DELAYED

JACK JENKINS.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152145

FOUNDED 1880

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

JJ/JG

CANADA BRANCH OFFICES

MONTREAL INSURANCE EXCHANGE — TORONTO TEMPLE BUILDING

Montreal

JOHN JENKINS
GENERAL MANAGER
FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

August 8th. 1932.

Hon. Senator Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Senator:-

The writer has just returned to his desk from a business trip to the Maritime Provinces, and was very sorry to learn of the untimely death of Mr. W.W. Evans of Toronto, which occurred during his absence.

I would like to express to you and his colleagues, our sympathy in the loss which you have sustained.

I do not know what change, if any, his death may make in the conduct and control of the two Insurance Companies in the group, but if anything is contemplated, we would like to have an opportunity of being considered in the matter.

You may possibly remember the writer as having been your partner in a four ball game at Laval a few weeks ago in company with Senators Beaubien and Webster.

With kind personal regards,

Yours truly,

GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152146

August 11, 1932.

Mr. John Jenkins,
Employers' Liability Assurance Co.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

I have your letter of 6th and thank you very warmly indeed for your kind message.

Mr. Evans' death, while not unexpected, was sudden. The regard felt for him in our organization was very great and our loss heavy.

Certainly I remember you quite well.

It is too soon to say yet what will be the policy pursued as to the various companies of this organization, but I will carefully keep in mind what you have said as regards insurance companies. They are, of course, quite independent as to capital, and I have no reason to think will not be carried on as before.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152147

With the author's compliments & respects.

THE MAINTENANCE OF MIGRANTS' PENSION RIGHTS CONVENTION, 1935

C. W. Jenks

BY

C. WILFRED JENKS

REPRINTED FROM POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY
VOL. LI, NO. 2, JUNE 1936

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY THE
ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
1936

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152148

INDEX

VOLUMES I–XLV (1886–1930)

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Subjects—Authors—Books reviewed—Complete for 45 years

Regular Price $1.00

SPECIAL PRICE FOR 4 WEEKS : *50 cents*

Invaluable for Libraries, Students and Members who bind their periodicals for future reference

Order now

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
FAYERWEATHER HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152149

THE MAINTENANCE OF MIGRANTS' PENSION RIGHTS CONVENTION, 1935

BY

C. WILFRED JENKS

REPRINTED FROM POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY
VOL. LI, NO. 2, JUNE 1936

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY THE
ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
1936

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152150

152151

THE MAINTENANCE OF MIGRANTS' PENSION RIGHTS CONVENTION, 1935

THE Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935,[1] which was adopted by the International Labor Conference at its Nineteenth Session, held in Geneva in June 1935, may fairly be regarded as one of the most important achievements not only of that session but of the entire history of the International Labor Organization. The Convention should be of special interest in the United States now that the adoption of the Social Security Act, 1935, (Public No. 271—74th Congress) has opened up a new epoch in the history of social insurance in the United States, and even if future developments should not be such as to make it possible for the United States to become a party to the Convention it should present analogies of great interest to those concerned with the coördination of state insurance schemes. Apart from this the Convention is of greater interest to international lawyers than any other labor convention hitherto adopted, for two reasons. In the first place, unlike the majority of International Labor Conventions, the object of which is to make certain general standards of industrial regulation matters of international obligation, the object of this Convention is to create rights on behalf of individuals who in the course of their industrial careers are insured in more than one country, and for this purpose to regulate certain relationships (a) between such individuals and the insurance institutions to which they are

[1] For text of Convention see *Official Bulletin* of I. L. O., XX: 3, pp. 74-83. For preparatory work see International Labor Conference, 18th Session, Geneva, 1934, Report IV, and *Record of Proceedings*, pp. 430-450, 612-638; International Labor Conference, 19th Session, Geneva, 1935, *Questionnaire* 1, *Report* 1, and *Provisional Record* Nos. 21, 26, 27 and 30, also *Record of Proceedings*, pp. 553-573, 615, 769-792. The Minutes of the Maintenance of Pension Rights Committees of the 18th and 19th sessions of the Conference are not published but are available in the archives of the International Labor Office.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152152

successively affiliated, and (b) among such insurance institutions in respect of their dealings with such individuals. Secondly, incidentally to the regulation of these relationships it was necessary to consider a group of questions, not adequately dealt with for the purpose of a convention of this character in the standard articles customarily inserted in International Labor Conventions, which have a certain general importance in relation to the future development of international legislative technique. These questions were (a) the extent to which particular pairs or groups of members should be allowed to contract out from the Convention in respect of their mutual relationships by bilateral or plurilateral agreement, (b) the method to be adopted for securing coördination of the administrative methods and policies by which the Convention is applied, (c) the extent to which the Convention was to have retroactive application, and (d) the effect of denunciation of the Convention upon private rights acquired thereunder.

The Nature of the Problem

The problem which this Convention is an attempt to solve arises in the following way.[2] When a person claims a pension under a social insurance scheme the length of time for which he has been insured may be relevant in a number of ways, which differ somewhat from scheme to scheme and according to the risk in respect of which a pension is claimed but the general nature of which is sufficiently illustrated by the following examples. There may be a requirement that a qualifying period (a period of minimum duration of liability to insurance) must have been fulfilled either since entry into insurance or during a period immediately preceding the happening of the event insured against. The extent to which and manner in which a person may retain his rights on ceasing to be com-

[2] For a fuller statement of the problem see International Labor Conference, Eighteenth Session, Report IV, *Maintenance of the Rights in Course of Acquisition and the Acquired Rights of Migrant Workers under Invalidity, Old-Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance* (referred to in subsequent footnotes as *Grey Report*), pp. 3-8. For a general survey of pension insurance schemes existing in 1933 see International Labor Office, Studies and Reports, Series M (Social Insurance), No. 10, *Compulsory Pension Insurance.*

152153

pulsorily insured, or may revive his rights on becoming insured again after they have lapsed, may be determined by the length of his previous insurance career. Under some systems the rate of pension payable may depend, in whole or in part, upon length of insurance. Again, a certain length of insurance may be a condition of being entitled to special advantages such as a guaranteed minimum rate of pension. From all these points of view a person whose insurance career has been spent in more than one country is obviously prejudiced if his insurance career in one country only is taken into account. The result of breaks in his insurance career may be that after a long period of insurance an unpredictable risk such as invalidity or death may overtake him at a time when there is no country in which he satisfies both the condition of having fulfilled the qualifying period and the condition that his rights are still maintained. Even in respect of the predictable risk of old age the rate of pension payable may be calculated on the basis of only a fraction of his insurance career. The position is sometimes further complicated by the existence of nationality discriminations, particularly in respect of entitlement to benefit components derived not from contributions but directly from state funds, and by the existence of restrictions upon the payment of pensions to persons resident outside the country in which the right thereto was acquired.

The Elements of a Solution

A problem of this kind can be solved only by international agreement, and such an agreement must, if it is to be satisfactory, embrace three matters. It must provide for the removal of any general discriminations based on nationality; it must apply in some suitable way the principle that the insurance careers of migrants are to be treated as a whole; and it must provide for the removal of restrictive residence conditions even in cases in which such conditions do not amount to a discrimination based on nationality. The chief difficulty is that of finding a suitable way of applying the principle that the insurance careers of migrants should be treated as a whole. Three methods have been suggested. The first, the transfer of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152154

the migrant's contributions wherever paid, to some one insurance institution of his choice, which would alone be responsible to him for the payment of benefits, is impractical for a variety of reasons.[3] The second, the transfer at the time of migration from the insurance institution of the emigration country to that of the immigration country of the capital representing the rights in course of acquisition by the insured person, is not compatible with the nature of the financial organization of many insurance schemes.[4] The third method is that of totalization.[5] Totalization schemes have three essential features. Each insurance institution takes into account the total of the periods spent by the migrant in different countries, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has fulfilled all preliminary conditions of entitlement to benefit which imply a certain duration of insurance; when the risk occurs pensions are payable concurrently by the different insurance institutions totalizing; and the rate of pension payable by each institution is calculated in a manner which ensures an equitable apportionment of the liability for benefit between them. It is by this method that an attempt has been made to find a solution for the problem in the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention.

Conventions Prior to 1935

Certain steps towards the solution of the problem by international agreement had already been taken before the adoption of the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention. In the first place, a number of bilateral treaties on the subject had been concluded between states specially interested.[6] In the second place, the International Labor Conference itself had taken certain first steps by including in the Conventions prescribing general standards of pension insurance which it adopted at its Seventeenth Session in 1933[7] a few general rules

[3] This method is discussed in *Grey Report*, pp. 9-13.

[4] This method is discussed in *Grey Report*, pp. 14-32.

[5] For a full account of totalization see *Grey Report*, pp. 33-106.

[6] A list of these will be found in *Grey Report*, pp. 222-224.

[7] There are six Conventions, one covering industry, commerce and the liberal professions and one agriculture for each of the three risks—old age, invalidity and death.

152155

relating to the position of foreigners under pension insurance schemes.[8] These Conventions require the abolition of nationality discrimination in respect of admission to insurance, conditions of entitlement to benefit, and residence conditions, in some cases subject to reciprocity, but it was not within their scope to provide that the insurance careers of migrants shall be treated as a whole and they do not prohibit residence conditions which do not involve discrimination based on nationality. Though in one sense the completion of a program partly embodied in these earlier Conventions, the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention is an instrument entirely independent of them and may be ratified by Members of the Organization which are not parties to any of them, and in view of this absence of any special relationship between the 1933 Conventions and the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention certain provisions of the latter overlap, though they are more complete than, certain provisions of the 1933 Conventions.[9]

The Maintenance of Rights in Course of Acquisition under the Convention

The provisions of the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention relating to totalization and the apportionment of liability are contained in Part II thereof. The insurance periods spent by persons who have affiliated to insurance institutions of two or more Members bound by the Convention are to be totalized by each such institution irrespective of the nationality of such persons [Article 2 (1)]. Contribution periods are to be totalized for all purposes and there are detailed provisions as to the extent to which, and purposes for which, periods assimilated to contribution periods under one or another of the relevant legislations are to be totalized [Article 2 (2) and (3)]. The necessary apportionment of benefit

[8] Articles 12, 21 and 23 of the Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933, and the corresponding articles of the other five Conventions.

[9] E. g., *cf.* Article 10 of the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention with Articles 12 and 23 of the Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152156

liability is provided for by Article 3, paragraph 1 of which provides that "Each insurance institution from which on the basis of the totalized insurance periods the claimant is entitled to benefit shall calculate the amount of such benefit according to the laws and regulations governing the said institution." In virtue of paragraph 2 of the same Article benefits or benefit components which vary with the time spent in insurance and are determined with sole regard to the periods spent under the laws and regulations governing the insurance institution liable, are to be payable without reduction. This is clearly just, but it would not be just that benefits determined independently of the time spent in insurance should be payable simultaneously at the full rate by a number of insurance institutions on the basis of the same totalized periods. Paragraph 3 therefore provides that

> Benefits or benefit components which are determined independently of the time spent in insurance and consist of a fixed sum, a percentage of the remuneration taken into account for insurance purposes, or a multiple of the average contribution, may be reduced in the ratio of the periods counted for the purpose of reckoning benefits according to the laws and regulations governing the institution liable to the total of the periods counted for the purpose of reckoning benefits according to the laws and regulations governing all the institutions concerned.

Most of the remaining articles of Part II of the Convention are of a subsidiary character and relate to matters such as the right to decline liability in respect of short periods of insurance,[10] liability for complementary benefit toward persons who would otherwise be prejudiced by the application of the Convention,[11] the presentation of claims [12] and the rate of exchange.[13] Articles 6 and 9, however, are of more general interest. Article 6 permits a limited measure of contracting out from the international scheme, a matter which will be discussed in greater detail in connection with a contracting-out provision of more general scope which appears later in the

[10] Article 4.
[11] Article 5.
[12] Article 7.
[13] Article 8.

152157

Convention. Article 9 provides that "Any Member may decline to apply the provisions of this Part of this Convention in its relations with a Member, the laws and regulations of which do not govern the risk in respect of which a benefit is claimed." This provision was included on the ground that Members with only an old-age insurance scheme are eligible parties to the Convention.[14] Its effect is to subordinate to reciprocity in respect of each risk the part of the Convention relating to the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition, while leaving unconditioned by any reciprocity requirements Part III, which relates to the maintenance of acquired rights in the event of residence abroad.

The Maintenance of Acquired Rights under the Convention

The basic provisions relating to the maintenance of acquired rights [15] are stated in Article 10 which defines the extent to which persons who are not resident in a country in which they are entitled to a pension shall be entitled to continue to receive the entirety of the benefits the right to which has been acquired in virtue of their insurance. If resident in the territory of a Member bound by the Convention they are to be so entitled irrespective of their nationality.[16] If nationals of a Member bound by the Convention they are to be so entitled irrespective of their place of residence.[17] Either residence or nationality will suffice, but either the residence or the nationality condition must be fulfilled. Fulfilment of the residence condition is in one respect less advantageous to the claimant than fulfilment of the nationality condition, for the first proviso to the Article allows "any subsidy or supplement to or fraction of a pension

[14] The level of insurance required by the Convention is stated in Article 17. Each Member must have either (a) "a compulsory insurance scheme under which pensions are payable at an age not later than sixty-five to the majority of persons employed in industrial and commercial undertakings" or (b) "a compulsory invalidity old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance scheme covering a substantial proportion of the persons employed in industrial and commercial undertakings."

[15] For a general discussion of the maintenance of acquired rights see *Grey Report*, pp. 108-131.

[16] Article 10 (1) (a).
[17] Article 10 (1) (b).

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152158

which is payable out of public funds" to be withheld from "persons who are not nationals of a Member."[18] This implies that claimants fulfilling only the residence condition may in countries in which advantage is taken of this proviso find themselves entitled only to the part of the pension derived from contributions. A further restriction results from a second proviso[19] in virtue of which any Member may, during a transitional period of five years from the first coming into force of the Convention, reserve the payments enumerated above to the nationals of Members with whom it has concluded supplementary agreements to that effect.

Article 11, which refers to the commutation of pensions, states a general rule that no pension may be commuted for a lump sum smaller than its capital value, but there is a proviso to the effect that pensions the monthly value of which is inconsiderable may be commuted for smaller sums calculated according to the laws and regulations governing the institution liable for benefit, subject to there being no special reduction on the ground of residence abroad. Article 13 places it on record that an insurance institution liable for benefit in virtue of the Convention may discharge in the currency of its own country its liability to all persons entitled to such benefit.

Mutual Assistance in Administration under the Convention

Parts II and III of the Convention are concerned with the relationships of the individual claimant with the various insurance institutions with which he comes into contact. Part IV is concerned with the relationships *inter se* of the insurance institutions. The general principle is that the authorities and insurance institutions of each Member are to afford administrative assistance[20] in the application of the scheme to those of other Members to the same extent as if the authorities and institutions in question "were applying their own laws and regulations relating to social insurance".[21] It is particularly speci-

[18] Article 10 (2). [19] Article 10 (3).

[20] For a general discussion of mutual assistance see *Grey Report*, pp. 156-172.

[21] Article 14 (1).

152159

fied that at the request of an institution of any Member that of the other Member shall "carry out the investigations and medical examinations necessary to determine whether the persons in receipt of benefits for which the latter institution is liable satisfy the conditions for entitlement to such benefits",[22] a provision of this kind being a natural complement to the removal of residence restrictions upon the payment of benefits. Members are at liberty to regulate by special agreement the financial relationships arising out of such assistance, but in the absence of such agreement are liable to each other for the expense thereof.[23] Any exemption from fees granted by the laws or regulations of a Member in respect of documents furnished to its authorities or insurance institutions is to be extended to the corresponding documents furnished in connection with the application of the Convention to the authorities and insurance institutions of any other Member.[24] An insurance institution liable for benefit may, with the consent of the competent central authorities of the Members concerned and on terms agreed between the two institutions, entrust the insurance institution of the place of residence of the beneficiary with the payment of such benefit on its behalf,[25] but there is no obligation upon any insurance institution to undertake such payment on behalf of another institution in the absence of an agreement between them defining terms.

Part V of the Convention

Part V of the Convention contains the provisions already referred to relating to contracting out, administrative coördination of measures for the application of the Convention, extent of retroactive application, and effect of denunciation upon acquired rights.

Extent to Which Contracting Out is Permitted

It is unnecessary to consider here the extent, if any, to which the general rules of international law permit some of the parties to a multilateral convention which includes no express provision

[22] Article 14 (1). [23] Article 14 (2).

[24] Article 15. [25] Article 16.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152160

on the subject to withdraw their mutual relationships from its operation.[26] The case can rarely arise in connection with the application of International Labor Conventions since most of these lay down rules of such a character that all the parties have in law an equal interest in their effective application. If a convention prescribes limits of hours of work or prohibits the employment of children below a certain age, it is in the nature of things impossible for any of the parties thereto to vary its requirements in respect of their mutual relations while continuing to respect those requirements in relation to the other parties to the convention. But it is believed that even in cases in which such variation is not in the nature of things impossible, and irrespectively of whatever the general rules of international law on the subject may be, it would be contrary to principle to admit the validity of such variation in the case of International Labor Conventions. Take as an illustration the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925, and assume that two Members bound by this Convention were to agree to qualify in some way so far as their mutual relationships are concerned the right to national treatment provided for on a reciprocity basis by the Convention. Would such an agreement be valid? The answer is clearly in the negative. International Labor Conventions are adopted at a Conference in which employers' and workers' delegates have the same status as their governmental colleagues, and though ratification by governments is required to bring the Conventions into force, such ratification automatically brings into operation certain provisions of the Constitution[27] of the Organization in virtue of which the non-governmental elements participate in a system of supervision and sanctions intended to ensure the effective application of conventions. It is impossible to form any true appreciation of the legal character of the International Labor Organization, or to come to just conclusions upon many of the legal problems which confront it, unless it is recalled

[26] Upon this see P.C.I.J., *Series A/B, No. 63*, the Oscar Chinn Case, Separate Opinion of Jonkheer Van Eysinga, pp. 131-136, and Separate Opinion of M. Schücking, pp. 146-150.

[27] Articles 22-29 and 34.

152161

that the Organization stands midway between international coöperation between sovereign states and world organization based on coöperation between vocational groups. It is already generally recognized that this special character of the Organization makes reservations to International Labor Conventions completely inadmissable,[28] for it would not be sufficient as in the case of other general conventions to obtain the consent of the other parties to the convention. The views of the non-governmental elements which participate both in the preparation of and in the supervision of the application of conventions would also require consideration, and in practice their approval of reservations could only be given by the cumbersome process of the revision of the convention. Similar reasoning applies to the case of contracting out from a convention. It is, however, obviously possible to permit either reservations or contracting out by the inclusion in the text of the convention of specific provisions upon the subject, for the various interests represented in the International Labor Conference are always at liberty to agree by their approval of the text of a convention to delegate certain powers as regards its future operation. In the case of the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention it was desired to permit a certain measure of contracting out. Articles 6, 8 and 14 (2) permit specified requirements of the Convention to be varied by agreement, and there is also a general provision, Article 19, which is as follows:

> The provisions of this Convention may be derogated from by treaties between Members which do not affect the rights and duties of Members non-parties to the treaty and which make definite provision for the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and of acquired rights under conditions at least as favorable on the whole as those provided for in this Convention.

A provision of such general scope might have been unnecessary

[28] See the Memorandum by the Director of the International Labor Office submitted to the Council of the League of Nations on June 18, 1927, (League of Nations, *Official Journal*, 8th year, No. 7, July 1927, pp. 882-884) and comments thereupon by the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law consisting at the time of MM. Fromageot, Diena and A. D. McNair (*ibid.*, pp. 881-2).

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152162

if the Convention had been adopted before the conclusion of any bilateral treaties upon the subject, but in view of the existence of some dozen such treaties between countries intimately affected by the problem it was thought wiser to conceive of the proposed international scheme, not as something intended to replace all existing arrangements, but as a scheme which would apply in the relationships of all parties to it not reciprocally bound by other equally satisfactory arrangements, and which would therefore make unnecessary the conclusion of a very large number of further bilateral treaties without requiring the abandonment of treaties already in satisfactory operation and without preventing the conclusion of further bilateral agreements in cases in which the importance of the migration between two countries justifies the existence of special arrangements. It is obvious that difficult questions may arise as to whether the provision made for the maintenance of rights under bilateral treaties is in particular cases " at least as favorable on the whole " as the Convention requires, but there is much less objection to leaving such questions open in the case of a convention concluded under the auspices of a permanent organization than there would be in the case of a convention adopted by an *ad hoc* conference.

Administrative Coördination of Measures for Application of Conventions

Provision already exists for supervision after the event of the application of International Labor Conventions. Under Article 22 of the Constitution of the Organization each Member is under an obligation to make an annual report on " the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of Conventions of which it is a party ". These reports are to be made in such form and are to give such particulars as the Governing Body may request, and the Director is to lay a summary of them before the Conference each year. It is now customary for the reports to be submitted for examination to a Committee of Experts appointed by the Governing Body and for the report of the Committee of Experts to be annexed to the summary of reports laid before the Conference. At each Session of the Conference a Committee is appointed to consider

152163

these documents.[29] But this system, completed though it is by the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in all disputes relating to the interpretation of conventions[30] and by the procedures of representation and complaint,[31] provides only for an *ex post facto* review of application. It was felt that satisfactory application of so complicated an instrument as the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention could be ensured only if provision was made for coördinating in advance the administrative methods and policies through which it is applied. It may, for instance, be necessary to prepare model regulations upon various points. The Convention therefore provides[32] for a Commission which is to consist of one delegate for each party to the Convention together with three persons to be appointed respectively by the government, employers' and workers' representatives upon the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. The function of the Commission is that of " assisting Members in applying this Convention " and it is provided that " at the request of one or more Members concerned, the Commission, which shall be guided by the principles and purposes of this Convention, shall make recommendations as to the manner in which it shall be applied." The Commission is an interesting illustration of the improvements gradually being made in the technique of treaty application and if successful may be a model to be followed in connection with other international conventions.

Extent of Retroactive Application

Old controversies as to the effect of ratification in making treaties retroactively binding from the date of signature[33]

[29] The Summary of Annual Reports upon the Application of Conventions is a mine of information. Every five years it contains all available information, only new and changed information being submitted to the Conference in intervening years. The last full statement was submitted to the Conference at its Seventeenth Session in 1933.

[30] Article 37 of the Constitution of the Organization.

[31] Articles 23-34 of the Constitution of the Organization.

[32] Article 20.

[33] For discussions of certain aspects of this question by the Permanent Court of International Justice see P.C.I.J., *Series A, No. 2*, p. 34 (Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions Case [No. 1]), and *Series A, No. 7*, p. 30 (Case concerning certain German interests in Upper Silesia).

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152164

have no application to International Labor Conventions, for, all questions of general principle apart, the matter is dealt with in clear terms in the standard articles of conventions, in which it is now customary to provide that they shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and thereafter for each Member twelve months after the date of registration of its ratification. There are, however, certain special problems of retroactivity which required consideration in connection with this Convention.[34] At the time of its coming into force there would be innumerable cases in which pensions had not been awarded or their payment had been suspended on the ground of residence abroad, in which periods which under the Convention would be subject to totalization had already been spent, and in which claims had been settled before the coming into force of the Convention without reference to its provisions. Some provision for these cases was obviously necessary. If the Convention were so expressed as to apply only to future claims and, even more emphatically, to future insurance periods, it would ensure only a very imperfect degree of protection to migrants for many years to come. If, on the other hand, sums which should have been due in virtue of it in the past if it had then been in force were made payable, an impossible situation would be created for the insurance institutions. The compromise adopted and embodied in Article 21 of the Convention was to provide that the rules laid down in the Convention shall apply as regards future payments arising from claims or periods prior to its coming into force.

Effect of Denunciation upon Acquired Rights

The form of denunciation article normally included in International Labor Conventions permits denunciation subject to a year's notice after the expiration of a period which is generally either five or ten years reckoned from the coming into force of the Convention. In the more recent conventions there is also a

[34] These are discussed in *Grey Report*, pp. 135-155.

152165

tacit reconduction clause providing that a Member which does not exercise this right of denunciation within a prescribed period, normally one year, shall then be bound for another period and may only denounce at prescribed intervals thereafter. In the case of the majority of International Labor Conventions no question arises as to the effect of denunciation upon private rights acquired under the Convention, but in the case of the Convention under discussion this question is of capital importance[35] and special rules relating to it are laid down by Article 22 which provides that denunciation of the Convention by a Member shall not affect the liabilities of its insurance institutions in respect of claims which *matured* before the denunciation took effect, that is to say in cases in which the event insured against happened before the denunciation took effect. Denunciation does not leave unaffected liabilities accruing after denunciation towards persons who while contributing have had an expectation of being protected by the Convention, and from the date on which the Convention ceases to be in force insured persons whose claims have not matured must therefore take such steps as may be necessary and possible to safeguard their position under the laws and regulations governing the insurance institutions concerned. To this extent the degree of protection ensured by the Convention is not complete, but since there are comparatively few international conventions in which any attempt at all has been made to solve the problem,[36] this attempt at its solution should be watched with interest by all students of international legislation.

C. Wilfred Jenks

Geneva, Switzerland

[35] For an account of the provisions on the subject contained in bilateral social insurance treaties see *Grey Report*, pp. 180-185.

[36] For other attempts to deal with the same problem see the Convention on Financial Assistance—Geneva, October 2, 1930, Article 35 (*League of Nations Document C. 611(1) M. 237(1)*, 1930, IX) and the Convention for the Creation of an International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company—Geneva, May 21, 1931 (*League of Nations Document C. 434(1) M. 181(1)*, 1931, II A). Neither of these Conventions is in force. For the position under the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property see Stephen P. Ladas, *The International Protection of Industrial Property*, § 63.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152166

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Vol. I. } No. 3. of each of these two volumes is out of print. Other numbers available
Vol. II. }

Vol. III. No. 1. The Year Book of the Academy (October, 1912)
No. 2. Efficient Government, 194 pp. (January, 1913)
No. 3. The Bryce Meeting, 8 pp. (April, 1913)
No. 4. The Caged Man, 136 pp. (July, 1913)

Vol. IV. No. 1. Banking and Currency in the United States, 237 pp. (October, 1913)
No. 2. Good Roads and Convict Labor, 92 pp. (January, 1914)
No. 3. The Year Book of the Academy (April, 1914)
No. 4. Essays on Banking Reform in the United States, 228 pp. (July, 1914)

Vol. V. No. 1. Revision of the State Constitution. Part I, 262 pp. (October, 1914)
No. 2. Revision of the State Constitution. Part II, 215 pp. (January, 1915)
No. 3. Government of the City of New York, 263 pp. (April, 1915)
No. 4. Annual Report of the President of the Academy (July, 1915)

Vol. VI. No. 1. American Mercantile Marine, 208 pp. (October, 1915)
No. 2. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the States of Illinois, Colorado and California, 112 pp. (January, 1916)
No. 3. Constitutional Imperialism in Japan, 104 pp. (April, 1916)
No. 4. Military Training: Compulsory or Volunteer, 262 pp. (July, 1916)

Vol. VII. No. 1. Labor Disputes and Public Service Corporations (January, 1917)
No. 2. The Foreign Relations of the United States, Part I (July, 1917)
No. 3. The Foreign Relations of the United States, Part II (July, 1917)
No. 4. Economic Conditions of Winning the War, 172 pp. (February, 1918)

Vol. VIII. No. 1. National Conference on War Economy, 134 pp. (July, 1918)
No. 2. War Labor Policies and Reconstruction, 221 pp. (February, 1919)
No. 3. The League of Nations Covenant, 160 pp. (July, 1919)
No. 4. Railroad Legislation, 268 pp. (January, 1920)

Vol. IX. No. 1. Inflation and High Prices: Causes and Remedies, 144 pp. (June, 1920)
No. 2. *American Foreign Trade Relations, 186 pp. (February, 1921)
No. 3. National Expenditures and Public Economy, 208 pp. (July, 1921)
No. 4. Industrial Coöperation, 256 pp. (January, 1922)

Vol. X. No. 1. The Railroads and Business Prosperity, 176 pp. (July, 1922)
No. 2. The Money Problem, 130 pp. (January, 1923)
No. 3. Law and Justice, 230 pp. (July, 1923)
No. 4. American Economic Policies Since the Armistice, 231 pp. (January, 1924)

Vol. XI. No. 1. Wealth and Taxation, 148 pp. (May, 1924)
No. 2. The Future of Prices at Home and Abroad, 205 pp. (January, 1925)
No. 3. Popular Ownership of Property, 198 pp. (April, 1925)
No. 4. Trade Ass'ns and Business Combinations, 236 pp. (January, 1926)

Vol. XII. No. 1. International Relations and Problems, 500 pp. (July, 1926)
No. 2. Problems of Prosperity, 145 pp. (January, 1927)
No. 3. Stabilizing Business, 152 pp. (July, 1927)
No. 4. America as a Creditor Nation, 173 pp. (January, 1928)

Vol. XIII. No. 1. Fact-Finding in Labor Disputes, 194 pp. (June, 1928)
No. 2. The Preservation of Peace, 131 pp. (January, 1929)
No. 3. Railroad Consolidation, 125 pp. (June, 1929)
No. 4. Business, Speculation and Money, 123 pp. (January, 1930)

Vol. XIV. No. 1. Public Control of Power, 210 pp. (May, 1930)
No. 2. The Young Plan in Operation, 118 pp. (January, 1931)
No. 3. Depression and Revival, 129 pp. (June, 1931)
No. 4. Can Prices, Production and Employment Be Effectively Regulated? 146 pp. (January, 1932)

Vol. XV. No. 1. The Crisis in World Finance and Trade, 140 pp. (May, 1932)
No. 2. Steps Toward Recovery, 135 pp. (January, 1933)
No. 3. Tariffs and Trade Barriers, 91 pp. (June, 1933)
No. 4. Current Problems of Unemployment and Recovery Measures in Operation, 108 pp. (January, 1934)

Vol. XVI. No. 1. Money and Credit in the Recovery Program, 124 pp. (April, 1934)
No. 2. The Stabilization of Peace, 147 pp. (January, 1935)
No. 3. Problems of Social Security Legislation in the United States, 132 pp. (June, 1935)
No. 4. The Constitution and Social Progress, 139 pp. (January, 1936)

Vol. XVII. No. 1. Economic Recovery and Monetary Stabilization, 135 pp. (May, 1936)

* Out of print. The Proceedings are sent, together with the Political Science Quarterly, as part of the membership privileges, to all members and subscribing members (libraries, institutions etc.) of the Academy. The annual membership dues are $5.00.

The publications of the Academy are sold to non-members as follows: single issues of the Proceedings prior to Vol. XI, No. 3, $1.50; subsequent issues, $2.50; single issues of the Quarterly, $1.00.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152167

THE ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

President
WESLEY C. MITCHELL

Vice-Presidents
ROSWELL C. MCCREA — ALBERT SHAW

Secretary — PARKER THOMAS MOON
Treasurer — GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
Director — ETHEL WARNER

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS
LEON FRASER
ALANSON B. HOUGHTON
THOMAS W. LAMONT
SIR WALTER T. LAYTON
SAM A. LEWISOHN
SAMUEL MCCUNE LINDSAY
*HOWARD LEE MCBAIN
OGDEN L. MILLS
SHEPARD MORGAN
WILLIAM L. RANSOM
EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN
OWEN D. YOUNG

Editor of the Political Science Quarterly and the Proceedings
PARKER THOMAS MOON

HONORARY MEMBERS

CHARLES E. HUGHES
JOHN BASSETT MOORE
MONTAGU C. NORMAN
CHARLES RIST
ELIHU ROOT
L. S. ROWE
EMILIO DEL TORO

The Academy of Political Science, founded in 1880, is composed of men and women interested in political, economic and social questions. The annual dues are $5. Members and subscribing members (libraries, institutions etc.) receive as part of their membership privileges the current issues of the **Political Science Quarterly**, the semi-annual **Proceedings** of the Academy and invitations to Academy meetings.

The **Political Science Quarterly** is published in March, June, September and December by the Academy of Political Science and is edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. The **Proceedings** are published in mid-winter and mid-summer. Single issues of the **Quarterly**, $1; single issues of the **Proceedings**, $2.50. Prices on back numbers and bound volumes will be quoted on request.

Members and subscribing members are urged to notify the Academy office of any change of address.

If members and subscribing members wish to discontinue membership in the Academy, notice to that effect should be sent; otherwise it is assumed that the membership will be continued.

Communications regarding the Academy should be addressed to the Director of the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York.

*Died May 7, 1936

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152168

S.S. CHAMPLAIN

A Bord, le

International Labour Office
Geneva.
7/3/36.

Dear Senator Meighen,

I had hoped to be able to call upon you when in Ottawa on Tuesday and Wednesday this week but repeated telephone calls to your office produced no reply and I presume that you were out of town. I should greatly have appreciated the privilege of calling upon you and hearing your views of the development of the situation.

Yours faithfully
C. Wilfred Jenks

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152169

320 Bay St. Toronto,
March 12, 1938.

Dear Mr. Jenks:

I am indeed sorry not to have been in Ottawa when you called. Am not there very regularly.

I have heard the most flattering accounts of the valuable information contained in your address at the Canadian Club in Toronto, and would have liked very much to have been able to attend and meet you on that occasion.

It was kind of you to write me and I sincerely hope we will have better fortune next time when we happen to be in the same country.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. C. Wilfred Jenks,
International Labour Office,

Geneva.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Edward J. Higgins
General

Telephone
Adelaide 6294

152170

William Maxwell
Commissioner

Telegraphic Address
"Salvation"

The Salvation Army

(William Booth, Founder)

Territorial Headquarters, Canada East
James and Albert Sts. - Toronto 2, Ontario

Read The "War Cry"

October 8, 1929.

The Right Hon. A. Meighen,
National Bldg.,
Bay Street,
TORONTO.

Honorable Sir:-

I am instructed by Commissioner Maxwell, the Territorial Leader of the Salvation Army to thank you for the interview granted to our representative, Staff-Captain Coy, and for your promise to take a seat, with a number of other leading citizens, on the platform, at a lecture to be given by General Edward J. Higgins, in the Massey Hall, on Sunday, October 13th, at 3:00 p.m. His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor W. D. Ross will preside.

Enclosed please find platform ticket. I shall be glad if you will present this at the Victoria Street entrance.

Yours sincerely,

(Alf. Jennings)
Lt.-Colonel.

AJ/H

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152171

November 23, 1928.

Alf. Jennings, Esq.,
The Salvation Army,
James & Albert Sts.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge your letter of the 22nd November, and have pleasure in enclosing herewith cheque, $50.00, to help along the excellent work of The Salvation Army.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152172

A dialogue overheard in the corridor of Regina city Court House, 10.30 a. m., Jan. 6, 1906 :

Levi T.

Says Levi to Jim, as he rubbed his whiskered chin,
Can we carry our ship safe to port ?
For the current's running strong, and the voyage may be long ;
We'd best throw over some, and steam in short.
Haultain is now alert, I'm afraid we shall be hurt
In attempting to land the "bill of goods ;
We had better reef the sail, for there's sure to be a gale,
And we can't run for shelter to the woods."

Jim B.

Jim to Lavi with a laugh: You forget who holds the staff,
And now that we're formed up in line,
This is no time to chew, we are "pledged" to pass them thru.
Remember Sifton's sacrifice of principle in time.
Provincial Rights' attacked, for they're heavily handicapped,
Must yield. They've no sinews of war ;
Our party's got the "dough", and we never steam up slow;
We shall reach the Laurier harbor bar".
Now that we've got our grip, we must take them by the hip,
And throw Provincial Righters hard and high.
Alberta must be shown, though sour she has grown,
That Laurier rules both earth and sky.
Our bargain we must clinch, and tighten up the cinch,
For the bucking may be long and hard ;
We must check them, though they wince and argue to convince
That Progress and Prosperity's their reward.
You should understand that Haultain would not grab land,
Or he'd been rich as Rothschild the Jew ;
He gave his services for fame, and the people's glad acclaim.
They worship him, the hero stout and true.
But when the purse is slim, so argued Regina's Jim,
And the law practice's down to the limit,
It's quite clear to be seen, that it's but a midnight dream,
So Provincial Rights won't be in it.

Criticism.

It rather seems to me, though I may be at sea,
Some proud ships get hurled and tossed,
And the bill of goods so rare, may vanish in thin air,
Or sink in oblivion's ocean and be lost.

—T. H. J.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

We sometimes hear quite an extensive vocabulary denouncing the Motherland Britain for ingratitude toward the overseas Dominions for the sacrifice made by sons and daughters of the British Empire through the trying times of the Great War. The open door to red Russia's large supplies of wheat, while Canada who has contributed to strength of the Empire, helped to build British homes on the prairie farms, cannot dispose of their wheat, red blood soldier veterans deserve British fair play treatment. Thousands of soldiers left their homesteads and farms to join the colors in the defence of the traditions that has at all times upheld the liberty of the oppressed the cultivation of the intellect in christian thought an endeavor; the security of the home life in peace, happiness, and contentment, With laws wisely administered restraining the base and the vicious from interfering with the rights of citizens in their daily occupations, It would be well for Canada as the leading Dominion, to enquire whether there can be found at home a remedy for the ills of unemployment and general depression. The foundation of Canada's welfare and prosperity depends on agriculture, a fair standard of living, and the need of replenshing the home and farm contributes in a large measure to the prosperity of the large urban centres, which in turn would constitute a home market for farm produce

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The application by our rural and urban communities of the spirit of mutual benefit exchange in our every day affairs would broaden out our views on bargaining of commodities, manufactures by our urban people, and the relative trade value of farm produce.
The city and the country are interdependent on each other and would be in more prosperous condition if greater sympathetic cooperation in every day transactions were carefully considered. The farmer appears to complain of always getting the short end of the evener, pulling the heavier part of the load, while the urban trades people speak of high cost of material and wages.
The agriculturist has to contend with weather conditions quite unfavorable at times for a fair profit and fluctuations in prices too often downward, While Urban industries have fixed standard of prices and no adverse conditions to lower the grade of there stocks in warehouse.
The consumers in the city provide a home market for the produce of the farm, flour, cerials, vegatables, meats, butter cheese, eggs, poultry, fruits. More team play between urban and rural communities would give each a fair measure of security, satisfaction, and justice, which would result in a united effort for the common good and welfare of the people,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With more equally devided employment throughout the year, These engaged in agriculture are being offered assistance by our provincial government of better facilities for cleaning seed grain. latest improved machinery will be supplied to farmers who will form a society for mutual helpfulness in the local improvement of the community in centres where sufficient numbers will agree to operate at a nominal cost, and be responsible for the management of the power clean seed equipment. The new minister of agriculture deserves the appreciation of the farmers of ontario for the interest taken for their benefit. Col Kennedy has the welfare of the agriculturist at heart, and that clean seed with improved methods of cultivation and constant attention with vigorous effort is the only way to clean up the fields from the menace of noxious weeds, and will prove a solution to a serious problem that has caused anxiety and injury in many a district. There is a bond of sympathy between the rural and urban population of Canada with regard to law and orderly conduct, maintanance of peace under all circumstances. The selfrespected loyal British subject will not disturb the peace and well established laws of our Dominion, others must not

remember Canada's Home Life Guards

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152176

"Have a purpose in life, and having it throw into your work such strength of mind and muscle as God has given you."
Carlyle.

Individual responsibility is the urgent demand upon the people of Canada at this time of world wide depression.
From the best trained minds in finance, industry, trade and commerce in urban centres, labor, wage earners in every occupation, agriculturists in all the various branches to the humblest servant, in our broad Dominion comes the important question, what are we going to do about it?
About forty pr c of the population of Canada have their whole resources invested in agricultural pursuits, in land, and equipment for cultivating the soil, seeding, harvesting, threshing. The agriculturists on the western prairies of Canada have added to the above implements, shares in co operative and line elevators for receiving, storing, and shiping the grain to places distant for distribution to the large centres of population, and export overseas. The present very limited export demand for Canada's wheat has caused great anxiety and perplexing cares and worries as to meet obligations and carry on, when their last years grain cannot be marketed. Several lines of manufacture are tied up, with no orders from the wholesale houses and distributors, causing many of our best mechanics and faithful employes to live on their past savings.
How is the time for united co-operative effort by all our people of every calling and industry in east & west.
"There's no time for sighing, dreaming, awaiting the tide." J. H. Jennings

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152177

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Many and varied are the sugested plans for the improved conditions of those engaged in agriculture to place the industry on a more solid foundation. It is determental to the best interest of our tillers of the soil to be constantly advised that industries and financial institutions are continually engaged in mutual cooperative helpfulness that does not include the surface mining industry six inches of the soil which requires feeding and constant cultivation so as to yield a fair remuneration for investment labor and general expenses. Several contributions to the Press of recent date, with criticism quite undeserved, to spread discontment among farmers east and west at this time of serious depression, present the cheerless prospect that prices of farm produce will fall to a lower level, remain so for some years then gradually rise. In the meantime what is to be the fate of the humble settlers on our western plains, the homebuilders with families to provide for in food, clothing, footwear public schooling. Does not the large hearted redblooded citizens of our broad Dominion of Canada, but true to the measure of ample protection sufficient to keep them on their small farm home. The mechanized farms of large acreage has agravated overproduction with very small expenses for home needs, speculating in wheat mining by wealthy people should be taxed heavily on their extra large power implements with combine harvester thresher. The people of Canada should purchase the amount of wheat required for home use from the home-makers, at living wage price production that grows on large farms sold on world markets.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152179

A suplimentary to National Policy inaugurated by
Canada's Grand Old Chieftain Sir John A. Macdonald.
Canada's Home Life Guards.
Agriculture, Urban Industry, Labor and
The Learned Professions.
At this time of unprecedented depression
throughout the world, Earnestly plead that all
our people Atlantic to Pacific coast, will join
hands in One Big Circle for the Mutual Benefit
of each county, and province in our broad
Dominion of Canada,
"The brighest Gem in the British Crown".
Demonstrating to the world Canada's united
effort for our peoples good, with
Good will to the wide wide world.

Canadas Home Life Guards.

J. H. Jennings
26 Randolph Ave
Toronto

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152180

Spring time on the prairies following 1929
The usual busy season has arrived
Seeding time admits of no delay;
The clean seed must be planted
In the cultivated fallow land,
The chain is on the sprocket turning the gears.
This year we need a bumper crop
Ammends for last years storm
Hopes that were high shattered by the hail;
Horse drawn implements and tractor busy every day,
The drive chain is on the sprocket
And the wheels are whirling around.
We hear the price is falling
Far away below productions cost
All our toil and care are no avail;
Our obligations can't be met, years labor lost,
The chain slipped off the sprocket
And the gears cannot move.
When the chain ~~slip~~ slipped off the sprocket
Some thing caused an awkward jar
Knives and guards are dragging up the clay;
The tention seemed to loose its grip,
And the canvas will not budge a bit
The red colored man is hiding in the hay.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152181

When the chain slipped off the sprocket
No export call for Canada's western wheat
The cheeks of the farm wife blanch with dread;
~~For the father~~
And children can't be clothed for school,
For the father can't have credit according to the rule
On his granaries filled with western golden wheat.
Canadas banks hold two billion dollars.
And hold with a steel-like steady grip
Shrewd guardians of depositors coin;
With eyes half closed and thin curled lip,
While the chain is off the sprocket
And the wheels are standing still.
Is there none to help agriculture
The best culture in the world
Or will there be a rush to volunteer?
Rescue stranded brothers, help their loss to cover
Put the drive chain on the sprocket
Prevent many a humiliating tear.
I plead that Premiers Governors and their staff,
The Principals and teachers every school.
All together each wage earner in steady employment;
Each employer of labor say following my lead;
Do your best for one another apply the golden rule
And the rising current bridge of discontent.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152182

A few score million dollars will buy at .89
Shares of stocks in Canada's Golden wheat.
Please write out your check save land toilers from wreck
And each Parson bless the effort and write his check;
Put the drive chain on the sprocket and will try to lock it
And the wheels of our world will turn all the year

Canada's Home Life guards

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152183

March 18, 1931.

Randolph Ave

Mr. T. H. Jennings,
26 Randolph Ave.,
~~Toronto~~, Ont.
Scarboro

Dear Mr. Jennings:

I received your communication and have read all with very great interest. Have noted especially your comments on the position of agriculturalists in Canada at the present time and the suggestions you have made.

I have also read the letter to Hon. Walter Scott and the poem which you enclosed, and same are returned herewith.

Being out of politics at the present time, it is, of course, impossible for me to do anything effective in the way of implementing your suggestions.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS "CANGENSEC"
CODE: BENTLEY'S
PETERSEN'S 2ND EDITION

TELEPHONE-ADEL.3241

152184

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LIMITED

W.W. EVANS
PRESIDENT
RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C.
VICE-PRES. & GENERAL COUNSEL

INVESTMENT BANKERS
NATIONAL BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
REGINA
CALGARY

2-4 COCKSPUR STREET
LONDON, ENG.

March 18, 1931.

Mr. T. H. Jennings,
26 Randolph Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Jennings:

I received your communication and have read all with very great interest. Have noted especially your comments on the position of agriculturalists in Canada at the present time and the suggestions you have made.

I have also read the letter to Hon. Walter Scott and the poem which you enclosed, and same are returned herewith.

Being out of politics at the present time, it is, of course, impossible for me to do anything effective in the way of implementing your suggestions.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152185

June 30, 1931.

Mr. T. H. Jennings,
Pickering, Ont.

Dear Mr. Jennings:

I am just in receipt of your letter, which I have read with interest. Am afraid there is really nothing I can do in the circumstances. Am not engaged in the practice of law, but on the contrary am busily occupied looking after the affairs of Companies with which I have been connected. Am sorry I cannot send you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152186

Right Honorable Sir arthur Meighen K C

Dear Sir

I am writing a few lines to telling you that I am still trying to awaken the business leaders, financiers, industrials, and some Intellectuals that are approach-able, as to a sympathetic co operative effort in the best intrest of Godsown people the humble tillers of the soil, The homemakers on their small farms trying to earn a living from the land for themselves and family, away from the overcrowded towns and cities, I have had some brief talks with quite a number, and some of the big able men not politicians, who gave me conference three times as long as some of the smaller selfcentered fairly prosperous people. I received letter from Frank Turnbull M.P. House commons did not say what fund could be raised in Regina. wanted to know what progress I was making in Toronto and other cities in ontario, I wrote G. William proprietor Mail & Empire was out of the country secretary wrote me they forwarded my letter to new Editor M. Empire for conference on subject, I suggested that a page of his paper each saturday for a commencement to advertisement by the motherland of manufactured products and goods for export sale in Canada, I wrote the Yorkshire Post also asking reciprocal advertising in the two leading papers of Empire.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152187

I came down to Pickering yesterday my father was one of the pioneers had a few acres cleared from dense large timber for blacksmith shop, later purchased small farm sixty acres, an acquaintance of earlier years who married a schoolmate a few my senior, after death of my school girl friend a having grown up family nelson four daughters, At the age of seventy three, took a plunge in the dark, a brothers of this man Banks who had been a resident of New York for some twenty years came over by motor car visit three brothers in Pickering a friend of his New York came along day after the sporty widow came over to the oldest brother widower 73 years made lover to the old farmer who was flattered by the charming sympathy expressed for his lonely years since the passing of wife, she longed some one to make happy and contented a quiet life on a farm in Canada would be a continual bliss and delight, in less than a week the well to do farmer 130 acres good land joining Pickering village swallowed the hook sinker and float. The sporty chesty widow returned the way she came wearing a second engagement ring, My friend who had past the 22 period by 11 years took the journey to the big lights of our neighbors metropolis and were married a sum of money changed hands the attractive wooing old bird being the recipient sweetly worded letters crossed and recrossed the border with nearly an extra C, of good farm earnings. The widow wrote last saying the only condition she would come to Canada would be a clear deed of the 150 acre well equipped farm, the father could not rob his very excellent family to that extent So a claim was made in Osgoode hall Toronto for almost a half baked country lawyer the defence although the fair charmer tore to shreds one her letters before judge case later settled by half baked one skiff paying nearly $4000.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152188

The aged farmer died this last winter after long service of local M.D. who was together with his young nephew lawyer and farmer's son, named executors of the estate, which carries quite heavy mortgage, farm to be sold distribute to four daughters and mortgage paid, Son's share one thousand dollars crop stock & implements, field of fall wheat growing this year, No specified date named for sale. Son and his wife very worthy and efficient farmers would very reluctantly move off the farm. If it is posible for them to keep the home farm where family were born, quite a heavy load to carry especially present depression. Low price of all produce.
I am interested in the welfare of this family and wish interview the principals, the M.D and his young nephew lawyer. Would you consider me as abusing good nature of one who made a great sacrifice for the struggling farmers of the western prairies 1920 if after gleaning fuller information from the chief actors (leaving out the widow) you would turn on your search light and like a former Prince straighten out the tangle, Chief Justice Hautain; before elevated to the bench wrote a letter to a wealthy domineering german Yankie about a large breaking contract gumbo soil deep breaking could not cut through with disk, no pay offered. the former western Tory Chief wrote one letter and brought good results. There are some compensations in remaining a bachelor

Sincerely J.H. Jennings
Pickering P.O

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152189

House of Commons

Ottawa July 12th 190

T.H. Jennings, Esq.,

Regina, N.W.T.

Dear Sir,-

I am in receipt of your letter of July 8th with regard to a homestead difficulty in connection with which you have to complain against the management of the Regina Land Office. I am at once laying the case before the Commissioner of Dominion Lands here and asking the Department to make enquiry into the statements contained in your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Scott.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

FORM 152190

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

(Printed in Canada)

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

RAA187 35 RADIO 14 1931 MAR 14 PM 12 27

SS OLYMPIC VIA LOUISBURG NS

ARTHUR MEIGHAN

NATIONAL BLDG TORONTO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ABOUT APPOINT COMMISSION PREVENTION SECURITY FRAUDS C W ROWLEY HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS MEMBER WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR GOODS OFFICES IN FORWARDING HIS NAME IF POSSIBLE

C S JENNISON

4109

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152191

March 16, 1931.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Jennison:

I have your telegram. It was here on my return to work this morning. Was in Montreal and Ottawa Friday and Saturday.

Really I do not feel that I should interfere in the matter of the appointment to which you refer. I try to avoid interference unless the reasons are overwhelming, and I don't really think I should in this case.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

C. S. Jennison, Esq.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152192

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

FORM 6124

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

YA64 27 NL STANDARD TIME.

LUMSDEN SASK APR 18

1930 APR 19 AM 8 02

RIGHT HON A MEIGHEN

4633 TORONTO ONT

NOMINATING COMMITTEE LONGLAKE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY REQUEST YOU TO ALLOW YOUR NAME TO GO BEFORE CONVENTION AT CRAIK FRIDAY 25TH INST AS CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE WIRE REPLY

E E JEWILL.

25 JEWILL.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152193

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

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Toronto, April 22 1930.

Mr E E. Jewill,
Lumsden Sask.

Mr. Meighen now in Calgary Have forwarded your message

E. M EDMONDSON, SECRETARY

COLLECT

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152194

24th April, 1930.

E. E. Jewill, Esqre.,
CRAIK, Sask.

Dear Mr. Jewill,

The telegram which you sent me to Toronto was forwarded to me at Edmonton, and finally delivered at Red Deer. I replied the same night from Calgary and sincerely hope my answer was promptly received.

This letter is merely to add a word of appreciation of the kind thought of the Nominating Committee of Long Lake Federal Constituency. Nothing has happened for a considerable time which has given me more pleasure than the thought that the farmers and other citizens of the good Craik and Long Lake districts in Saskatchewan, who see fit to suggest that I may have the honour of representing them in Parliament, and this at a time when I am a resident of the City of Toronto. As stated in this letter, the confidence thus indicated will be something I shall long remember with gratification, and I hope that at the Convention tomorrow you will be good enough to express to the Delegrates my very deep and lasting appreciation of what their nominating Committee has done.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152195

604 Trust & Loan Building, Winnipeg, Man.

April 26, 1930.

E. E. Jewill, Esq.
Lumsden, Sask.

Dear Mr. Jewill :

I was very much annoyed this morning to read a report in the Press, being a despatch from Regina, to the effect that I had stated I had been offered nomination in the Long Lake constituency and it had been refused.

I thought I had no right to make a statement of this kind or a statement on the subject at all to the press without your authority, and did not do so. I mentioned to a friend in Regina the suggestion made by the nominating committee, but insisted that nothing be stated without your authority. As long as your authority was obtained it was quite satisfactory to me.

I felt it due you to make this explanation.

Yours sincerely,

AM/D

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152196

FORM 6124

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1930 OCT 24 PM 1 17

MOC176 50 DL

STANDARD TIME

JB MONTREAL QUE 24 1240P

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

1751

TORONTO ONT

EMPIRE STATESMEN LIKE BALDWIN SMUTS CHAMBERLAIN AND AMERY PROTESTING AGAINST NEW BRITISH POLICY REGARDING PALESTINE IN VIEW OF YOUR VERY SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE JEWISH NATIONAL CAUSE AS SHOWN IN MANY OCCASIONS IN THE PAST THE JEWS OF THIS DOMINION WOULD WELCOME FROM YOU AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION ON SITUATION

JEWISH DAILY EAGLE.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152197

October 25, 1930.

Jewish Daily Eagle,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs:

I am sorry to have been compelled to delay reply to your telegram of 24th until now. I hope you will not urge me to make a statement in this matter because I feel I am not sufficiently familiar with the circumstances surrounding the original proclamation of policy and the events since to warrant me in giving an expression of opinion.

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

514-10th St Saskatoon
Aug 1st 1954

Dear Arthur 152198

Just a wee note to say "Thank you" for your kindness to me while in your city and to let you know I arrived home safely last night about 10, o'clock.

I got in touch with Mary Richardson so she and husband came to the station and took me to their home for supper

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

we spent a very pleasant
evening and then they took
me to the train.
They have some lovely
pictures they took in Florida
at Rob Kennedy's home
there which they showed
to me on their screen you
should go over to their
home and see them I'm
sure you would enjoy
it and take your wife
along. Again thanking
you. Sincerely
152199 Ethel (Gooding)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152200

Brock Sask Oct 16. 1928

Hon Arthur Meighen

Dear Friend

No doubt you will be surprised when you open this and learn who the sender is. We expected you to come and see us when you were in Saskatoon recently but were disappointed. Such is life, we had a grand looking crop but I believe there is more wheat grading 6 and feed than all other grades

We have a vexacious piece of business on our hands at the present and are anxious to get real honest advice. We sold a section of land three years ago, a copy of the contract will be mailed with this. There hasn't been a good year since. The year 1926 was very dry, never the less he sold 1868 bus No 1 wheat (These figures I got directly from the head office of the Pool at Regina) which netted him approximately $1.25 per bu and had his seed left some 400 bus besides threshing two loads of oats worth about $100. I hustled him to market the crop and give me my share according to the contract. but he kept every cent of it.

When he commenced hauling out the 1927 crop I served the elevator agent with a claim for ½ the crop which I got pretty well. At least I feel quite satisfied I did.

He sold little pigs in the spring of 26 and also 27. In March 1927 he he marketed 13 pigs on which he realized about $270 – 2 year ago he had some 18 or 20 pigs. What haven't been consumed at home have been marketed He sold one cattle beast last ~~Tues~~ Thursday for $60. and a large pig on Saturday and on Tuesday of this week 2 other cattle were taken by a drover, worth about $170.00. I called on Christofferson Saturday morning and asked him for my share realized from the sale of this live stock. He got quite snappy and told me he needed it and had to have it to pay expenses, stooking threshing &c and that he didn't make anything on the pigs anyway ~~and~~ so I got nothing. While we were talking I told him I heard he was leaving the ~~the~~ place and wanted to know if it was so

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152201

and told him if it was so, all he had to do was to give up the contract and release the caveat. His reply was, I will go if I can sell, if I can't sell I am staying and you can't put me off any time you like either. I then asked him if he was sure he could sell and he informed me he can sell to anybody at any time. Now he complains he didn't get enough equipment and mentioned a cultivator in particular, although he got everything on the contract and then some such as a pair of horse blankets, a large horse hide robe, a jumper for winter driving, about 75 qts fruit pickle &c, one screen cupboard, dresser & stand, $150, radio, 2 pigs 6 mths old and free access to our potatoes and other vegetable.

The only addition there has been made to the equipment since he took it over is one binder and hay rack. He has the same 14 horses each one 3 yrs older, and not a colt coming on. This man is a Dane and I would say bad tempered. The five days notice in writing of threshing & hauling have never been given. I think you can understand how I feel I want to be fair with the man but do not want to be imposed upon. So far he has paid taxes and insurance.

If you were in my place what action would you take or would you take any?

Can he sell to anybody at any time?

Hoping to get an early reply and please enclose your bill with the reply

We are all enjoying good health, but business is bad, threshing not all done roads bad and elevators full.

Yours Sincerely

J. C. Jickling

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy of Contract made the 20th day of November AD 1925 between Ethel Jickling and John Leigh Jickling both of Brock Sask. Farmers hereinafter called the vendors of the first part and Christian Gerhard Christoffersen of Brock Sask, Farmer hereinafter called the purchaser of the second part

152202

1. The Vendors agree to sell to the Purchaser who agrees to purchase all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises lying and being in the Province of Saskatchewan and being composed of Section Five (5), in township Thirty (30) Range Nineteen (19) west of the third Meridian, containing 640 acres more or less, also the following property goods and chattels situate on this said lands, namely: household effects including: Cooking range and heater, 4 bedsteads, 4 bedsprings and matresses, 1 extention table, 1 cream separator Verity Imperial, 1 cupboard, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 davenport, kitchen chairs, 1 small rocking chair, 4 lamps-oil.

Full equipment of machinery including: — Two Massey Harris binders, 1 mower Deering and rake Frost & Wood, 2 seed drills Van Brundt, 1 single disc 1 double disc press, 1 set of four horse harrows, 1 tandem disc, 1 buggie and harness 2 wagons with boxes, 2 wagon racks, 1 low wheel truck, 2 double gang plows - 1 John Deere and 1 LaCrosse, 1 land packer, one half interest in threshing outfit Rumely Ideal 28x44 separator machine and engine 15-30 Rumely Oil Pull, 1 pump engine and washing machine, Imperial, 4 Granaries, 1 democrat wagon, 1 set of bob sleighs, 1 grain pickler, Harness for fourteen horses, Fourteen horses. Four cows, Two brood sows - Yorkshire, 20 hens, 2 turkey hens and 1 gobbler, one platform scale and ½ interest in a 12" grain grinder.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152203

(2)

2.—: All of the said real and personal property at and for the entire purchase price or sum of $33,280.00 of which $5546.65 is the purchase price of the personal property referred to in the within agreement and $27,733.35 is the purchase price of the land hereinbefore referred to, payable the sum of $500.00 on the day of the date hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the vendors, which sum is to be applied $250.00 on the purchase price of the personal property and $250.00 on the purchase price of the said land and the remaining sum of $31,780.00 in the manner and on the dates as hereinafter set forth together with interest at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum from the 1st day of January 1926 to be paid on the said sum or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid as well after as up to maturity, such interest to be paid yearly on the 1st day of December in the manner provided in paragraph 9.

3—: The Purchaser further covenants and agrees with the Vendors that the purchaser shall and will at the proper season during A.D. 1926 and in each year during the continuance hereof, summer-fallow in proper season and in good and husbandlike manner one-third of the land under cultivation and seed to wheat or other such grains as the Vendors shall direct the remaining two-thirds of the said land, but the purchaser shall interfill such portion of the one-third so summerfallowed as is necessary for the purpose of raising feed crops necessary for use in farming operations on the said land, such interfilling to be done to the extent and in the manner directed by the Vendors; shall and will properly care for and harvest the crops at the proper season

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152204

in each year; shall and will immediately after harvesting thresh all said crops and immediately after threshing, and as the grain crops come from the threshing machine, but no later than Dec. 1st of that year, deliver the one-half share of the grain crop grown upon the said lands, subject to the provisions of paragraph (19) and (20) of this agreement as hereinafter provided, in an elevator or in cars at the most convenient shipping point in the name of the Vendors or their nominees.

4—: The Purchaser further agrees with the Vendors that the purchaser shall and will give the Vendors not less than five days of notice in writing of commencing to thresh and similar notice in writing of the time of commencing to ~~thresh~~ deliver the grain as aforesaid, and shall and will forthwith after the threshing furnish and deliver to the Vendors a statement signed by the owner or manager of the threshing machine showing in detail the date of the threshing and the quantities threshed of the different kinds of grain and that the threshing charges have been paid in full, and the Vendors or their agents shall have full power and authority to be present at the said threshing and ascertain the amount of grain threshed.

5—: The Purchaser further agrees with the Vendors that the Purchaser shall and will carefully watch for and destroy, before same ripen, all noxious weeds and shall and will in all respect conform to and comply with the requirements of the law of the Province in respect to weeds.

6—: The Purchaser further covenants with the Vendors that he shall and will pay all taxes, rates and assessments wherewith the said land may be charged from and after the 1st day of Jan. 1926. and shall and will insure the buildings now on or to be erected on the said lands and will assign to the parties of the first part the said insu-

(There has been no fire so I won't bother copying all this fine stuff) E.J.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152205

8—: The Purchaser agrees to accept as sufficient and satisfactory the evidence of title which the Vendors hold to the said land and howsoever do the titles now stand.

9—: The Vendors share of the crop so delivered under the provisions hereof by the Purchaser to the Vendors shall be sold by the Vendors and the proceeds thereof when and as received, shall be applied as hereinafter set out, full records of which shall be available to the purchaser or his representatives, provided however, that the Vendors agree not to sell at street prices without the written consent of the purchaser, such proceeds to be applied as follows:
(1) In payment of the interest payable hereunder in that year.
(2) In payment of arrears of any kind payable hereunder;
(3) The balance on account of the purchase moneys owing under this agreement. 10—: The Purchaser gets possession Jan 1st 1926

11—: Untill the completion of the purchase the purchaser shall hold the said lands as tenant to the Vendors from the day of the date hereof at a yearly rental equivalent to applicable in satisfaction of and payable at the same times as the instalments of principal and interest upon the principal herein provided to be paid; the legal relationship of landlord and tenant being hereby constituted between the Vendors & purchaser.

12—: In default of payment of the said monies or interest or any part or parts thereof on the dates and times aforesaid, or of the performance or fulfilment of any of the stipulations and agreements on the part of the purchaser herein contained, the Vendors shall be at liberty to determine and put an end to this agreement, and to retain any sum or sums of monies paid thereunder as and by way of liquidated damages.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

13)—: No assignment of this agreement shall be valid unless it shall be for the entire interest of the purchaser and be approved and countersigned by the vendors or their agents and the Purchaser and no agreement or conditions or relations between the Purchaser and assignees, or any other person aquiring title or interest of or through the Purchaser, shall preclude the Vendors from conveying the said land to the Purchaser on the surrender of this agreement and the payment of the unpaid portion of the purchase money which may be due hereunder unless the assignment hereof be approved and countersigned as aforesaid.

17—: Subject to provisions herein contained, it is agreed that the purchase price of the said lands is to be paid in full on or before the 1st day of December 1940. and if the crop payments herein provided to be made shall not by that time have paid all sums payable hereunder the balance unpaid shall on that date become due and payable by the purchaser to the Vendors in lawful money of Can.

18—: The Purchaser agrees to keep a record in the English language in full of all transactions in connection with the farm operations, which records shall be open for the inspection of the Vendors at all reasonable times.

19—: In the event of the matured crops of all grains being sold at a price that will net less than $5.00 per acre on the average the Vendors agree that there shall be considered a crop failure and no payment shall be made to the Vendors and in this event for each year that there is such a crop failure the final payment shall be extended a year and all payments payable from the Purchaser to the Vendors shall be extended.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152207

20—: In the event of the matured crops of all grains being sold at a price that will net less than $10.00 per acre on the average the Vendors agree with the purchaser that the Purchaser may retain out of said matured grains seed required for the following year and sufficient to pay the taxes due in that year and the balance of the said crop shall be marketed as provided in paragraph (3) hereof.

21—: The Purchaser shall receive from the Vendors on taking possession of the said lands and as needed by the purchaser seed wheat to seed 250 acres of the said lands; sufficient oats to seed 150 ac. of said lands and 1000 bushels of oats for feed, sufficient oat sheaves to feed 14 head of horses together with sufficient feed for cattle for same period until haying time and this stipulation is only to apply to the year 1926 A.D.

23—: It is further covenanted and agreed between the parties hereto that in the event of this agreement for sale being determined and put an end to, either by legal proceedings or otherwise, that the purchaser will leave upon the premises for the profit of the vendors a proportionable amount of seed and feed of same kind as there is now being turned over to the Purchaser by the Vendors of this agreement.

24—: The Title, ownership and possession of the personal property, goods and chattels described in paragraph 11 hereof, shall remain at the risk of the Purchaser in the Vendors until the entire purchase price for chattels as stipulated in this agreement is fully paid, and if any

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152209

152208

default is made in any payment of principal or interest stipulated in this agreement the Vendors may take possession of the said goods, chattels and sell the same at public or private sale, the net proceeds thereafter payment of all expenses of taking possession, removal and sale to be applied on the reduction of purchase price of said goods and chattels.

26—: All natural increase of livestock and poultry referred to in paragraph one hereof may be sold by the purchaser and one-half thereof he shall receive as trustee for the vendors and shall immediately upon the receipt thereof pay over to the vendors to be applied on the purchase price of the chattels purchased under this agreement.

28—: The Purchaser covenants that he will properly care for all livestock and will properly care for and keep in repair and maintain all machinery and equipment and all goods and chattels hereby purchased or later purchased to replace said goods and chattels, machinery and equipment, and will not remove any of the said goods and chattels from the said land without the consent of the Vendors and any breach of this covenant will constitute a breach of this agreement which, in addition to all other remedies herein provided, will entitle the Vendors to retake possession of said goods chattels and machinery and equipment.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

125508 152209

29—1 The Purchaser further covenants and agrees to keep in good state of repair and replace when necessary buildings, fences and improvements in and on the said lands.

30—1 It is particularly agreed and provided between the Parties hereto, that the payments made by the Purchaser to the Vendors from the proceeds of the sale of grain one-sixth shall be appropriated to the payment for the chattels herein agreed to be purchased and five-sixths on account of land payment.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152210

October 25, 1928.

Mr. John L. Jickling,
Brock, Sask.

My dear John:

I just received your letter of 16th this morning and have read it and also the copy of your Agreement with the greatest care.

Am not sure that I can advise you with the degree of authority that you would like, because, first, I am not as familiar as I ought to be with later developments of Saskatchewan law, and, second, because there are certain facts you have not given. Besides, I am not engaged in the practice of law just now, being in financial work. However, my long familiarity with Western land conditions is some advantage, and I will do the best I can.

Will try to answer your second question first, namely, "Can the purchaser (Christoffersen) sell the property?" Of course, he can sell, and the sale has full effect after the approval of yourself and your wife. As to the effect of sale without their approval being obtained, I would say first that the effect would not be such as to compel you and Mrs. Jickling to convey (after payment in full, of course) to the new purchaser. You would still be justified in conveying to Christoffersen. I am, however, disposed to think that notwithstanding the provisions of clause 16, Christoffersen could sell his interest in the property, that is by way of assignment, providing the new purchaser was ready to go through with a sale in face of the provision of clause 16, and your right was earned to refuse to convey to him direct. Any purchaser, however, who would be properly advised legally, would not buy under those conditions and would insist upon your approval.

The other question is much more difficult of reply, that is "What would I advise you to do under the circumstances?" It is here where facts come into consideration, all of which are not before me. First, I don't know what the crop this year is and what you are likely to obtain out of it. Next, I don't know, and of course cannot know Christoffersen as you know him. If Christoffersen is a good farmer and a worker, I would be

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152211

Mr. John L. Jickling,
Brock, Sask.

disposed to overlook the breaches of the Agreement already committed, and to put up with him, taking mighty good care each year to get in your share of the crop. If you are getting a pretty good payment out of the crop this year, I would be still more disposed to put up with him. Will explain later why my disposition is along this line.

It is quite true that he has broken the agreement in respect of increase of the stock. You could, if you cared to, take proceedings to have the Agreement cancelled. I am not so sure that he broke his agreement in 1926 in respect of delivery of the half-share that year. There is a very dangerous clause in the agreement, namely, No. 19. I am disposed to think a Court would interpret this clause as giving him the right of no payment and extension only in the event of the crop netting on the acreage actually sowed $5.00 per acre. The agreement is loosely drawn in this respect, because there would be a possibility of interpreting it as meaning $5.00 per acre on the whole section. I am sure that was not what was intended but the agreement should have been clearer in this regard. I cannot tell from the facts you give whether there was netted for that year $5.00 per acre on the amount sowed or not, for I don't know what was sowed. In any event, however, speaking in respect of the 1926 delivery, I think the Courts would hold that you had waived that default and could not now take action under it. Therefore, you would be confined to taking action because of default in respect of accounting to you for his sale price of the increase of the stock. This, legally, would be sufficient ground, but the question is would you be justified in acting upon it? On this I have already given my opinion above.

The reason I lean to putting up with a purchaser who is a good farmer, even though he makes some default, is that it is quite expensive to get rid of a buyer and cancel an agreement under the law to-day. Unless there has been a change very lately, you would have to take action by way of suit, reciting the default and asking that a time be fixed within which the default be remedied by the purchaser, and that in the event of default not being remedied, that the agreement be declared cancelled and that the caveat filed by him be removed. This is all a slow process, and a somewhat expensive process, and meantime you do not know what will be happening to your land.

In these things I have had a lot of practical experience and rather costly experience. Therefore, I am disposed to advise you to judge ofyour rights more in the light of the kind of man you have for

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152212

Mr John L. Jickling,
Brock, Sask.

a buyer than on the basis of any of your strictly legal position. If your farm is being allowed to run down, and especially if weeds are being allowed to invade it, then you cannot act too soon.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152213

Brock Sask July 23/1933

The Hon. Arthur Meighen
Regina Sask

Dear Friend

As I see by the papers you are to open the big fair we were wondering if you couldn't spare time to come to see us. I don't know if you and wife & family are motoring or travelling by train or if you are alone but whichever way it is we certainly would like to have all of you come. If travelling by train wire or phone us and we will be

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152214

pleased to meet you.

As it is not a political trip this time surely your time is more your own and you deserve a holiday so come see us.

Yours Sincerely
John & Ethel Jickling

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152215

347 Bay St., Toronto,
July 31, 1933.

My dear John:

I have your letter of 23rd. It reached me just this morning on my return from the West.

Would certainly have been glad to have seen you in Regina, but it would have been impossible for me to have gone up because I only had the one day in the City. You may imagine the pleasureit would have given me to have seen both Ethel and yourself after these long years.

Next time I am in the West, if you see a note of it in the press I wish you would try to look me up. Meantime, sincerest thanks for the invitation.

Very truly yours,

Mr. John Jickling,

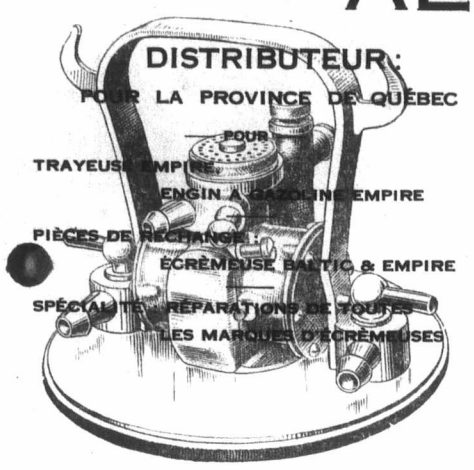
Brock, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

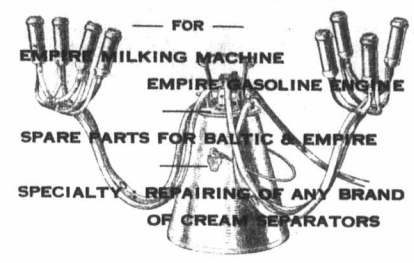
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152216

ALBERT JODOIN



BUREAU-CHEF — HEAD-OFFICE
74 STE-ANNE — TEL. 200



St-Hyacinthe, P.Q., le 30 mai 1928

Très Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Canadian General Securities Ltd,
National Building,
Toronto.

Honorable Monsieur:-

Je profite de l'occasion pour vous dire que je suis un des Canadiens Français de la Province de Québec qui ne vous ont pas perdu de vue, et que j'ai lu avec intéret le discours que vous avez fait le 1er octobre 1927 à la Convention de Winnipeg.

Et comme marque de confiance je vous inclus sous ce pli copie d'un document intitulé " Decision Case 1246 Re Albert Jodoin" pour vous demander de me dire à combien vous établissez la valeur présente du montant alloué dans le jugement du Commissaire, James Friel, et si votre maison serait disposée à acheter cette créance et à quelle condition. Votre maison a certainement des moyens de persuasion qui me manquent.

J'ai bien l'honneur d'être,

Honorable Monsieur

Votre tout dévoué

Albert Jodoin

AJ/RL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Decision Case 1246

Re- Albert Jodoin

Claimant is a Canadian. The claim arises out of the loss of a shipment of cream separators, from Stockholm, Sweden, to claimant and a partner, Sylvestre, at St.Hyacinthe, P.Q., as per invoice dated December 30, 1916, showing price of goods 5530:55 kronor (about $1.659.16 Canadian money).

The shippers were insured for invoice value. Claimant had to pay freight and war risk premium and increased price to replace the goods, which were lost on the ss Louisiana a Danish ship, sunk by the enemy April 20, 1917. He claims also on account of demurrage on two other shipments.

The interest of Sylvestre in the claim has been assigned to the claimant.

I would allow for the freight and war risk insurance paid, and 26 per cent on invoice price of goods, to cover enhanced value, expenses, etc, in all $533.87, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum from the date of loss, April 20, 1917, to date of settlement.

These claims fall within the First Annex to Section (1) Part VIII of the Treaty of Versailles, category (9) and I find $533.87 fair compensation to the claimant with interest as above indicated.

(Sgd) James Friel
Commissioner.

June 28, 1926.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152218

le 1er juin, 1928.

Monsieur Albert Jodoin,
74 Ste-Anne,
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Cher Monsieur Jodoin:

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 30 mai.

La somme de cette créance est $533.87 avec l'intérêt à 5% depuis le 20 avril, 1917. L'intérêt au 20 avril, 1928, sera $293.62, ou une somme de $827.49.

Regardant l'achat de cette créance, je pense qu'il serait un faux pas pour notre maison l'acheter, supposé que nous serions engagés dans telles affaires, pour la raison que vous pourriez la collectioner le plus facilement qu'une maison dont je m'associe. Mon jugement est que ces créances seront payées, et j'espère que vous pourrez en tenir et obtenir le paiement entier.

Je vous remercie beaucoup de vos observations regardant mon discours à la Convention de Winnipeg.

Votre tout devoué,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152219

FVJ/VC

ONTARIO

ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Adel, 26 1
Mr. F. V. Johns

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1929.

Sir,

Pursuant to a request from the Secretary of the Honourable Lincoln Goldie I am sending you herewith a certified copy of your Commission as a Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

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

F. V. Johns
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Building,
347 Bay St.,
TORONTO, 2.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

152220

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM DONALD ROSS

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

OR WHOM THE SAME MAY CONCERN

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that reposing confidence in the Loyalty, Integrity and Ability of

ARTHUR MEIGHEN of the City of Toronto in the County of York, Esquire, One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law and in pursuance of the provisions and by the authority of the Statute in that behalf made and enacted, I have appointed and do hereby appoint him the said

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

to be a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the Province of Ontario,

TO have, use and exercise during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province for the time being the power of drawing, passing, keeping and issuing all Deeds and Contracts, Charter Parties, and other Mercantile Transactions in Ontario; and also of attesting all Commercial Instruments that may be brought before him for public protestation and otherwise of acting as is usual in the office of Notary.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Government House, in the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the eighteenth year of His Majesty's Reigh.

BY COMMAND

L. Goldie, Provincial Secretary.

Recorded 14th day of April A. D. 1928. F. Costello, Deputy Provincial Registrar.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152221

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM DONALD ROSS

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

OR WHOM THE SAME MAY CONCERN

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that reposing confidence in the Loyalty, Integrity and Ability of

ARTHUR MEIGHEN of the City of Toronto in the County of York, Esquire, One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law and in pursuance of the provisions and by the authority of the Statute in that behalf made and enacted, I have appointed and do hereby appoint him the said

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

to be a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the Province of Ontario,

TO have, use and exercise during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province for the time being the power of drawing, passing, keeping and issuing all Deeds and Contracts, Charter Parties, and other Mercantile Transactions in Ontario; and also of attesting all Commercial Instruments that may be brought before him for public protestation and otherwise of acting as is usual in the office of Notary.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Government House, in the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the eighteenth year of His Majesty's Reigh.

BY COMMAND

L. Goldie, Provincial Secretary.

Recorded 14th day of April A. D. 1928. F. Costello, Deputy Provincial Registrar.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152222

Notary Public
Certificate

November 7, 1929.

F. V. Johns, Esq.,
Assistant Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 5th enclosing certified copy of Mr. Meighen's Commission as a Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario, and thank you very much for your prompt attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

Note:

Certified copy of Commission in vault with other private papers - box No. 71.

E.M.E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152223

YOUNG, SASKATCHEWAN
Aug 25,1938.

Right Hon.Arthur.Meighen,
Ottowo, Canada.

Dear Sir,-

Referring to a Book,which I have written and have a Copyright of ,for Canada and the U.S.A. and wish to have it publish.

The title of the book is,"A Struggle for Humanity". The book are written from Natural History and Poetry, and contain the history of a few noble Men and Women, of the past and present,of their works for Humanity, and will contain a few Photo of them,And your name is among them.

So I am in need of a few Photo and little assist, to complete and to publish my book.And if yuu wish,to send one of your Photo,I will be please to have it reprinted in the book,and also will be please to send to you one of my book, when they are publish.

I am correspond with the Stovel co of Winnipeg Man.

Yours very truly,

C.C.JOHNSON.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152224

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 2, 1938.

Mr. C. C. Johnson,
Young, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I duly received your letter of August 25th, and have pleasure in sending you under separate cover a small photograph, as requested.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152225

HARTLEY D. McNAIRN
SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE
REGISTRAR OF LOAN CORPORATIONS

ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

TORONTO,
April 30th,
1 9 3 8.

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

Dear Sir:-

Re: T. S. Crocket - Toronto.

The above named applicant for an Adjuster's license has given the Department your name as a reference as to his trustworthiness and competency.

Will you, therefore, kindly complete the enclosed questionnaire and file it with this Department at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

Chas. C. Johnson

Chief Agency Officer.

7/TD

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152226

May 2, 1938.

Mr. Chas. C. Johnson,
Chief Agency Officer,
Department of Insurance,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 30th April making enquiries about Mr. T. S. Crocket, and am enclosing form duly signed. Certain of the questions are not answered, which I wish to refer to here.

Stanger Crocket is the son of Hon. Mr. Justice Crocket of the Supreme Court of Canada, for whom I have a very high regard. I would like very much if he could be given a licence as an Insurance Adjuster.

I cannot justify, however, answering favourably the questions omitted to be answered in the form. Stanger Crocket's record has not been altogether good by any means, but I have reason to believe that for some time back he has quite reformed his habits. He is thoroughly competent as an adjuster, and I don't know of any Company losing anything because of his former habits. My information is that these were due to certain domestic troubles.

I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. W. P. Fess, General Manager, Toronto General Insurance Company and Canadian General Insurance Company, who employed Mr. Crocket. Mr. Fess will be out of town for this week. You may depend on anything he tells you as to this man, and I can only sincerely hope that his report will be such as will help him secure a licence, because it does seem hard that a fellow who

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152227

has made mistakes can never get back on his feet again, especially a fellow who has the ability of Stanger Crocket.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152228

HARTLEY D. McNAIRN
SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE
REGISTRAR OF LOAN CORPORATIONS

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

TORONTO,
May 4th,
1 9 3 8.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
President,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

Re: T. S. Crocket - Toronto.

Thank you for your letter of the 2nd instant returning the Questionnaire with reference to the above named applicant for an adjuster's license.

It is our intention to discuss Mr. Crocket's application informally with the Advisory Board which has been convened by the Superintendent to meet in the Department tomorrow morning and I think that you may rest assured that his case will receive fair consideration. I am sorry to hear that Mr. Fess is out of town for this week, as I should have liked to discuss the application with him as you suggest. However, we have directed enquiries to other people in the insurance business whose replies should reach us today or tomorrow and I am quite sure that we shall have enough information to be able to place the case on the agenda for the Board meeting.

I am very much obliged to you for letting us have the detailed information contained in your letter, as it will assist me greatly in placing the matter before the Board. I should like you to know that the Department has never taken the stand that because a man has been in difficulties once he cannot make good. Our files contain ample evidence that we hold the opposite view and I should not be surprised if the Board recommended that Mr. Crocket be given a license subject to review at the close of the current term.

Yours faithfully,

Chas. E. Johnson

Chief Agency Officer.

7/JL.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152229

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

F. A. JOHNSON
CHIEF OF PASS BUREAU

MONTREAL, QUE., October 20, 1936.

Miss E. M. Edmondson,
C/O Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Madam:

As requested in your letters of October 17th and 19th, we have today forwarded to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen trip pass from Vancouver to Winnipeg in favor of Mrs. Meighen.

Yours truly,

F. A. Johnson

Chief of Pass Bureau.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152230

THE DENTAL LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
AND THE
HARRY R. ABBOTT MEMORIAL LIBRARY

230 COLLEGE STREET
TORONTO 2

April 6th, 1954

The Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Road,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am most grateful to you for the personally autographed copy of your book "Unrevised and Unrepentant," which I received a few days ago through the medium of Dr. Harold Campbell of Orangeville. You may rest assured that it is one of the most prized items I possess.

It is many years since, as a youngster, I first heard you speak in Brandon, Manitoba, and since that time I have followed your activities with admiration. I was very impressed when you gave your outstanding address on Shakespeare and am particularly pleased that I now have a copy of it as I neglected to clip it from the paper when it was delivered. This address has been a source of pleasure and stimulation to countless people and it continues to amaze me that a man with the heavy responsibilities which you carried at that period should think it worth his while to present an address of such high cultural and philosophic value.

Thanking you again most sincerely and with every good wish to you personally, I am

Yours very sincerely,

JHJ/B

J. H. Johnson,
Librarian.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152231

April 9, 1954.

Dr. J. H. Johnson,
Librarian,
The Dental Library of U. of T.,
230 College St.,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I must not let your very kind letter of April 6th pass my desk unacknowledged.

Am indeed glad you get pleasure from "Unrevised and Unrepented." A feeling of regret overtakes me, however, when I recall how (having been advised by the publishers that too much material for a 500-page book was already in) I took a trip out West with a friend, considering my own work was finished. On return a month after, the book was too far advanced to be changed, and had to be published with thirty pages of the printers' contract unfilled. The only reason this is a subject for lamentation is that much of what I was able afterwards to locate and could not find sooner, is better than what was there--at least it is in my opinion. Am sending you herewith copies of the following:

1. "World Alliance for International Friendship."
2. "The Grand Trunk Acquisition."

and also the following:

3. "Democracy and the Economic Challenge--a review of Prof. R. E. MacIver's book.

4. "Dominating Facts."

5. Very recent correspondence with Sir Archibald Nye, British High Commissioner, on a strictly public subject.

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152232

STERLING SECURITIES CORPORATION
LIMITED

W. D. CRAIG, PRESIDENT
J. A. CROSS, K.C. VICE PRESIDENT
LORNE JOHNSON, MNG. DIRECTOR
F. N. DARKE, DIRECTOR

REGINA, CANADA

NORMAN MACKENZIE, K.C. DIRECTOR
H.W. GIVINS, DIRECTOR
W. E. MASON, DIRECTOR
LORNE JOHNSON, DIRECTOR

July 10th, 1929.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
c/o Canadian General Securities,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

When you were in Regina a short time ago I endeavored to get in touch with you at the Hotel, but was unable to locate you.

The next time you are in the City I shall be glad if you will give me a call as I would like to discuss with you a matter of business in which I believe you would be interested.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

Lorne Johnson

Managing-Director.

LJ/MF

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152233

July 13, 1929.

Lorne Johnson, Esq.,
Sterling Securities Corporation,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have your letter of 10th. Expect to be out West again in September and will be very glad to call you up. Intended to when there before, but was too rushed to have all my intentions realized.

Yours very truly,

AM/H. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152234

1928
CANADIAN ORATORICAL CONTESTS
INTERNATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTESTS

IN CO-OPERATION WITH
ONTARIO SECONDARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS' FEDERATION

SPONSORS FOR ONTARIO
THE TORONTO STAR
18 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Toronto, Ont., April 24, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Bldg.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will remember that last year you were good enough to accept our invitation to act as one of the judges in the Canadian championship in the Canadian and International oratorical contests, but unfortunately at the last moment you were unable to be present owing to illness. This year the Canadian championship is to be held in the Arena, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, May the 16th, with contestants from British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island.

This year each province is nominating a judge, although of course, all these judges when nominated will judge the whole contest on its merits and not on a territorial basis. We would be glad if you would accept our nomination of yourself as the judge appointed by Ontario.

Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock will be in the chair, and the contests are under the patronage of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Hon. R. B. Bennett.

As you may imagine, we are anxious to complete our arrangements as soon as possible, and therefore would greatly appreciate an early reply which we hope will be an acceptance of our invitation.

Yours very truly,

Main Johnson

MJ/JH (Main Johnson)H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152235

April 25, 1928.

Mr. Main Johnson,
The Toronto Star,
18 King St.W.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I received your letter of yesterday. It will not be possible, I am sorry to say, to accede to your request this year. My plans at present are uncertain, but it seems likely I will not be in the City at the time of the function. In any event I think it would be much better to secure someone who has not been associated as prominently with politics as I have been.

Am sorry not to be able to send you a more favourable reply, and wish all success to the event.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152236

THE TORONTO STAR WEEKLY

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

August 17,1937

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am enclosing an editorial I wrote for today's Daily Star and also a signed article in the news columns, which I thought you might like to see.

Yours very truly,

Main Johnson

(Main Johnson,
Editor)

MJ:ED

Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152237

Toronto Daily Star August 17.

Unity Not Uniformity

In the order-in-council appointing the royal commission on dominion-provincial relations appears the following clause: "It has been represented that unless appropriate action is taken, the set-up of governmental powers and responsibilities devised at the time of Confederation will not be adequate to meet the economic and social changes and the shifts in economic power which are in progress, without subjecting Canada's governmental structure to undue strains and stresses."

Emphasis in this warning is laid on economic factors but the social changes are also mentioned and it is obvious that Canada is now committed to a thorough examination of its whole structure. Whether economics are the cause or the effect of the difficulties it is sometimes hard to determine but, at all events, what is at stake is nothing less than the essential problem of all nations, unity.

For those who confuse unity with uniformity, who want all provinces, interests, religions and races to be merged in one self-effacing lovefeast, there can be nothing but despair. But to those who believe, from their inmost feelings and from the experience of history, that unity is something creative, not levelling or deadening, the prospect is full of hope.

It is fortunate that this commission is launched by a prime minister, Mackenzie King, reared in the school of tolerance and co-operation rather than of subjugation and that it is under the chairmanship of a man like the chief justice of Ontario, Hon. N. W. Rowell, who is sympathetic with the gropings of all sections of Canadians towards a dawn of vitality and achievement, not a twilight of reminiscences and recriminations.

The political and philosophic truth that unity is not dependent on uniformity has to be restated anew. One of the greatest of contemporary clarificators is the Spanish journalist and thinker, Jose Ortega y Gasset, professor of metaphysics for 25 years in the University of Madrid. In his remarkable work, "Invertebrate Spain," recently translated for the first time into English by Mildred Adams and published by George J. McLeod, this Spanish seer, taking ancient Rome as his first example and quoting from Mommsen, says, "The history of every nation is a vast system of amalgamations." Unity does not come from the expansion of one unit but from the gradual merging of distinct groups into a single greater unit without destroying the individuality of the partners.

"It is a mistake," Ortega affirms, "to suppose that national unity is founded on unity of blood. Far from preventing amalgamation, racial differences serve to point up whatever specific characteristics there are in the genesis of every great state."

For his own country of Spain, this philosopher has almost lost hope because he sees the troubles of the last few years as merely the most recent stages in a disintegration that began 350 years ago.

There is no room for such pessimism about Canada. True, the difficulties are tremendous and nothing is to be gained by hiding them or running from them. But discouragement has a paralyzing effect. It tends to induce what it apparently aims to avoid. If uniformity were a necessary quality of unity in Canada, pessimism indeed would be the only course. For there never will be uniformity in the west and the east, in the southern county of Kent and the Arctic metropolis of Aklavik, in the Canadians of French and British origin and in those whose ancestors come from the further parts of the earth. Differences and rivalries there will always be, but with them, and out of them, will come the very unity which seems unattainable, if only there is the constant stimulus of great tasks.

The vision of a united Spain in the days, not of its decline but of its emergence, lay in a plan which would fire men's minds, "an imaginary to-morrow able to discipline to-day." The union was achieved in order to launch Spanish energy to the four winds as Ortega says, to flood the planet with it. Canada's ambition need not be so flamboyant but it must be as inspiring to its peoples, of all races and creeds, to make her a good place to live in, with an economic system founded on justice and humanity and with an influence in the world, through the Commonwealth, the League and co-operation with the United States, which will ever be on the side of justice and international good-will.

Unity in Canada is not an unattainable dream. Our pains to-day are not those of approaching death but of growth. The future beckons close, to those who have the energy and the will to meet it.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152238

EXPERTS APPROVE CHOICE OF ROWELL FOR BIG JOB

Difficulties in Reallocating Powers of Provinces and Dominions Seen

BRITAIN HAS SAY

By MAIN JOHNSON

This is a season of the year when a good many people, including authorities on constitutional law, are away on vacation. But there are several recognized experts still in town. Although they did not care to have their names used, they did discuss with me the appointment this week by the Mackenzie King government of a royal commission to examine into the economic and financial bases of Canada and its provinces as laid down in the British North America Act and to make recommendations for any changes that may appear to be necessary.

There was some difference of opinion as to the probabilities of results and when they might be expected, but there was no divergence

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 3)

MAY DEPORT MAN, WIFE

New York, Aug. 17.—The United States immigration service did to-day what Mrs. Esther Worman has not been able to do for seven years —locate her missing husband, Augustus.

Worman was at Ellis Island on a charge of illegally entering the United States in 1930 from England by way of Canada.

If he is deported, Mrs. Worman will be glad, because she is going to be deported, too, from Galveston, where she was discovered on a freighter last week, a stowaway.

HEPBURN SUPPORTS B.N.A. ACT CHANGES

Ontario will "co-operate fully" with the Rowel commission, appointed by the federal government to investigate economic and constitutional problems as between the provinces and the Dominion, Premier Hepburn stated to-day.

"I believe amendments to the British North America Act are long overdue," the premier asserted. "The act was made for the people, not the people for the act. I am entirely satisfied with the personnel of the commission, and I think the Dominion government is fortunate to have such men available for such an important work."

Blockade Tiny D To Infantile

New York, Aug. 17.—Dr. Sidney David Kramer, director of the infantile paralysis commission of the Long Island College of Medicine, said to-day science is prepared, for the first time in history, with what it hopes will be a method of protection against the disease.

"Although there is still much experiment to be done before we can say definitely that an effective method of control has been found, there is no doubt but that science has made important advances along this line during the past few months," said Dr. Kramer.

"Tests with nose sprays on the

observations
Dafoe, repre-
though in his
al reputation
Kay of Dal-
resenting the

ist
t was shown
Justice Rin-
rt of Canada.
d as a jurist
y. On more
his minority
preme court
y the privy
eneral agree-
with all his
is essentially
presenting the
ction of the
o some this
but to others,
views yester-
the very be-
French-Cana-
often or con-
his people but
to the open at
in that way
upport of the
any scheme of
justment be

EXPERTS APP CHOICE O

(Continued from

as to the necessity f
and the unparalelle
in the way.

All the experts a
better chairman cou
selected than the c
Ontario, Hon. N. W.
also felt that Mr. R
facing one of the ha
his long and responsi
public man.

Will Make Recom

I met some criticism
tendency of the Ma
government to postpo
referring too many
royal commissions.
hand, it was pointed
spite of many discuss
tentions, there is no s
of facts on which th
at the present mom
The royal commissio
all be a fact-finding
conclusion of its pub
will have its own p
and, according to th
erence, will bring i
ommendations on what it thinks should be done to meet an admittedly critical situation.

It is true that when the commission does bring in these recommendations they will have no validity in themselves. They will be discussed in inter-provincial conferences and between the provinces and the Dominion. The responsibility for the ultimate legislation lies not with the commission but with politicians and statesmen, in this case not only in the provinces and in Ottawa, but also in Great Britain. Because a new constitution for Canada consisting either of a new act or of amendments to the British North America Act, would have to be passed overseas.

Agreement to Be Difficult

It is at this point where, according to one of the authorities I consulted, delay and difficulty may arise. If the unexpected should happen and there were a proposal of re-allocation of powers and responsibilities between the provinces and the Dominion which met the approval of each one of the provinces, then the British parliament would have no hesitation in passing the necessary legislation. Such unanimity, however, is almost outside the bounds of possibility. And the British parliament and the British government, it is felt, might hesitate about forcing on any province in Canada constitutional legislation to which such province was opposed.

It is agreed that the present situation cannot continue. The difficulties have been growing up during the past 70 years, but the financial burdens, first of the war and then later of the depression, have entirely upset the balance of an economy dating from the sixties of the last century having very little relation to the urgent problems of the late thirties of this century.

Reactionary Judgment?

Another factor which has brought things to a head is the decision this spring by the judicial committee of the privy council in England that the Bennett government's social legislation was ultra vires, encroaching on provincial rights. This decision has been received, both privately and in public, with many expressions of disapproval, it being claimed that it stalemates the whole Canadian economic and political set-up. In fact it has been contended that this decision is so reactionary that it makes Canada in itself no longer a nation but merely a loose collection of states; and this during the very same decade when, by the Statute of Westminster, Canada had confirmed its nationhood within the British Commonwealth and, a little further back, had also

on Palestine, which after the most careful fact-finding recommended the partition of that country. The fact that this commission made such recommendations, however, by no means settled the problem. The British government referred the commission's report to parliament, not in that case for final action (because it had to go in any case to the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations) but to get an expression of opinion and, if possible, the approval of parliament before it went to the league. The House of Commons immediately showed such a lack of unanimity and such a distaste for any hurried action that the government did not press the matter in parliament but referred it at once to the league.

Will Clarify Problems

In the same way, the recommendations of the new Canadian royal commission on the constitution will not settle the issues involved, although it is hoped that they will go a long way toward clarification of the problems and facts which will be the basis of the

One of the supporters of the commission idea said, for example, that although there would be a host of conflicting opinions, even those men diametrically opposed to each other would not likely refuse to see that all the facts in their possession were laid before the commission.

The personnel of the commission on the whole has been well received, taking for granted that there had to be geographical representation. Henry Forbes Angus, for example, head of the department of economics, political science, commerce and sociology at the University of British Columbia, is regarded as the leading economist on the Pacific coast. There might or might not be even a better economist somewhere else in the country but since the coast was to get a representative as well as the prairies, Ontario, Quebec and the maritimes, the choice of Professor Angus was thought to be

OMAN NEGRO CAUSES RIOT

White Man Severely Beaten By Colored Gang

New York, Aug. 17.—A Negro who precipitated a race riot in Brooklyn by accosting a white woman was recovering from alcoholism to-day and a white man, caught in an eddy of the rioting, was nursing severe injuries inflicted by a gang of 20 Negroes.

Andrew Rera had gone into a cafe to eat a late supper and Mrs. Rera had remained in their automobile. As he returned to the car, Rera said, he heard a Negro say to Mrs. Rera: "What do you say, baby? Why not come along with me?"

Rera rebuked the Negro and then, when he talked back, knocked him down. Other Negroes rushed up and surrounded Rera, cutting him off from his automobile. The white man broke away and ran to a drug store pursued by several hundred Negroes

POSTPONE PASTORS' TRIALS

Berlin, Aug. 17.—Trials of Evangelical pastors, charged with defying the Nazi government, have been postponed indefinitely. The postponement followed a conference between Reichsfuehrer Adolph Hitler and several high churchmen.

HOME IMPROVEMENT
Now is the Time to Order—Don't Delay
SCREENS, STORM SASH, SCREEN DOORS, STORM DOORS, COMBINATION DOORS, FLOORING, ETC. TENTEST INSULATING BOARD
Competent, courteous salesmen will call. No obligation to you; just telephone ELgin 6358.
PANNILL DOOR CO., LTD.
132 Front St. East Toronto
We do the job complete and right.

SWIM UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS
at High Park Mineral Baths
Toronto's Exclusive Bathing Resort
- Two large swimming pools supplied with sparkling pure mineral water from drilled wells.
- Constantly filtered and efficiently chlorinated.
- The only swimming resort in Toronto under direct medical supervision.

1962 BLOOR ST. W. JUNC. 0444
Free Swimming Instruction for Women and Children

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Toronto's new island air harbor will be equipped to handle the giant four-engined empire Flying boats now making trans-Atlantic test flights, Con. Fred Hamilton informed The Star to-day.

"I am informed that the new airport will be second to none on the continent, and will be able to handle any type of aircraft," he said.

A saving of "thousands of dollars" will be effected as a result of E. L. Cousins, head of the harbor board, getting Ottawa approval of a revised plan to do away with a retaining wall at the eastern or bay part of the island, for the time being.

CANADIAN BRIEFS

Hamilton, Aug. 17.—Similar to the latest German battleship in that it is electric welded throughout, a five-ton bridge deck pleasure cruiser was to-day launched here by its owner and builder, 35-year-old T. E. Mahoney.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—Labelled by Premier Maurice Duplessis as "absolutely unjustified and a real menace to the development of industry in

Carrying Time ....106 Gold Turk 117
a—Lemar stock farm; b—T. P. Morgan entry; c—Paragon stable.

Sixth race—$1,300, The Mansfield, three-year-olds, one mile and a sixteenth:
Teddy Bean ....115 Wingspread 115
Havarre ....108 Hollusohickie 113
Knight's Haven ..115 Little Sleeper 108
Careful Miss ....103 Swiveneck 108
Dunade 115

Seventh race—$1,100, claiming, three-year-olds and up, one mile and a sixteenth:
Wiggle In ....112 xMidshipman 106
Legionary ....107 xTinder Box 101
Lone Hand ....112 Ronfalon 112
xIdle Along ....112 xIdle Along 104
Glen Broom 105

Eighth race—$1,000, claiming, three-year-olds and up, one mile and a sixteenth:
xBlack Falcon ..109 xBrogue 106
xGrandpa's Boy 111 Mazurka 103
xKaiser Way ....110 Lee Hastings 106
Four Spot ....113 xGemabl 96
Miss Ponno ....103 xAlmaba 111
Katchicen 101

EX-MISSIONARY, 82, BURIED

Aurora, Aug. 17.—Jeanette Mary Sutherland, 82, who died at York County hospital, Newmarket, on Saturday was buried yesterday in the Anglican cemetery, Oak Ridges. One of the district's oldest residents, she came to Canada from England 31 years ago and served in missions in Northern Ontario, including the Indian Boys' school at Chapleau. Rev. P. R. Soanes of Toronto and Rev. M. Boyd of

EXPERTS APPROVE CHOICE OF ROWELL

(Continued from Page One)

as to the necessity for some action and the unparalelled complexities in the way.

All the experts agreed that no better chairman could have been selected than the chief justice of Ontario, Hon. N. W. Rowell. They also felt that Mr. Rowell was now facing one of the hardest tasks of his long and responsible career as a public man.

Will Make Recommendations

I met some criticism of an alleged tendency of the Mackenzie King government to postpone action by referring too many problems to royal commissions. On the other hand, it was pointed out that in spite of many discussions and contentions, there is no sufficient body of facts on which the government at the present moment could act. The royal commission will first of all be a fact-finding group. At the conclusion of its public hearings it will have its own private sessions and, according to the terms of reference, will bring in definite recommendations on what it thinks should be done to meet an admittedly critical situation.

It is true that when the commission does bring in these recommendations they will have no validity in themselves. They will be discussed in inter-provincial conferences and between the provinces and the Dominion. The responsibility for the ultimate legislation lies not with the commission but with politicians and statesmen, in this case not only in the provinces and in Ottawa, but also in Great Britain. Because a new constitution for Canada consisting either of a new act or of amendments to the British North America Act, would have to be passed overseas.

Agreement to Be Difficult

It is at this point where, according to one of the authorities I consulted, delay and difficulty may arise. If the unexpected should happen and there were a proposal of re-allocation of powers and responsibilities between the provinces and the Dominion which met the approval of each one of the provinces, then the British parliament would have no hesitation in passing the [illegible] legislation. Such unanimity, however, is almost outside the bounds of possibility. And the British parliament and the British government, it is felt, might hesitate about forcing on any province in Canada constitutional legislation to which such province was opposed.

It is agreed that the present situation cannot continue. The difficulties have been growing up during the past 70 years, but the financial burdens, first of the war and then later of the depression, have entirely upset the balance of an economy dating from the sixties of the last century having very little relation to the urgent problems of the late thirties of this century.

Reactionary Judgment?

Another factor which has brought things to a head is the decision this spring by the judicial committee of the privy council in England that the Bennett government's social legislation was ultra vires, encroaching on provincial rights. This decision has been received, both privately and in public, with many expressions of disapproval, it being claimed that it stalemates the whole Canadian economic and political set-up. In fact it has been contended that this decision is so reactionary that it makes Canada in itself no longer a nation but merely a loose collection of states; and this during the very same decade when, by the Statute of Westminster, Canada had confirmed its nationhood within the British Commonwealth and, a little further back, had also gained that status by becoming a member of the League of Nations.

One high authority with whom I had a talk yesterday afternoon, expressed the opinion that this judgment of the privy council was not only unfortunate politically but was bad law. The only explanation he could give was that the privy council, sensitive to public opinion even in British cases, and much more so in Dominion references, did not want to go against the expressed opinions not only of the provinces which were jealously upholding the doctrine of provincial rights, but of the present Dominion government, which was questioning the validity of these acts of its predecessors.

May End Appeals

This expert said that the supreme court of the United States took a much more realistic view of divisions of jurisdiction and did not permit the traditional ambitions of the separate states to paralyze the power of the federal government. He said that there was not one in Canada who had upheld more firmly than he the retention of appeals to the privy council but this decision meant the beginning of the end of such appeals.

As for the functions of the new royal commission, one of my informants compared them with the scope of the recent Peel commission on Palestine, which after the most careful fact-finding recommended the partition of that country. The fact that this commission made such recommendations, however, by no means settled the problem. The British government referred the commission's report to parliament, not in that case for final action (because it had to go in any case to the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations) but to get an expression of opinion and, if possible, the approval of parliament before it went to the league. The House of Commons immediately showed such a lack of unanimity and such a distaste for any hurried action that the government did not press the matter in parliament but referred it at once to the league.

Will Clarify Problems

In the same way, the recommendations of the new Canadian royal commission on the constitution will not settle the issues involved, although it is hoped that they will go a long way toward clarification of the problems, the basis of the facts which will be brought out.

One of the supporters of the commission idea said, for example, that although there would be a host of conflicting opinions, even those men diametrically opposed to each other would not likely refuse to see that all the facts in their possession were laid before the commission.

The personnel of the commission on the whole has been well received, taking for granted that there had to be geographical representation. Henry Forbes Angus, for example, head of the department of economics, political science, commerce and sociology at the University of British Columbia, is regarded as the leading economist on the Pacific coast. There might or might not be even a better economist somewhere else in the country but since the coast was to get a representative as well as the prairies, Ontario, Quebec and the maritimes, the choice of Professor Angus was thought to be a good one. The same observations applied to John W. Dafoe, representing the prairies, although in his case he has a national reputation also, and to Prof. McKay of Dalhousie University, representing the Maritimes.

Is Able Jurist

Considerable interest was shown in the selection of Mr. Justice Rinfret of the supreme court of Canada. Mr. Rinfret is regarded as a jurist of fairness and ability. On more than one occasion his minority judgments in the supreme court have been upheld by the privy council. There is general agreement, however, that, with all his judicial experience, he is essentially a French-Canadian representing the viewpoint of that section of the Canadian people. To some this might appear unwise but to others, as expressed in interviews yesterday, it seemed wise at the very beginning to appoint a French-Canadian who would not soften or conceal the viewpoint of his people but who would bring it into the open at the very start. Only in that way could the necessary support of the French-Canadians to any scheme of constitutional readjustment be secured.

ACCOSTING WOMAN NEGRO CAUSES RIOT

White Man Severely Beaten By Colored Gang

New York, Aug. 17.—A Negro who precipitated a race riot in Brooklyn by accosting a white woman was recovering from alcoholism to-day and a white man, caught in an eddy of the rioting, was nursing severe injuries inflicted by a gang of 20 Negroes.

Andrew Rera had gone into a cafe to eat a late supper and Mrs. Rera had remained in their automobile. As he returned to the car, Rera said, he heard a Negro say to Mrs. Rera: "What do you say, baby? Why not come along with me?"

Rera rebuked the Negro and then, when he talked back, knocked him down. Other Negroes rushed up and surrounded Rera, cutting him off from his automobile. The white man broke away and ran to a drug store pursued by several hundred Negroes.

POSTPONE PASTORS' TRIALS

Berlin, Aug. 17.—Trials of Evangelical pastors, charged with defying the Nazi government, have been postponed indefinitely. The postponement followed a conference between Reichsfuehrer Adolph Hitler and several high churchmen.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

Now is the Time to Order—Don't Delay

SCREENS, STORM SASH, SCREEN DOORS, STORM DOORS, COMBINATION DOORS, FLOORING, ETC. TENTEST INSULATING BOARD

Competent, courteous salesmen will call. No obligation to you: just telephone ELgin 6358.

PANNILL DOOR CO., LTD.
132 Front St. East Toronto

We do the job complete and right.

SWIM UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

at High Park Mineral Baths

Toronto's Exclusive Bathing Resort

- Two large swimming pools supplied with sparkling pure mineral water from drilled wells.
- Constantly filtered and efficiently chlorinated.
- The only swimming resort in Toronto under direct medical supervision.

1962 BLOOR ST. W. JUNC. 0444

Free Swimming Instruction for Women and Children

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

152238

EXPERTS APPROVE CHOICE OF ROWELL FOR BIG JOB

Difficulties in Reallocating Powers of Provinces and Dominions Seen

BRITAIN HAS SAY

By MAIN JOHNSON

This is a season of the year when a good many people, including authorities on constitutional law, are away on vacation. But there are several recognized experts still in town. Although they did not care to have their names used, they did discuss with me the appointment this week by the Mackenzie King government of a royal commission to examine into the economic and financial bases of Canada and its provinces as laid down in the British North America Act and to make recommendations for any changes that may appear to be necessary.

There was some difference of opinion as to the probabilities of results and when they might be expected, but there was no divergence

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 3)

EXPERTS APP CHOICE O

(Continued from

as to the necessity f and the unparalelle in the way.

All the experts a better chairman co selected than the Ontario, Hon. N. also felt that Mr. R facing one of the his long and respons public man.

Will Make Recom

I met some criticism tendency of the Ma government to postp referring too many royal commissions. hand, it was pointed spite of many discuss tentions, there is no s of facts on which th at the present mom The royal commissio all be a fact-finding conclusion of its pu will have its own p and, according to th erence, will bring i ommendations on what it thinks should be done to meet an admittedly critical situation.

It is true that when the commission does bring in these recommendations they will have no validity in themselves. They will be discussed in inter-provincial conferences and between the provinces and the Dominion. The responsibility for the ultimate legislation lies not with the commission but with politicians and statesmen, in this case not only in the provinces and in Ottawa, but also in Great Britain. Because a new constitution for Canada consisting either of a new act or of amendments to the British North America Act, would have to be passed overseas.

Agreement to Be Difficult

It is at this point where, according to one of the authorities I consulted, delay and difficulty may arise. If the unexpected should happen and there were a proposal of re-allocation of powers and responsibilities between the provinces and the Dominion which met the approval of each one of the provinces, then the British parliament would have no hesitation in passing the necessary legislation. Such unanimity, however, is almost outside the bounds of possibility. And the British parliament and the British government, it is felt, might hesitate about forcing on any province in Canada constitutional legislation to which such province was opposed.

It is agreed that the present situation cannot continue. The difficulties have been growing up during the past 70 years, but the financial burdens, first of the war and then later of the depression, have entirely upset the balance of an economy dating from the sixties of the last century having very little relation to the urgent problems of the late thirties of this century.

Reactionary Judgment?

Another factor which has brought things to a head is the decision this spring by the judicial committee of the privy council in England that the Bennett government's social legislation was ultra vires, encroaching on provincial rights. This decision has been received, both privately and in public, with many expressions of disapproval, it being claimed that it stalemates the whole Canadian economic and political set-up. In fact it has been contended that this decision is so reactionary that it makes Canada in itself no longer a nation but merely a loose collection of states; and this during the very same decade when, by the Statute of Westminster, Canada had confirmed its nationhood within the British Commonwealth and, a little further back, had also

on Palestine, which after the most careful fact-finding recommended the partition of that country. The fact that this commission made such recommendations, however, by no means settled the problem. The British government referred the commission's report to parliament, not in that case for final action (because it had to go in any case to the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations) but to get an expression of opinion and, if possible, the approval of parliament before it went to the league. The House of Commons immediately showed such a lack of unanimity and such a distaste for any hurried action that the government did not press the matter in parliament but referred it at once to the league.

Will Clarify Problems

In the same way, the recommendations of the new Canadian royal commission on the constitution will not settle the issues involved, although it is hoped that they will go a long way toward clarification of the problems and bring out the facts which will be the basis of the

One of the supporters of the commission idea said, for example, that although there would be a host of conflicting opinions, even those men diametrically opposed to each other would not likely refuse to see that all the facts in their possession were laid before the commission.

The personnel of the commission on the whole has been well received, taking for granted that there had to be geographical representation. Henry Forbes Angus, for example, head of the department of economics, political science, commerce and sociology at the University of British Columbia, is regarded as the leading economist on the Pacific coast. There might or might not be even a better economist somewhere else in the country but since the coast was to get a representative as well as the prairies, Ontario, Quebec and the maritimes, the choice of Professor Angus was thought to be

MAY DEPORT MAN, WIFE

New York, Aug. 17.—The United States immigration service did to-day what Mrs. Esther Worman has not been able to do for seven years —locate her missing husband, Augustus.

Worman was at Ellis Island on a charge of illegally entering the United States in 1930 from England by way of Canada.

If he is deported, Mrs. Worman will be glad, because she is going to be deported, too, from Galveston, where she was discovered on a freighter last week, a stowaway.

HEPBURN SUPPORTS B.N.A. ACT CHANGES

Ontario will "co-operate fully" with the Rowel commission, appointed by the federal government to investigate economic and constitutional problems as between the provinces and the Dominion, Premier Hepburn stated to-day.

"I believe amendments to the British North America Act are long overdue," the premier asserted. "The act was made for the people, not the people for the act. I am entirely satisfied with the personnel of the commission, and I think the Dominion government is fortunate to have such men available for such an important work."

Blockade Tiny D To Infantile

New York, Aug. 17.—Dr. Sidney David Kramer, director of the infantile paralysis commission of the Long Island College of Medicine, said to-day science is prepared, for the first time in history, with what it hopes will be a method of protection against the disease.

"Although there is still much experiment to be done before we can say definitely that an effective method of control has been found, there is no doubt but that science has made important advances along this line during the past few months," said Dr. Kramer.

"Tests with nose sprays on the

observations
afoe, repre-
hough in his
l reputation
Kay of Dal-
esenting the

st

was shown
Justice Rin-
rt of Canada.
d as a jurist
y. On more
his minority
preme court
y the privy
eneral agree-
with all his
is essentially
presenting the
ection of the
o some this
but to others,
views yester-
the very be-
French-Cana-
soften or con-
his people but
to the open at
in that way
support of the
any scheme of
justment be

OMAN NEGRO CAUSES RIOT

White Man Severely Beaten By Colored Gang

New York, Aug. 17.—A Negro who precipitated a race riot in Brooklyn by accosting a white woman was recovering from alcoholism to-day and a white man, caught in an eddy of the rioting, was nursing severe injuries inflicted by a gang of 20 Negroes.

Andrew Rera had gone into a cafe to eat a late supper and Mrs. Rera had remained in their automobile. As he returned to the car, Rera said, he heard a Negro say to Mrs. Rera: "What do you say, baby? Why not come along with me?"

Rera rebuked the Negro and then, when he talked back, knocked him down. Other Negroes rushed up and surrounded Rera, cutting him off from his automobile. The white man broke away and ran to a drug store pursued by several hundred Negroes

POSTPONE PASTORS' TRIALS

Berlin, Aug. 17.—Trials of Evangelical pastors, charged with defying the Nazi government, have been postponed indefinitely. The postponement followed a conference between Reichsfuehrer Adolph Hitler and several high churchmen.

HOME IMPROVEMENT
Now is the Time to Order—Don't Delay
SCREENS, STORM SASH, SCREEN DOORS, STORM DOORS, COMBINATION DOORS, FLOORING, ETC. TENTEST INSULATING BOARD
Competent, courteous salesmen will call. No obligation to you: just telephone ELgin 6358.
PANNILL DOOR CO., LTD.
132 Front St. East Toronto
We do the job complete and right.

SWIM UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS
at High Park Mineral Baths
Toronto's Exclusive Bathing Resort
- Two large swimming pools supplied with sparkling pure mineral water from drilled wells.
- Constantly filtered and efficiently chlorinated.
- The only swimming resort in Toronto under direct medical supervision.

1962 BLOOR ST. W. JUNC. 0444
Free Swimming Instruction for Women and Children

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152239

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
August 17, 1937.

Private and Confidential

Main Johnson, Esq.,
Editor,
The Toronto Star Weekly,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I just received your letter of 17th. I have read with keen interest and pleasure your signed news article. The only thought that occurs to me as worth repeating here (it was not reflected in your article) is that but for the recent Judgment of the Privy Council I do not think changes in the Constitution would be necessary at all. The difficulties of the Provinces do not arise from Constitutional restraints on taxation, but from a total absence of restraint in expenditures. Personally, I am strongly of the view that anything in the nature of indirect taxation powers to the Provinces will be disastrous. Indirect taxation tends almost inevitably to Provincial nationalism.

The one essential purpose of any Constitutional amendment desirable at the present time is to enable the Dominion to do what necessarily only the Dominion can do along the line of social reforms and the implementing of treaties.

I refer to only one point in the editorial and it a very minor one. You describe this country as very fortunate at this time in having a Prime Minister reared in a school of tolerance and co-operation rather than of subjugation. I have not known nor have I read of any of his predecessors who belonged to any other school. It would be interesting to know who the "subjugation" Prime Minister was. I admit, of course, that there has been considerable disparity among our leaders in the amount of talk about tolerance and co-operation in which they have indulged.

Yours truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dr. Sutherland

152240

CANADA

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

PERSONAL

Ottawa, Ontario,
10th August,
1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities, Limited,
National Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

As Dr. Sutherland left this morning for Western Canada, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of August 8th, with reference to the status of Major Clyde Scott of the Records Branch of this Department.

On Dr. Sutherland's return I will be glad to bring your letter to his attention, when he will be glad to write you himself.

Yours very truly,

Mona Johnson

Private Secretary

j
m

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152241

MONTREAL
OTTAWA
TORONTO
QUEBEC
SHERBROOKE

Greenshields & Co

MEMBERS
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET

CABLES
"GRENCOY" MONTREAL

507 PLACE D'ARMES
Montreal

March 6, 1940.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Canadian General Investments Limited,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We understand that Mr. H.R. MacMillan will arrive in St. John, N.B. on Friday and will probably be in Montreal over the weekend. He generally stays at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

When we have seen Mr. MacMillan we will let you know definitely concerning his plans.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Johnson

ROJ:JBB

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO P.O. BOX 810, MONTREAL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152242

April 8, 1957

Mr. R. W. Johnson, C.A.,
St. Thomas,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter of 6th, which arrived this morning, was indeed one out of the ordinary. It interested me much, and there was scarcely one whom you mentioned being present at the School of Pedagogy 1897 that I did not recall.

1896

I 'phoned my friend, Professor M. W. Wallace who was very close to me in those days as he is yet, and found him quite interested in your letter. He is, of course, retired now from everything, and I might as well be. One of my sons is in charge of the business I am keeping my eye on here, but he is the man in every sense and not myself.

As you say, practically everybody else, except the two of us and, of course, yourself are gone. Many of them I never saw again, but there was not one of them that I did not recall.

I shall be 83 on the 16th of June next, so you are a little older.

My judgment of the value of the School of Pedagogy was just about as yours, and the same as everybody else's at the time.

I went to see Mr. Levan in later years, when less favourable fortune had persued him, as indeed it had myself. His son and daughter are still alive and well.

MacWallace's son by the way is himself a Professor of Greek in the University, and a very find man he is. Mrs. Wallace had a very precarious type of health.

My descendants are splendid physical specimens and, where old enough, are doing well.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152243

I do not remember running around the South half of the block, but no doubt I could have done so if given time.

My health was suddenly assailed four years next June 19th, and I landed in a condition of sort of perpetual Meniere's disease, which is a constant challenge to ones balancing power, steadiness of gait and general physical condition. However, I have very many reasons to be grateful.

Have been very glad to meet the request of Mac Wallace and send your letter on to him.

I should have added before, that I cannot remember the John Dewey which you mentioned on Page 3. The only Dewey in the United States that I can recall at all is the man who contested the Presidency twice, and a mighty good man I always thought he was. He is still alive and is living in New York, but I do not think he would have made any special appeal to McLellan. In our time the man who made the greatest appeal to McL. was himself.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152244

Stratford Civil Hospital.
Aug. 29th '01.

My dear Mr. Meighen, —
I received a very pleasant surprise when I got your cheery letter of good wishes last week. I think it was so kind of you, busy man that you are, to take time to write me. I certainly appreciate it very much.

I presume Annie told you I fractured my knee-cap. It happened so quickly that I am not just sure what did occur. I am just finishing six weeks at the Hospital and am glad

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to be going home on Friday.
How soon I shall be able to walk
is still a mystery. I am afraid I
have still a good deal to endure,
but if I recover without being lame
I shall be very thankful.
Mother has been keeping fairly
well and is really remarkable
for her age.
All join in kindest remembrances
to you and we shall always
be pleased to have you visit
us any time you come our way.
Hoping Mrs Meighen and
your family have had a
happy summer and again
thanking you for your kindness.
Sincerely yours,
Agnes J. Johnston

152245

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152246

17 Harbord St.
Feb. 25/1940.

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

Dear Sir:

I am taking this opportunity of writing to enquire if an appointment with you could be arranged in the near future.

You will recall that I met you at our place where I was staying with several other boys on Bloor St. W several years ago. My mother, Mrs Oliver Johnston, was here in Toronto for a day or so at that time on her return from Prince Edward Island.

I am now in my graduating year in O.P.C. The last four years here in Toronto have passed very quickly indeed. Although really in our

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152247

class we only have seven months here in Toronto and the remaining five months to spend at work. I have spent two summers in the gold mines and last year was working for International Nickel at Sudbury.

Our day at school is pretty well-filled with lectures and labs. from 9 to 5 but I could arrange to leave any morning except Wednesday or at any time on Saturday.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Austin Johnston.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152248

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 26, 1940.

Mr. Austin Johnston,
12 Harbord St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have your letter of 25th and remember you quite well. Any forenoon that you are able to come in this week (except tomorrow) I expect to be here. I suggest you telephone my Secretary, Miss Edmondson, ADelaide 3241, and she will arrange an hour.

Yours very truly,

AH/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152249

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
April 13, 1940.

Mr. Austin Johnston,
23 Spadina Rd.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have your letter of 12th and have noted your change of address. I have been in touch with a couple of men, but have nothing to report as yet.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152250

23 Spadina Rd.
Aug. 12/1940.

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

Dear Sir:

I have recently moved to the above address and so would like you to know of the change in case you are able to contact any of the mining men as yet.

During the past few weeks I have been granted interviews with various mine officials or engineers but have received no definite answers. At the present time we are in the midst of our Final Exams so I will have to leave the matter of getting a job till they are over.

Thanking you in advance for any help you might be able to give me in locating a job I remain,

Yours sincerely,
Austin Johnston.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152251

PRIVATE WIRES
TO
MONTREAL
AND
NEW YORK
THROUGH
A. D. WATTS & CO.

TELEPHONE
ELGIN 0481

BAPTIST JOHNSTON & CO.

INVESTMENT BROKERS

NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING
330 BAY STREET
TORONTO 2.

October 30, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Bldg.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in informing you that I have organized a brokerage firm under the name of Baptist Johnston & Company to deal in investment stocks and to transact a general stock brokerage business, devoting special attention to high class mining stocks.

My office is situated with A. D. Watts & Company as above and orders on the Standard, Toronto, Montreal and New York Stock Exchanges are executed over their direct private wires. The Board Room of A. D. Watts & Company, where transactions on the above exchanges are posted, is at your convenience.

I shall appreciate it very much if you will entrust me with part of your business should you at any time decide to open a new account. Your transactions will receive my personal attention.

Yours faithfully,

Baptist Johnston

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152252

FINANCE COMMITTEE

LIBERAL - CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

Organizing Secretary's Office

301 FEDERAL BUILDING

TELEPHONE
ADELAIDE 3248

HON. J. EARL LAWSON, K.C., M.P., HONORARY CHAIRMAN
LT.-COL. BAPTIST JOHNSTON, CHAIRMAN
LT.-COL. JOHN A. COOPER, TREASURER
GARRETT TYRRELL, SECRETARY
NORMAN S. CAUDWELL, K.C.
MAJOR H. J. DINGMAN
FRED. PAGE HIGGINS, F.C.A.

March 12th, 1936.

Rt. Hon. (Senator) Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.
347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

Private

Dear Senator: -

As Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Toronto, (the "Central"), I am writing to ask you to assist the Organization to "carry on."

This Association, during the last Dominion Campaign, made an excellent showing. We retained all the Toronto Seats, held at dissolution, except one. Toronto remains predominately Conservative, and the maintaining of this Association is absolutely vital towards the continued success of the Conservative Party in Toronto.

The estimated amount required for the ensuing year is $6,000.00. Of this amount, $3,000.00 is paid to the Conservative Organizer for Toronto, who is also Secretary of the "Central" Association. $1,600.00 is paid for stenographic and office assistance; rent $900.00; general expenses, such as printing, telephone, light, postage, etc., about $500.00.

We would be glad to have your contribution to these expenses. Please be as liberal as you can. All cheques should be made payable to "John A. Cooper, In Trust", and sent to the Secretary's office, at the address given above.

Yours faithfully,

Baptist Johnston

BJ/KS.

CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152253

World Peace Crusade,
Duncan, B. C., Canada.,
Feb. 19, 1934.

Senator, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in submitting for your endorsation and signature, the World Peace Crusade and its pledge.

Many editorials on the coast are remarking on the fact that you suggested a general election in case of War, some years ago. These same newspapers go on to say that a much different story and support would be given such a suggestion now.

The World PeaceCrusade less than eight months old has now a strength in Canada of over 70,000 members. We are receiving a tremendous response from the people and, we have been endorsed and supported by Women's clubs, societies, Veteran's clubs, and service clubs. Our members are from all walks of life and we have members of the Senate, parliament, and numerous clergy from all churches, Generals, Admirals and other high ranking officers of the last war.

We trust that you, who visioned the Vote of the People to end war will be a supporter of this great move.

Thanking you, believe me,

Ada P. Johnston

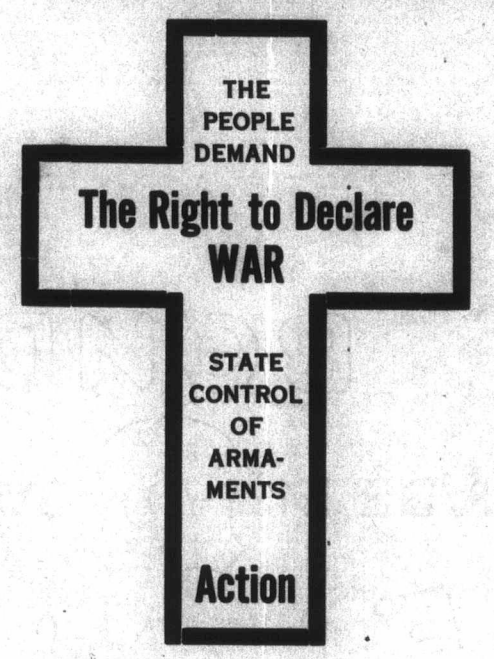
International Organizer.
World Peace Crusade.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152254

WORLD PEACE CRUSADE



I hereby pledge my support and, if necessary, my vote to the World Peace Crusade in their endeavour to gain for the people:—

1. The Right to Declare War.
2. State Control of Armaments.

In signing this I do so on the understanding that the World Peace Crusade is a non-political body and will not, under any consideration, permit any member of the executive to be nominated for election to public office.

Membership Free

Name.....

Address.....

Country.....

JOIN NOW !

Unite on a common platform—CHRISTIANITY

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152255

347 Bay St. Toronto,
February 26, 1934.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 19th.

The declaration of policy which I had the honour to make in 1925 and defend at Winnipeg in 1927, is contained in a pamphlet, copy of which is enclosed. I stand unweveringly beside the pronouncement therein contained.

I can, however, conceive of conditions applicable to other countries, and possibly to this country, where under attack the duty of a Government would be immediate, and, therefore, do not feel that I can subscribe to the commitment which you send me. In the case of Canada and Canadian territory, such a contingency is indeed remote, but in the case of other countries such remoteness is by no means so certain. Further, I do not favour referendums, as you will see by the enclosed pamphlet.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

C. de C. Johnston,
World Peace Crusade,
Duncan, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152256

Ste. "H" Milan apts
Winnipeg, Man.
Nov. 17/31

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am appealing to you again re my pension. The last time I approached you about it you deemed it unwise to use your influence as you were on the wrong side of the House. In view of the fact that your party is again in power and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152257

for a woman to fight a Government. but I feel that this Pension is coming to my children and myself and I intend to keep right on fighting, and any assistance you might be in a position to render me, shall be most sincerely appreciated.

In the event of your having a moment to spare me in this regard, at which time I could explain matters more

Col. Topp being a personal friend of yours, I have dared to hope you might assist me.

I am sure the Board have enough evidence to convince them that the cause of Lorne's death was present a year or two previous, but apparently not at the time of his enlistment or they would never have accepted him as A.1.

It is a strenuous task

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

clearly, you could get in touch with me at 45-766.

Trusting you shall be in a position to assist me.

I am,

Yours sincerely,
Dora Johnston

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152258

November 25, 1931.

Mrs. Dora Johnston,
Ste. "H", Milan Apts.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mrs. Johnston:

I have just returned from the West and have your letter of 17th. It reached me at Winnipeg too late for attention.

Please let me know Lorne's number and any other particulars so that I can properly identify him and make an appeal in his behalf in a letter to the Pensions Board.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Publisher: The Review Company
E. W. Johnston, Owner

152259

Telephone 23

The Times-Review

FORT ERIE North, Ontario

July 18, 1940

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P. C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

Honorable Sir:

By concurrent mail we are sending to you a copy of to-day's issue of THE TIMES-REVIEW containing the item shown on the attached proof.

In the event that you would like additional copies of this issue of our paper mailed to others who might want to read this item, we shall be glad to do this with our compliments if you will send us the necessary names and addresses.

Yours very truly,

THE TIMES-REVIEW

E. W. Johnston

Editor & Publisher

EWJ/D
enc.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152260

THE TIMES-REVIEW, FORT ERIE, ONTARIO, CANADA

WAR CENSORING HIT

Le Matin, great French newspaper, attacks evils of censorship prior to collapse of France. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in Canadian Senate discloses attempts to mislead public here, and danger of complete censoring of radio and press.

Le Matin, venting its spite against the old regime of censorship, says it was threatened with various degrees of punishment (all the way to cancellation of its license to publish) if at any time the newspaper deviated from what was described as the "official viewpoint."

What the official viewpoint was in a number of cases, the paper now specifies. On May 5th, for instance, official instructions were not to speak of German mine laying in the Straits of Calais; on the 10th, newspapers were prohibited from giving any details or special stories on the German bombardments of that day when the "real war" began. No mention could be made of casualties among fighters.

June 4th, the censorship order of the day was to play up the Churchill speech and to forget military news. The next day the instructions read "all military news beyond communique items and those given out at the daily press conference of the army spokesman, M. Thomas, will be mercilessly censored."

On May 13th, Le Matin was told it was to strictly refrain from any reference to the evacuation of civilians as well as to the refugee hordes trekking southwards from Holland and Belgium. "Nothing must be said about the evacuation of infants from Paris." The following day — "don't stress the plight of refugees."

"The short comings of production as it now appears to have been very serious, could not be written about. On May 25th the censorships were: "Don't reproduce the communique of the middle class central committee regarding the north of France textile industries. Keep to the official communique."

June 1st, when production was far from meeting the nation's needs, Le Matin was told not to speak of Sunday as a day of rest for certain factories.

. . . May 5th, the censorship headquarters in Hotel Continental issued the following order: "The censorship headquarters must be consulted regarding all news on the Polish brigade in Norway before it can even be typewritten or otherwise edited for publication."

May 6th, the press was told to stress the importance of the military powers given Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Le Matin concludes its revelation on the French censorship by saying that "when the French army disaster became accentuated, the censorship authorities completely lost their heads, decreeing even complete silence at that very time when public opinion ought to have been informed about the truth."

Right Hon. Mr. Meighen: . . . I did listen with some interest to the reading of what was said in the house of commons — no doubt by the prime minister — that the great advantage of a democracy over an autocracy was that if the people just got the facts, then their energies in so many different ways could be thrown into the conflict. Well, it is amusing. I have never seen such systematic, tenacious determination exercised to ensure that the public do not get the facts. Has anyone heard in this house this session an answer that amounted to a hill of beans? There has not been one. "It is not in the public interest." We have to take steps to get accurate information from the government. They have a Public Information Bureau feeding the newspapers day by day, shaping up and forging news to suit the government and getting it into the hands of the press, and a lot of it is just as false as could possibly be invented by the mind of man. Talk about accurate information! I do not know how many honorable members get this news, but I find it on my desk. In two or three matters I have noticed that, as is quite apparent to anyone who knows the truth, the news is absolutely false. It is so grotesquely false that one wonders at the bravado of its being sent out at all. And now we are told of this effort to get accurate information so that democracy may do its work. I am informed, and I am pretty sure my information is correct, that the government intends to see that no independent news agencies get access to the radio in Canada, whether the C.B.C. or any other, and that after this all news is going to be put out four times a day. And it will be well edited by the government when it is. Never was there so efficient, so pitilessly selfish an organization to feed the agencies of public information as that erected and conducted by the government. Control absolute! If we keep on in the way we are going, propaganda under the despotism of Germany will not be any more thoroughly controlled than it is here.

I am led to these remarks by the statement about the struggle to get accurate information to the people. Whenever you hear a statement like that, watch out. The struggle is just the opposite. Everything that goes over the radio in that way will be controlled and supervised and edited by the government. The next step is to control everything that goes into the press. . . . and when everything said over the radio is controlled and the press is edited besides, the liberties left are hardly worth preserving.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152261

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 20, 1940.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
Editor and Publisher,
The Times-Review,
Fort Erie North, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I appreciate very much your article on "War Censorship Hit" and the fact that you were good enough to send me a copy.

The remarks I made that day were never checked over, and I find on reading them in your paper they are rather badly reported, although, of course, the gist is quite correct. On account of the weaknesses in the reporting, I do not think I will have special copies sent around. I do, however, thank you for the offer.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152262

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 5, 1940.

Personal

The Editor,
The Times-Review,
Fort Erie, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you for sending me the very excellent editorial in your issue of 29th August. The quotation you give from Spinoza is valuable indeed, for no man stands higher in the realm of philosophy than does Spinoza.

May I add that I quite inadequately expressed, in the speech from which you quote, the present state of affairs in Canada. During the last war there was constantly sitting, from very early in the conflict, a Judge of the High Court, whose commission it was to investigate and hear evidence on any complaint whatever as to the conduct of the war in all its features. This was the Sir Charles Piers Davidson Commission. No man ever uttered a complaint as to the choice of this Judge. Some important but comparatively trifling irregularities--not one of them reaching the Government itself--were disclosed. Today, the Administration bangs every door, bars and bolts it, and not an atom of information can reach the public except such as they send out. Behind these ramparts they continually boast of the super-purity of their Administration and throw slurs at the men who conducted the last war for Canada.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152263

The Times-Review
Founded 1895
FORT ERIE, ONTARIO, CANADA
Thursday, August 29, 1940

Is Secrecy in the Public Interest?

THERE was reprinted, in part, in the July 18 issue of this paper, a speech made in the Senate by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, in which he protested against the evils of censorship and the retention by the government of essential information with, he asserted, the intention to deceive the public. In the course of his speech Mr. Meighen said:

> "I have never seen such systematic, tenacious determination exercised to ensure that the public do not get the facts. Has anyone heard in this House this session an answer that amounted to a hill of beans? There has not been one. 'It is not in the public interest.' We have to take steps to get accurate information from the government. They have a Public Information Bureau feeding the newspapers day by day, shaping up and forging news to suit the government and getting it into the hands of the press, and a lot of it is just as false as could possibly be invented by the mind of man. Talk about accurate information! I do not know how many honorable members get this news, but I find it on my desk. In two or three matters I have noticed that, as is quite apparent to anyone who knows the truth, the news is absolutely false. It is so grotesquely false that one wonders at the bravado of its being sent out at all."

We were reminded of Mr. Meighen's remarks a few days ago when we were browsing over Will Durant's book, "The Story of Philosophy," and came across a quotation from the works of Spinoza, one of the world's greatest philosophers who lived about three hundred years ago. On the subject of those who yearn to be dictators, Spinoza had this to say — nearly three centuries ago:

> "It has been the one song of those who thirst after absolute power that the interest of the state requires that its affairs should be conducted in secret. . . . But the more such arguments disguise themselves under the mask of public welfare, the more oppressive is the slavery to which they will lead. . . . Better that right counsels be known to enemies than that the evil secrets of tyrants should be concealed from the citizens. They who can treat secretly of the affairs of a nation have it absolutely under their authority; and as they plot against the enemy in time of war, so do they against the citizens in time of peace."

Remembering that the authors of these two quotations lived in such widely separated times — one in the 17th century and the other in the 20th — makes the similarity of their opinions significantly impressive. Truly there is no new thing under the sun.

▫ ▫ ▫

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152264

Publisher: The Review Company
E. W. Johnston, Owner

Telephone 23

The Times-Review

FORT ERIE North, Ontario

September 5, 1940.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Because I feel that what you wrote in your letter of September 3 (particularly in the second paragraph) should be read by many more Canadians than the humble citizen to whom your letter was addressed, I urge you to grant permission for its publication in the next issue if THE TIMES-REVIEW.

Reading Hansard regularly during the session of parliament just closed gave me the very definite impression that the party now in power was determined to keep, not only the general public, but even the members of parliament in complete ignorance of the government's war-time activity--or lack thereof. Confirmation of this belief coming from such a one as yourself, with first-hand knowledge of the situation, convinces me that the matter should be aired before public at large through every available channel.

Yours very truly,

E. W. Johnston

Editor & Publisher

EWJ/HD

THE TIMES-REVIEW

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152265

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 10, 1940.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
Editor & Publisher,
The Times-Review,
Fort Erie North, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have yours of 5th. Usually I keep out of public notice between Sessions, as otherwise it is impossible to attend to business at all. Would, therefore, rather not have anything that I write published, but if you think it really important, I would make an exception in this case. Should you publish the second paragraph, please change the word "they" where it first appears in the third last line, to "its hirelings."

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152266

Publisher: The Review Company
E. W. Johnston, Owner

Telephone 23

The Times-Review

FORT ERIE North, Ontario

September 12, 1940

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

Dear Sir:

Thanks indeed for the permission, contained in your letter of September 10, to publish in our paper your previous letter of September 5.

We have made the change you requested, and in order to refresh the memory of our readers and thus enable them to connect your remarks with our original editorial, we have prefaced your letter with a foreword of our own.

An advance proof of all this is enclosed. If it meets with your approval, it will appear in our issue of September 26.

Again thanking you for your kindness in permitting us to present your views on this highly important matter to our readers, I am,

Yours very truly,

E. W. Johnston

Editor & Publisher

EWJ/B

THE TIMES-REVIEW

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152267

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 14, 1940.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Times Review,
Fort Erie North, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have yours of 12th and am returning the article. If you print, please print as now corrected.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152268

Publisher: The Review Company
E. W. Johnston, Owner

Telephone 23

The Times-Review

FORT ERIE North, Ontario

Sept. 17, 1940

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P. C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

In the editorial for the September 19th issue of our paper, we have made the corrections to which you direct our attention in your letter of September 14th.

A marked copy of The Times-Review will be mailed to you next Thursday.

Yours very truly,

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/D

Editor & Publisher

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152269

January 18, 1952.

Personal

The Editor,
The Times Review,
Port Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

For a long time you have been sending me The Times Review, without money and without price. This is, first of all, to thank you and to add that I have never failed to read the editorials which it contained. They are indeed extraordinarily good.

There is one in your issue of 17th instant which I desire very warmly to commend. It is entitled "With our money." On this general subject of the Welfare State I have very earnest, and what seem to me very clear and well-fortified, convictions. Needless to say they are entirely in line with yours. The present drift in this country is motivated by a lust for votes and nothing else, and it is steadily making it impossible for the great mass of our population to feel any justified sense of self-reliance--that is, of being able to take care of themselves through life. It is not going too far to say that even those definitely above the level of average in capacity and in industry are already so burdened with high living costs and with taxes that they are forced to look forward to dependence on Government bounty. The effect on public morale is nothing less than calamitous, and the greatest tragedy of our day is a failure on the part of even reasonably intelligent people to grasp the significance of the deterioration which has already set in. Your editorial points the moral in specific and easily comprehended form.

Personally I am not aware of any instance in history where democratic Governments have pursued the enervating policies which have lately been followed in English-speaking countries, and especially in our own, and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152270

The Editor,
Times Review,
Fort Erie, Ont.

been able, when the day of retribution came, to reverse their steps and get again on solid ground. A moral retrogression accompanied similar experiments in the Roman Empire and contributed to its fall. Of more modern democracies some have already disappeared, and certainly those that remain are displaying various signs of mortality.

You may possibly have seen the enclosed speech on this subject delivered a year and a half ago.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/B.
ENCL.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152271

January 18, 1952.

Personal

The Editor,
The Times Review,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

For a long time you have been sending me The Times Review, without money and without price. This is, first of all, to thank you and to add that I have never failed to read the editorials which it contained. They are indeed extraordinarily good.

There is one in your issue of 17th instant which I desire very warmly to commend. It is entitled "With our money." On this general subject of the Welfare State I have very earnest, and what seem to me very clear and well-fortified, convictions. Needless to say they are entirely in line with yours. The present drift in this country is motivated by a lust for votes and nothing else, and it is steadily making it impossible for the great mass of our population to feel any justified sense of self-reliance--that is, of being able to take care of themselves through life. It is not going too far to say that even those definitely above the level of average in capacity and in industry are already so burdened with high living costs and with taxes that they are forced to look forward to dependence on Government bounty. The effect on public morale is nothing less than calamitous, and the greatest tragedy of our day is a failure on the part of even reasonably intelligent people to grasp the significance of the deterioration which has already set in. Your editorial points the moral in specific and easily comprehended form.

Personally I am not aware of any instance in history where democratic Governments have pursued the enervating policies which have lately been followed in English-speaking countries, and especially in our own, and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152272

The Edotir,
Times Review,
Fort Erie, Ont.

been able, when the day of retribution came, to reverse their steps and get again on solid ground. A moral retrogression accompanied similar experiments in the Roman Empire and contributed to its fall. Of more modern democracies some have already disappeared, and certainly those that remain are displaying various signs of mortality.

You may possibly have seen the enclosed speech on this subject delivered a year and a half ago.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.
ENCL.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152273

THE REVIEW COMPANY • PRINTERS

of Fort Erie, Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

January 13, 1954

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Proofs of our edition of "The Greatest Englishman" are enclosed. The layout is for 48 pages. Ornamentation is to be printed in color.

Mr. Duff has read these proofs.

Will you please return the proofs at your convenience. Is the publishing history on page 4 accurate?

Sincerely,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk
Encls.

E.W. Johnston, President • Publisher The Times-Review • Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152274

January 15, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie, Ltd.,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have yours of 13th and am very interested indeed to know that you are getting out another edition of "The Greatest Englishman"; and further, exceedingly happy to see that it is to be such an attractive one.

It is indeed fortunate for me that Mr. Louis Blake Duff was good enough to read the proofs and to add a brief sketch of myself.

Answering your enquiry, the publishing history on page 4 is quite accurate.

This is a very distinct honour you are doing me in my twilight hours and I appreciate it sincerely.

Am returning Mr. Duff's letter to you of 31st December and the complete proof.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

P.S.--Commencing with page 14 of the proof, there are a few corrections. I hope you can put in acute accents on "tuned", "farced" and "Diseased" (pages 21, 22 and 24 respectively) because it makes easier reading.

A. M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152275

THE REVIEW COMPANY • PRINTERS

of Fort Erie, Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

February 1, 1954

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The proofs were duly received and corrections you marked will be made.

We set the type from the 1947 Oxford University Press edition and followed their copy for the line about "grandam earth". Oddly, we note that the 1938 edition was correct. I am glad that you caught this blunder.

We will take care of the accents that you marked.

Mr. Duff has shown me your letter about his reference to Spiritualism in your biography. Aside from the political angle I think that Mr. Duff's humour there is a little too subtle for the average reader. Mr. Duff has agreed that the line should be deleted.

I am enjoying working on this little book. The urge to print it in a manner worthy of the contents has been with me for a long time, and I am hoping that the completed job will be a distinguished example of Canadian book-making. I know that we must appear to be going about it in a very leisurely manner but pressure of other work has delayed us.

I will send you revised proofs before going to press.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

E.W. Johnston, President • Publisher The Times-Review • Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152276

May 12, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Have been wondering what has happened to the booklet you have under way, to which Mr. Louis Blake Duff was contributing an article. I am getting well on in years now and might not be able to wait too long to see it.

In one or two editions of the "Letter-Review" reference was made to a booklet by Colin Clark on the subject of "Taxation and Welfare." I have been trying to locate this booklet, but cannot find it in the City anywhere. Do you know where I could get one?

Yours sincerely,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152277

May 17, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie, Ltd.,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I received this morning what I think I may call final proofs of the reproduction of the speech "The Greatest Englishman of History."

There was practically nothing at all to correct--just one comma omitted on page 33, and the letter "s" inserted in in the 7th line of page 42.

If it is not asking too much, I would like to have the following sentence added, preferably as a separate paragraph after the second line on page 42:

> "To the speech there quoted, which was made just before the election of 1926 and which has now been circulated for many years, no one has yet even attempted a reply."

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152278

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

May 19, 1954

Mr. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We will be glad to add the paragraph you sent with the final proofs of "The Greatest Englishman".

Mr. Duff has been pressing me, too, and advances the same reason for speed as you do in your letter of May 12. Incidentally, I am on "borrowed time" myself and am anxious to get the job completed. However, our pressroom has been jammed for months with urgent work, and it is not easy to hire additional skilled labor in a small town.

I saw my brother, J.G.Johnston, in Toronto on Sunday and he said that he had several copies of the booklet "Taxation and Welfare" and would send you one.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152279

TORONTO: EMpire 6-4656
J. G. JOHNSTON
J. L. CHARLESWORTH
D. R. MASON
C. C. MAHAFFY

MONTREAL: GLenview 3991
1315 Greene Avenue, Westmount
R. G. EVERSON
C. R. HAWORTH
S. G. CORNTHWAITE
B. T. CAHILL

Johnston, Everson and Charlesworth

[Public Relations]

1608 Northern Ontario Building
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

July 23rd, 1954.

Mr. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

At your request we are putting Mr. Wilgress on our mailing list for The Printed Word.

Yours truly,

J. L. Charlesworth

JLC/ek

Publishers: THE PRINTED WORD

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152280

August 16th, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
President,
The Review Company of Fort Erie Limited,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

You were just the man I was hoping to see and your visit Friday was most welcome.

One thing I forgot to bring up, that is "The Letter-Review". Have very often been puzzled to know what is the main source of your information, or rather I should say the main sources of your information. This, so far as I can test it, has been right with great regularity. If I were a younger man and doing any public speaking, I would want to have absorbed The Letter-Review continuously and thoroughly. Am going to tell your brother that instead of disputing its authorship he should smile contentedly whenever charged.

When you see Mr. Lewis Blake Duff I wish you would suggest to him that when he is next in Toronto he call at 50 King Street West and give me the pleasure of a conversation with him.

Yours very truly,

AM/afh

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152281

August 23, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I quite forgot to ask you when you were in if you would care to have a good photograph for the book. The best is really a photograph of the last painting--that by Ernest Fosbery which hangs in the House of Commons. Personally I think it would make the production somewhat more complete, but, as the whole idea and execution I owe to you, would not think of pressing it against your wish. Let me know, and if you desire, I will send you a glossy print.

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152282

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

August 30, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
50 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letters of the 16th and 23rd of August came while I was out of town.

I think that a reproduction of your portrait would add to the interest in the Shakespeare book. While the printing has been completed we can make an insert at the beginning of the biography. Please send the glossy print as soon as possible.

I greatly enjoyed my visit with you and am passing along to Mr. Duff your invitation to call upon him.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

P.S. - Had a nice note from Col. Hugh Clark. He wants ten copies of the book.

E.W.J.

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152283

August 31, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

As requested in your letter of yesterday to Mr. Meighen, I am sending herewith glossy print of the Fosbery painting. This is the only one we have, and we would, therefore, appreciate your returning it. We regret that there appears to be an ink spot near the coat lapel, but trust that it can be eliminated in the re-print. If not, we could send you the negative.

Yours very truly,

E.
Encl.

Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152284

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

September 2, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
50 King Street, West
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The print of the Fosbery painting has been received. We could do a better job from the negative. Aside from the spot showing on the coat, the print has been retouched, apparently for a newspaper illustration, in a way not exactly suitable for the fine screen halftone that we plan to use in the book.

We will take good care of the negative and send it and the print to you as soon as our engraving has been made.

Cordially,

THE REVIEW COMPANY
OF FORT ERIE LIMITED

Franklyn Turner

Franklyn Turner
Asst. General Manager

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

negative sent Sept. 3/54.
EMC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152285

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

September 13,1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
50 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The negative for your portrait, to appear in the Shakespeare book, arrived here promptly and we have had an engraving made. However, the engraving was not completely satisfactory to us and we are having the engraver make it again. This means that there will be a few more days' delay. In the meantime will you please check the legend to go with the portrait, as shown below. Should Fosbery have R.C.A. after his name?

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

The Right Honourable
ARTHUR MEIGHEN, P.C., Q.C.
from a Painting by
Ernest Fosbery, R.C.A. which hangs
in the House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada

Yes
EWJ

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152286

September 13, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Publishing Co.,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

About a year ago I got into some correspondence with the British High Commissioner in Canada over a speech he made before the Empire Club here. At the time, I sent copies to a few people whom I knew would be interested, but for some inexplicable reason I failed to send you a copy. It is enclosed herewith.

Have also send your brother a copy.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152287

September 14, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company,
Fort Erie, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Thanks for yours of 13th. Have looked up "Who's Who" and find that Mr. Fosbery should have the initials R. C. A. after his name.

The only other correction in the legend is that after my own name, the initials should be reversed--i. e., P. C., Q. C., the order in which they appear at the front of the book.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152288

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

September 17,1954

The Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
50 King St., West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Under separate cover we are returning the negative and glossy print of your portrait. Enclosed in the package are also two prints that we had made. They may be useful to you. The one mounted on cardboard is the better print and it is from that we had our engraving made.

Thank you for the copies of your correspondence with the British High Commissioner. I read it all with interest. Of course you had personal knowledge of the facts of the matter. Sir Archibald seems to have "fallen for" one of the myths that have been so assiduously propagated by the Liberal party.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152289

September 23, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Publishing Co.,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I received the little booklet today and found it even better than I thought it would be. Am now increasing my order from 50 to 100.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152290

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

September 24, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
50 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd inst. Of course I am pleased that you like the book. Had a quite enthusiastic letter about it from Mr. Duff this morning. You will be glad to hear that he says his health is now 100%.

The book we sent to you was one of a few samples from the binder. It will be about 10 days before he finishes the job. We will express the 100 copies you want as soon as possible. We will also send you cartons for mailing them.

Yours Sincerely,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152291

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

October 15, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
52 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Shipped to you by express (prepaid) to-day 50 copies of the Shakespeare book. They are packed in individual mailing cartons.

We have also sent 50 copies to Mr. Duff.

The other 50 copies that you want will be shipped next week.

Everyone who has seen the book seemed to be suitably impressed. Mr. Duff is sending copies to various literary editors and we may get some good reviews.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152292

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

October 25, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
52 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We shipped you another 50 copies of the little book last week. We will invoice these to you at our cost to manufacture, which was approximately $2.00 a copy. There will be no charge for the first 50 copies.

Included in the first shipment were two extra copies. Would you mind autographing them for:

(1) R. R. Bown - Mr. Bown is an old friend of mine, a staunch Conservative and a great admirer of you.

(2) John W. VanAllen - Mr. VanAllen is a prominent Buffalo lawyer and secretary of the Fort Erie-Buffalo Peace Bridge Authority. He told me that he had met you at St. Catharines, I think at Mr. Chaplin's funeral.

Are you sending one of the books to Sir Winston Churchill?

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

33 JARVIS STREET 152293 PHONE 23

THE REVIEW COMPANY *of* FORT ERIE LIMITED

Printers and Publishers

FORT ERIE, ONTARIO, CANADA

OUR ORDER No. 652

Nº 2984

Memorandum of Shipment

Oct 21 1954

TO The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
52 King St West
Toronto Ontario

QUANTITY	PKGS.	CASES BDLS.	DESCRIPTION
50	1		Booklets "The Greatest Englishman That Ever Lived"

SHIPPED VIA Edp

PART SHIPMENT ☐

COMPLETE ORDER ☑

Packing Slip

PLEASE RETAIN FOR CHECKING

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152294

October 28, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I was indeed pleased to receive your letter of October 25th, and the second fifty copies of your edition de luxe of "The Greatest Englishman of History." Have inscribed the two you sent for Mr. Bown and Mr. Van Allen and am returning them under separate cover, as I have not the addresses to enable me to mail them from here.

You ask whether I have sent one to Sir Winston Churchill. No, I have not. Would be glad to do so if you think I should. No one admires him more than I do, but having had some little foretaste of big responsibilities, I doubt very much if the book would ever reach him.

One thing sure is that I owe you a very real debt of gratitude. It will be with pride as a Canadian that I send out to friends the copies I have ordered, all of which are now received. Am enclosing cheque for $100.00, which figure you have very generously submitted as all I owe. Am also writing a word of thanks to Louis Blake Duff.

The speech which your effort and that of Mr. Duff has now put into such beautiful form was, when delivered very early in 1936, made into a record and sent to me. The record, however, was for a 16" gramophone, and that we did not have, nor was one procurable anywhere. I was exceedingly busy in those days and the record was stored in a closet of my room. Of late years it got mislaid between our home and our daughter's home at London. Apparently I sent it there, hoping that my son-in-law, Don. Wright, could do something with it. It got lost, but by sheer good luck was very recently located. I submitted it to R. C. A. Victor and was the first to hear it myself. To my great surprise it came over splendidly, notwithstanding nearly nineteen years of storage. I ordered a new 12" master record and will receive a number of them very shortly. One will be sent to Mr. E. W. Johnston and another will be sent to Mr. Louis Blake Duff.

Sincerely hope you will be good enough to call and let me have a few words with you whenever you are in Toronto.

Very truly yours,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152295

JOHN W. VAN ALLEN
LIBERTY BANK BUILDING
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Copy

November 1, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie, Limited,
Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.

My dear Mr. Johnston:

I am indeed grateful to you for sending me copy inscribed by The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C., containing his remarkable address on "The Greatest Englishman of History" and also inscribed by you.

I shall prize this greatly because in itself it is a masterpiece notwithstanding he modestly presumes to speak as a layman.

The inscribing of the book by him is especially prized because of the recollection I have of meeting him with the late Frank B. Baird at the time of funeral services of the Honourable J. D. Chaplin in 1937 at St. Catharines where his personal charm and broad comprehensive view of human and world affairs impressed us greatly.

In order that he may know that I appreciate the inscription and the reasons for it, I am enclosing a copy of this letter which, if you are pleased to do so, you may send him as evidence of it.

Sincerely,

John W. Van Allen

JWV/H

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152296

THE REVIEW COMPANY *of* FORT ERIE LIMITED

October 30,1954 *Printers & Publishers*

Sold to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
52 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Your Order No.

Our Order No.

DELIVERY

TERMS: NET CASH

50 copies - "The Greatest Englishman of History"	No Charge
50 copies - "The Greatest Englishman of History" at $5.00 per copy	$ 250.00
Less 60%	150.00
	$ 100.00

PAID
NOV 2 1954
THE REVIEW COMPANY
of FORT ERIE LIMITED
By.....

MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 70, FORT ERIE, ONTARIO, CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152297

November 1, 1954.

Dr. Clifford C. Furnas, Chancellor,
University of Buffalo,
Buffalo 14, New York.

Dear Dr. Furnas:

I have recently received a fine booklet containing an Address by The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, former Premier of Canada, on "The Greatest Englishman of History" (William Shakespeare) printed and published by The Review Company of Fort Erie, Limited, under the direction of E. W. Johnston, its President.

This volume would be particularly interesting to your Professor of English Literature whose lectures undoubtedly include Shakespeare.

I do not know whether this is a volume which was prepared only for the friends of Mr. Meighen or whether it can be purchased from The Review Company. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Johnston so that should he receive an inquiry about the book from you or from the instructor in English Literature, he will know about it.

Sincerely,

John W. Van Allen

JWV/H

Copy to Mr. E. W. Johnston

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152298

THE REVIEW COMPANY • PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

November 2, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
52 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Thank you for yours of October 28th with the check for $100. A receipt is enclosed. Upon the advice of Philip C. Duschnes, New York dealer in fine books,(our Mr. Turner saw him last week) we are pricing the book at $5.00, retail. We will do a little advertising of it.

The two books that you inscribed also came. Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from Mr. VanAllen, and a copy of a letter that he wrote to the Chancellor of the University of Buffalo.

Churchill: My desire is that The Greatest Living Englishman should see your little classic. How to get it by his secretaries is the problem. If you do not care to send it maybe Mr. Duff, my brother George or I might send it with a letter.

I am anticipating with keen pleasure receiving the record of the address.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk
Encls.

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152299

November 3, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I am very grateful indeed for your letter of 2nd and for receipted account.

It is my earnest hope that others will follow in the path blazed by Mr. Van Allen and give practical evidence of their appreciation of the splendid job the Review Company has done.

As to having a letter written Mr. Churchill, enclosing this really beautiful little book, I would think it might be done either by yourself or by Mr. Duff. The only thing I ever had from him in the way of recognition was a blank page of one of his recent books autographed for insertion in the volume I already possessed. I certainly do not want to give him the impression that I am seeking a commendation from him--great as is my admiration of the man.

Will be very happy indeed to learn that this venture of yours is turning out a success.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152300

THE REVIEW COMPANY • PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

November 18, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Quilding,
52 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

W. J. Mills, of St. Marys, Ontario, has purchased two of the Shakespeare books.

He writes: "Kindly have same autographed by the author, of whom St. Marys is justly proud." (We had presumed to suggest to him that you would be willing to do so).

Accordingly, I have sent you two books. Would you mind inscribing them and mailing them direct from Toronto? Enclosed is an addressed label with postage.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152301

November 22, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
"The Times Review,"
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I certainly was delighted to read the splendid editorial in "Times-Review" of 18th--"Radio and TV Biggest Threat to Freedom." This is a teaching I have tried to drill in for many years. The socialization of the radio, and now of TV, is without any question the biggest menace facing our country. It is more than a menace; it is a curse--that is, a matured menace. I am not quite certain that I did my whole duty when our C. B. C. was adumbrated. I opposed it, but not publicly. The reason I did not oppose it publicly may or may not have been a sufficient reason. As it appears now it was not sufficient. I was very loath to take any step which would be interpreted, rightly or wrongly, as disloyal to Mr. Bennett. I certainly warned him, and warned him vigorously, against the course he was taking.

You have in a masterly way disclosed the plight we are in--a plight getting worse year by year. It would be just as defensible to have the Dominion Government select the editors of our papers as decide upon what shall or what shall not be heard over radio. The plums passed around by our Radio Commission in the way of rewards for broadcasts account in no small degree for the uniformly favourable news distributions made on behalf of the Government by undisclosed intermediaries. One man--and in my judgment the best man ever heard over the radio in Canada under C. B. C.,--has told me that after the very first time he made any unfavourable reference to the Liberal Leader of that day, he was entirely forgotten and never invited again.

What General Pearkes lately said at the Coast about stereotyped distributions of news, all leaning favourably to the Government, is as true a statement as ever was uttered, but every paper I read yelped about Pearkes having "smeared the press." If the press was smeared by Pearkes it had only itself to blame. Talking about the supremacy of a free people in the light of long-standing C. B. C. practices is nothing but monotonous and debilitating cant.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152302

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
Port Erie, Ontario.

Radio policy can be so handled that this great discovery may be a boon to civilization. It would be a calamity to those to whom we owe much--especially the old and the blind--if we had no radio, but for the life of me I cannot see anything accomplished by television that we should not cheerfully throw to the winds for the boon of getting rid of it. It has proved a disaster to the young; a time-waster to the old; a strangling mortgage on the poor and a hideous eyesore to everybody.

Coming back, though, to your editorial, have you thought of doing a special printing of this arresting piece of wisdom? If you have, I would be very happy to purchase a proportion for distribution around here.

Your article on "teaching how to lean" is timely as well; in fact, it is an indictment of modern education that its principles are not widely accepted yet. I am not boasting at all when I say that I have done more to try to teach the truth of what you have written than anybody else in this country. Have made many speeches with this as the central theme. Will enclose herewith what is really a letter I wrote a friend of mine in response to his own request. This friendhad read Professor MacIver's last book "Democracy and the Economic Challenge" and apparently was much impressed by it and made me promise to write him my own views. He was terribly disappointed when my promise to do so was fulfilled. What is enclosed is really that letter reconstructed into a review of the book.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

P.S.--Please send me two or three copies of both editorials.

P.P.S.--Certain defects in three or four of the recordings of my Shakespeare speech have been brought to my attention and R. C. A. Victor Co. are anxious to replace any which are not entirely satisfactory. Would you kindly let me know if there are any noticeable flaws in your record or Mr. Louis Blake Duff's.

A. M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152303

November 22, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
"The Times Review,"
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I certainly was delighted to read the splendid editorial in "Times-Review" of 18th--"Radio and TV Biggest Threat to Freedom." This is a teaching I have tried to drill in for many years. The socialization of the radio, and now of TV, is without any question the biggest menace facing our country. It is more than a menace; it is a curse--that is, a matured menace. I am not quite certain that I did my whole duty when our C. B. C. was adumbrated. I opposed it, but not publicly. The reason I did not oppose it publicly may or may not have been a sufficient reason. As it appears now it was not sufficient. I was very loath to take any step which would be interpreted, rightly or wrongly, as disloyal to Mr. Bennett. I certainly warned him, and warned him vigorously, against the course he was taking.

You have in a masterly way disclosed the plight we are in--a plight getting worse year by year. It would be just as defensible to have the Dominion Government select the editors of our papers as decide upon what shall or what shall not be heard over radio. The plums passed around by our Radio Commission in the way of rewards for broadcasts account in no small degree for the uniformly favourable news distributions made on behalf of the Government by undisclosed intermediaries. One man--and in my judgment the best man ever heard over the radio in Canada under C. B. C.,--has told me that after the very first time he made any unfavourable reference to the Liberal Leader of that day, he was entirely forgotten and never invited again.

What General Pearkes lately said at the Coast about stereotyped distributions of news, all leaning favourably to the Government, is as true a statement as ever was uttered, but every paper I read yelped about Pearkes having "smeared the press." If the press was smeared by Pearkes it had only itself to blame. Talking about the supremacy of a free people in the light of long-standing C. B. C. practices is nothing but monotonous and debilitating cant.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152304

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Radio policy can be so handled that this great discovery may be a boon to civilization. It would be a calamity to those to whom we owe much--especially the old and the blind--if we had no radio, but for the life of me I cannot see anything accomplished by television that we should not cheerfully throw to the winds for the boon of getting rid of it. It has proved a disaster to the young; a time-waster to the old; a strangling mortgage on the poor and a hideous eyesore to everybody.

Coming back, though, to your editorial, have you thought of doing a special printing of this arresting piece of wisdom? If you have, I would be very happy to purchase a proportion for distribution around here.

Your article on "teaching how to lean" is timely as well; in fact, it is an indictment of modern education that its principles are not widely accepted yet. I am not boasting at all when I say that I have done more to try to teach the truth of what you have written than anybody else in this country. Have made many speeches with this as the central theme. Will enclose herewith what is really a letter I wrote a friend of mine in response to his own request. This friendhad read Professor MacIver's last book "Democracy and the Economic Challenge" and apparently was much impressed by it and made me promise to write him my own views. He was terribly disappointed when my promise to do so was fulfilled. What is enclosed is really that letter reconstructed into a review of the book.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

P.S.--Please send me two or three copies of both editorials.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152305

November 22, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
"The Times Review,"
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I certainly was delighted to read the splendid editorial in "Times-Review" of 18th--"Radio and TV Biggest Threat to Freedom." This is a teaching I have tried to drill in for many years. The socialization of the radio, and now of TV, is without any question the biggest menace facing our country. It is more than a menace; it is a curse--that is, a matured menace. I am not quite certain that I did my whole duty when our C. B. C. was adumbrated. I opposed it, but not publicly. The reason I did not oppose it publicly may or may not have been a sufficient reason. As it appears now it was not sufficient. I was very loath to take any step which would be interpreted, rightly or wrongly, as disloyal to Mr. Bennett. I certainly warned him, and warned him vigorously, against the course he was taking.

You have in a masterly way disclosed the plight we are in--a plight getting worse year by year. It would be just as defensible to have the Dominion Government select the editors of our papers as decide upon what shall or what shall not be heard over radio. The plums passed around by our Radio Commission in the way of rewards for broadcasts account in no small degree for the uniformly favourable news distributions made on behalf of the Government by undisclosed intermediaries. One man--and in my judgment the best man ever heard over the radio in Canada under C. B. C.,--has told me that after the very first time he made any unfavourable reference to the Liberal Leader of that day, he was entirely forgotten and never invited again.

What General Pearkes lately said at the Coast about stereotyped distributions of news, all leaning favourably to the Government, is as true a statement as ever was uttered, but every paper I read yelped about Pearkes having "smeared the press." If the press was smeared by Pearkes it had only itself to blame. Talking about the supremacy of a free people in the light of long-standing C. B. C. practices is nothing but monotonous and debilitating cant.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152306

 Toronto, November 22, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Radio policy can be so handled that this great discovery may be a boon to civilization. It would be a calamity to those to whom we owe much--especially the old and the blind--if we had no radio, but for the life of me I cannot see anything accomplished by television that we should not cheerfully throw to the winds for the boon of getting rid of it. It has proved a disaster to the young; a time-waster to the old; a strangling mortgage on the poor and a hideous eyesore to everybody.

Coming back, though, to your editorial, have you thought of doing a special printing of this arresting piece of wisdom? If you have, I would be very happy to purchase a proportion for distribution around here.

Your articleon "teaching how to lean" is timely as well; in fact, it is an indictment of modern education that its principles are not widely accepted yet. I am not boasting at all when I say that I have done more to try to teach the truth of what you have written than anybody else in this country. Have made many speeches with this as the central theme. Will enclose herewith what is really a letter I wrote a friend of mine in response to his own request. This friendhad read Professor MacIver's last book "Democracy and the Economic Challenge" and apparently was much impressed by it and made me promise to write him my own views. He was terribly disappointed when my promise to do so was fulfilled. What is enclosed is really that letter reconstructed into a review of the book.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

P.S.--Please send me two or three copies of both editorials.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152307

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

November 26, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
52 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Mrs. Ida J. Shaw, of Regina, Sask., has purchased two of the books and would like them to be autographed by you. Mr. Duff had sent her a book. She wants the two extra copies for gifts, so perhaps it would be best for you to just sign your name in the upper left corner of the left half of the double title page.

We are sending you two books and addressed label and postage.

I hesitate to bother you with so much for autographing, especially as I know that you are doing 100 copies for my brother.

Two copies have been sent to the National Library, Ottawa.

Mr. Duff sent me the record and the other night my wife and I enjoyed listening to it very much. The only defect seemed to be in the introduction, where some words are missed.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152308

December 2, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

The books for Mrs. Ida J. Shaw have been duly inscribed and returned to her.

You needn't hesitate at any time to send copies to me; I shall be glad to autograph until the whole issue is exhausted.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152309

December 6, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie Limited,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

After distribution of some of the Records, "The Greatest Englishman of History," a prominent Torontonian who wishes his name not to be disclosed approached me for approval of a plan he had to distribute one of these to all Colleges and Universities in Canada and to all High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in Ontario. I very gladly approved. In fact, I had thought of doing the same myself but shrunk back from writing a large number of letters making the offer because it seemed to me to be something of an exhibition of vanity to assume that they would want them. That problem, however, was solved by the offer alluded to above.

I now find that my very generous friend is anxious to accompany each presentation with a printed copy of the address for the collegiate or school library and would like also to include Sir Robert Falconer's introduction and as well a short sketch of the author. I, of course, have these (all but the sketch) in the first fifty-cent edition of the speech. At once it occurred to me that if these Institutions are to get anything it ought to be the best, and I would like very much if you could arrange to have your de luxe edition made available to the donor for this purpose. I certainly could not expect it to be billed, even in such amounts, at less than $1.00 each, but would like if you could see your way to put it in at that price. I have not mentioned the subject to him, but am confident he would be glad to get them at this price, and in any event I will make myself responsible for paying for them.

My son-in-law, Don. Wright, who is very closely in touch with such matters is confident that the number required will be about eight hundred, but it might be more.

Please let me know.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152310

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

December 7, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
52 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Thank you for your letter of the 2nd inst. We are sending you by express 30 copies of the Shakespeare book. I would be glad if you would inscribe six of them for the following persons:

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Forestell
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Phillips
Franklyn Turner
Edward P. Johnston
George R. Johnston
E. W. Johnston
(for my own library)

The other books, just autograph on the title page and return the whole lot to us by express, charges collect.

Enclosed is proof of an advertisement we are running in this week's Times-Review. I would like to have it published on the Book Page of the Globe and Mail but the cost would be about $130.

Yours very truly,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk
Enc. 1

P.S. - Since writing above your letter of the 6th inst has been received. It is a good idea, I had already offered to loan my record to our local High School. We will look into the matter of cost of another printing of the book. Would the new book include the portrait? Is the sketch of the author that you speak of to replace Mr. Duff's brief biography?

E. W. J.

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

13 books returned
Dec /57

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152311

"A flawless little gem, with plenty of sparkle." — Dr. Hugh Templin, Fergus *News-Record*. ¶ "What an assemblage of first-rate talents have gone into the production of this superb piece of Canadiana!" — W. A. Deacon, *The Globe and Mail*.

A Limited Edition of a Shakespearean Classic

The Greatest Englishman of History

AN ADDRESS *by* THE RIGHT HONOURABLE **Arthur Meighen** P.C., Q.C.

With a Foreword *by* SIR ROBERT FALCONER
and
a brief Biography of Mr. Meighen
by LOUIS BLAKE DUFF

Price Five Dollars *Autographed by Mr. Meighen*

PRINTED *and* PUBLISHED *by* THE REVIEW COMPANY OF FORT ERIE LIMITED
Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152312

December 10, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie Ltd.,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have your letter of 7th and will gladly inscribe the volumes to the persons named therein. As yet the books have not arrived.

You ask whether the intention is to include the portrait in the further editions. Yes, that was the intention, but perhaps you might tell me what would be the difference in cost if the portrait were left out. I will then ask the donor of the records what his wish is.

No, the sketch of the author is intended to be the sketch made by Mr. Duff. It is good and certainly pleases me well.

If you ask my advice, I certainly would not put the ad in the Globe and Mail at the price requested. A few letters will do more good than the ad, especially when the newspaper counts its advertising pages by the dozen.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152313

Vice-

December 13, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie Ltd.,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

In that Dad. has not come to the office today, he has asked me to write you on his behalf.

As I understand the situation, approximately 800 copies of your new edition of his speech on Shakespeare will be required to accompany the records which are being sent anonymously to the Universities and High Schools.

We would appreciate knowing, as soon as you can tell us, just how soon the books would be available. We do not wish to have the records pressed until the books are ready.

Yours very truly,

MCGM/E.

M. C. G. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152314

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

December 20, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bank of Montreal Building,
52 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

When I saw you last August you kindly consented to the reprinting of your Shakespeare address for the Buntin Reid Paper Co.

Enclosed is a sample. They intend to distribute 500 copies next summer at the time of the Stratford Festival.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Johnston

E. W. Johnston

EWJ/mrk
Enc. 1

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152315

December 21, 1954.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie Ltd.,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I am really warmed and gratified by the contents of your letter of 20th. In fact, the new form of the Review edition of "The Greatest Englishman" is to me the most attractive yet.

I shall always feel indebted to yourself and The Review Company.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152316

January 18, 1955.

Mr. E. W. Johnston,
The Review Company of Fort Erie Ltd.,
Fort Erie, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

In a letter to Mr. Meighen dated September 17th last, you indicated that you were returning the negative and glossy print of his Fosbery portrait and two new prints which you had made.

Yesterday when looking for the negative I could not find it, but the prints referred to are still in the envelope received from your Company. I do not remember having had any occasion to use it since, and am writing to ask if by any chance it is still in your possession. Mr. Meighen has had a request for a photograph mounted on a larger mat than any we have on hand, and we wish to get a further supply of unmounted prints.

I am indeed sorry to trouble you about the matter.

Yours very truly,

E. Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152317

THE REVIEW COMPANY · PRINTERS

of Fort Erie Limited — Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

January 19,1955

Miss E. Mildred Edmondson,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Miss Edmondson:

We are practically certain that the negative and prints were sent to Mr. Meighen as noted in my letter of September 17 last. Knowing the value of the negative I was very particular about it.

I trust that the negative will turn up.

Sincerely yours,

M.K. for

E. W. Johnston

MRK

E.W. Johnston, President · Publisher The Times-Review · Telephone 23

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152318

Walter A. Dales

907 Keefer Building, Montreal, Quebec . . . Telephone UN. 6-7105

6 December 54

Dear George,

Many thanks for letting me see Mr. Meighen's letter. I heard him speak in my home town when I was just a youngster, but I'll never forget it. He still hasn't lost his touch.

About his review of Mr. MacIver's book—could this be used on BOOKS OF ALL YEARS? The introduction to it might go something like this:

On BOOKS OF ALL YEARS tonight we bring you the comments of Mr. Arthur Meighen on Professor MacIver's widely-discussed book, "Democracy & the Economic Challenge.

"There is much in it with which I am in complete agreement," Mr. Meighen wrote, "but there are.....

Through to end.

If that would be all right, would you let me know?

My father always declared that Arthur Meighen was the greatest statesman Canada ever had, past or present. He was forever quoting him. When the Free Press would misinterpret or slight Meighen, or fail to report him in full, Dad would be so furious that our evening meal was spoiled for everyone.

Sincerely,

Norm

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152319

CARRIE M. JOHNSTON
CLERK & TREASURER

Town of Orillia
CANADA
Clerk's Office

August 21st, 1931.

Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,K.C.,
Hydro-Electric Commissioner,
190 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am taking the liberty of writing you a personal letter inviting you to join the Orillia Water Light and Power Commission on a tour of inspection of our plant at the Swift Rapids, Severn River.

A similar letter has been sent to your Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. A. McGuire. We regret that your Chairman, the Honourable Mr. Cooke, finds it impossible to accept our invitation to come with us, and I am writing this letter to you and to your colleague, Mr. McGuire, in the hope that you will be able to come with us on a date that will suit your convenience.

I have told your Vice-Chairman how we propose to arrange the trip.

An early reply intimating your acceptance of our invitation, will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

J. B. Johnston

MAYOR.

JBJ/JC.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152320

August 25, 1931.

J. B. Johnston, Esq.,
Mayor,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have your letter of 21st and appreciate very much the honour of the invitation to pay a visit of inspection to the Orillia Water, Light and Power Commission properties at Swift Rapids, Severn River.

I would enjoy very much doing so, but regret to say it is not possible for me to make an engagement to that effect at the present time. It has been quite beyond the time at my disposal even to inspect our own plants operated directly by the Commission. Possibly at some later date I may be able to get up, but could not be sure.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152321

November 26, 1928.

Mr. J. Fred Johnston, M. P.,
Bladworth, Sask.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen has asked me to write to you in connection with your sister-in-law, who was in to see him some time ago regarding work for her husband. Mr. Meighen now desires to communicate with her, but cannot at the moment recall her name. He would greatly appreciate it if you would give him this information.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

P.S.--Mr. Meighen believes that the sister-in-law in question is Mrs. Johnston's sister.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152321

November 26, 1928.

Mr. J. Fred Johnston, M. P.,
Bladworth, Sask.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen has asked me to write to you in connection with your sister-in-law, who was in to see him some time ago regarding work for her husband. Mr. Meighen now desires to communicate with her, but cannot at the moment recall her name. He would greatly appreciate it if you would give him this information.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

P.S.--Mr. Meighen believes that the sister-in-law in question is Mrs. Johnston's sister.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152322

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA
THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Bleadworth Dec 3rd 28.

E. M. Edmondson Esq
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 26th ultimo re a lady who called on Mrs Murphy some months ago re employment for her husband. The lady in question was Mrs Robert Lee 43 Gilmour St Toronto. I might add that Mrs Lee is not a sister of Mrs Johnston in fact the Lees are not related to either Mrs Johnston or myself but are old friends.

Yours truly
Fred Johnston.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152323

December 12, 1928.

J. Fred Johnston, Esq.,
Bladworth, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I duly received your letter of December 3rd and thank you very much for the information regarding Mrs. Lee.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152324

ADELAIDE 0157
NIGHTS: J. G. JOHNSTON, LL. 4218
J. L. CHARLESWORTH, HY. 3859
R. G. EVERSON, RA. 2607

MONTREAL
1164 BEAVER HALL SQUARE
LANCASTER 7975

J. G. JOHNSTON & ASSOCIATES
1608 NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING
TORONTO 2, ONT.

January 26th, 1940.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto 2.

Dear Senator Meighen:

I am taking the liberty of writing to say that in my opinion the best thing for the country would be for Senator Meighen to lead the Conservative party to victory in what a friend of mine calls this hit and run election.

I remain, Sir,

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Johnston

JGJ/MB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152325

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 30, 1940.

Mr. J. G. Johnston,
1608 Northern Ontario Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I appreciate your letter of 26th and thank you sincerely for its kind terms.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152326

ADELAIDE 0157
NIGHTS: J. G. JOHNSTON, LL. 4218
J. L. CHARLESWORTH, HY. 3859

MONTREAL
R. G. EVERSON, MANAGER
1164 BEAVER HALL SQUARE
PLATEAU 6330

J. G. JOHNSTON & ASSOCIATES
1608 NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING
TORONTO 2, ONT.

May 17th 1940

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Senator Meighen:-

Yesterday I heard a report that you were contemplating acceptance of the Conservative nomination in Carleton. I cannot refrain from writing to state my belief that it would be greatly in the interest of Canada should you again lead the party in the House of Commons.

Should this report be true I would appreciate your remembering that I am supposed to know something about publicity. If you did find an opportunity to use my personal services in that connection, my reward would be a feeling that I was performing a useful service.

Sincerely yours

J. G. Johnston

JGJ:JM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152327

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
May 18, 1940.

Mr. J. G. Johnston,
1608 Northern Ontario Building,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have your letter of 17th. These are indeed heavy days and there is much to be done and everyone must do the best he can. I have very considerable responsibi ities now and am no longer young.

While writing, permit me to thank you for some very generous references you made in "The Printed Word" lately. I am sending you herewith the speech I made in Winnipeg in '27, which contains the Hamilton speech; also copy of letter I wrote the Toronto Star, and speech lately made and printed by the Canadian Legion of the B. E. S. L. These will make clear certain subjects on which you commented.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

P.S.—In my judgment what Mr. King should have done was in direct line with the Hamilton speech. He should have formed his Government immediately t the outbreak of war on a non-party basis, embracing all important elements supporting the war, and then appealed for a mandate supporting every Member of Parliament of any party who endorsed his war policy.

A. M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152328

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 5, 1940.

Messrs. J. C. Johnston and Associates,
1608 Northern Ontario Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

I cannot refrain from writing you to express admiration of your issue of September. The whole is excellent, particularly though the first three articles. I would indeed like to see "THE PRINTED WORD" more widely circulated.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152329

ADelaide 0157
NIGHTS: J. G. JOHNSTON, LL. 4218
J. L. CHARLESWORTH, HY. 3859

MONTREAL
R. G. EVERSON, MANAGER
1164 BEAVER HALL SQUARE
PLATEAU 6330

J. G. JOHNSTON & ASSOCIATES
1608 NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING
TORONTO 2, ONT.

September 9, 1940

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Senator Meighen:-

We consider it a great compliment to have received your commendation of our September issue of The Printed Word.

As you no doubt would guess, the primary function of The Printed Word is to bring business to this organization, and we have found it a highly profitable form of advertising our services.

However, the articles that appear in The Printed Word usually get a much more general circulation. This is achieved by providing the same material on the same date to about 600 daily and weekly newspapers, and the clipping bureaux prove to us that editors throughout Canada freely use the material.

At the moment I do not see how a better use could be made of this publication even aside from its value to us as a business getter.

Sincerely yours
J G Johnston

JGJ:JM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152330

ADelaide 0157
NIGHTS: J. G. JOHNSTON, LL. 4218
J. L. CHARLESWORTH, HY. 3859

MONTREAL
R. G. EVERSON, MANAGER
1164 BEAVER HALL SQUARE
PLATEAU 6330

J. G. JOHNSTON & ASSOCIATES
1608 NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING
TORONTO 2, ONT.

October 11, 1940.

Right-Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Senator Meighen:

The enclosed clipping from the Chicago Tribune of October 2nd may answer that question regarding the Bren gun which Senator Dandurand appeared to be dodging last session.

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Johnston

JGJ/MB

• • PUBLISHERS OF THE PRINTED WORD • •

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152331

ADELAIDE 0157
NIGHTS: J. G. JOHNSTON, LL. 4218
J. L. CHARLESWORTH, HY. 3859

MONTREAL
R. G. EVERSON, MANAGER
1164 BEAVER HALL SQUARE
PLATEAU 6330

J. G. JOHNSTON & ASSOCIATES
1608 NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING
TORONTO 2, ONT.

January 21st, 1941.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay St.,
Toronto 2.

Dear Senator Meighen:

Mr. Brown was in to see me a couple of days ago at your suggestion, regarding his idea for a new publication in Canada.

A publication of the kind proposed would only be helpful if it is good enough editorially to attract a sufficient number of genuine readers. Therefore its establishment would be desirable if it can be financed.

But having regard to the difficulties of raising money for enterprises of this kind, I am in the first instance doubtful if it can be put over. Secondly, as a business proposition, it would not be looked at by national advertisers until it had become firmly established, and even then the advertising rates which would have to be charged on the basis of Mr. Brown's tentative estimates of cost, would be considered excessive.

Further, as a professional journalist, I suggest that an organ of opinion appearing only once a month cannot have a very broad influence, and in view of the competition of journals of various kinds published in the United States, I am quite sure that a weekly publication so pretentious could not live on the amount of business available in this country.

In fairness to Mr. Brown, it must be admitted that I am possessed of certain professional prejudices. He says that the only people who have discouraged him so far have been newspaper men. It is possible that the professional opinion on this matter is wrong.

It is my view that the only publication which would stand much chance of success from a business point of view is something much less pretentious than that which Mr. Brown proposes. That is why I have looked with some favor on the ideas of Miss Judith Robinson and her associate

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152332

Dalgleish. Such a paper as they have in mind should much sooner become self-supporting and not be dependent in any large degree on national advertising procured on other than a business basis.

Unfortunately, it rather appears as if Dalgleish were not sufficiently endowed with stock selling ability to procure the necessary capital. Mr. Brown, as a promoter, might do better with that phase of it.

In giving you this opinion, I have endeavored not to favor the Robinson-Dalgleish idea, but may not have succeeded in doing so because of the fact that if that idea became a commercial success, it would be to the advantage of my brother in Fort Erie.

With respect to another matter in which you have been interested in the past, I enclose the front page of the December 26th issue of The Chicago Tribune, and direct your attention to the cartoon appearing thereon.

Sincerely yours,

J G Johnston

JGJ/MB.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152333

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 22, 1941.

Mr. J. G. Johnston,
1608 Northern Ontario Bldg.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I am very much indebted to you indeed for your letter of 21st January. This analyses the situation most convincingly to me.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152334

July 5, 1954.

Mr. J.G. Johnston,
Johnston, Everson and Charlesworth,
1608 Northern Ontario Bldg.,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

It was indeed good of you to send me the extract from The Chatham Daily News editorial, which I had not previously seen. Many thanks.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152335

July 22, 1954.

Mr. J. G. Johnston,
Johnston, Everson & Charlesworth,
1608 Northern Ontario Bldg.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Mr. A. T. Wilgress of 15 Clarendon Ave., Toronto 5, has had certain copies of "The Printed Word" which he liked very much. He would greatly appreciate it if he could be put on your regular list for future issues.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152336

September 9, 1954.

Mr. J. G. Johnston,
Johnston, Everson & Charlesworth,
330 Bay Street,
Toronto 1,Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

About a year ago I got into some correspondence with the British High Commissioner in Canada over a speech he made before The Empire Club here. At the time, I sent copies to a few people whom I knew would be interested, but for some inexplicable reason I failed to send you a copy. It is enclosed herewith.

If your brother in Fort Erie would like to have a copy, I would gladly send him one.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TORONTO: EMpire 6-4656
J. G. JOHNSTON
J. L. CHARLESWORTH
D. R. MASON
C. C. MAHAFFY

MONTREAL: GLenview 3991
1315 Greene Avenue, Westmount
R. G. EVERSON
C. R. HAWORTH
S. G. CORNTHWAITE
B. T. CAHILL

152337

Johnston, Everson and Charlesworth

[Public Relations]

1608 Northern Ontario Building
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

September 10th, 1954

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Q.C.,
Room 1601,
50 King St. W.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Thank you for sending your copies of the correspondence with Sir Archibald Nye. I think my brother in Fort Erie also would be interested if you can spare a copy for him also.

The only time I have seen Sir Archibald was when he spoke at the St. George's Day dinner in April. His subject was India and as his views corroborated some theories of my own with respect to that country, I formed a very good impression of him.

But his attitude towards you has completely changed my mind and his apparent readiness to take his history from the Liberal propaganda machine impairs greatly his value as British High Commissioner to Canada in my view.

Sincerely yours,

G. Johnston

Publishers: THE PRINTED WORD

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TORONTO: EMpire 6-4656
J. G. JOHNSTON
J. L. CHARLESWORTH
D. R. MASON
C. C. MAHAFFY

MONTREAL: GLenview 3991
1315 Greene Avenue, Westmount
R. G. EVERSON
C. R. HAWORTH
S. G. CORNTHWAITE
B. T. CAHILL

152338

Johnston, Everson and Charlesworth

[Public Relations]

1608 Northern Ontario Building
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

September 28, 1954

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Q.C.,
Room 1601,
50 King St. W.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I enclose copy of a confidential letter I receive every week or so from Ottawa, which gives the detail of the 1904 order-in-council regarding the flag and the 1942 memorandum from the then prime minister.

When convenient I would like five or six additional copies of your correspondence with Sir Archibald Nye.

I am deeply grateful to Ned Pratt for including me in an affair in which you participated. It is always stimulating to be with you.

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Johnston

Publishers: THE PRINTED WORD

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, September 25, 1954

The full advance text of Garson's speech at Selkirk conveys the germ of the platform on which the government expects to fight the next general election, and furthermore keynotes St. Laurent's attack on Duplessis.

In the first place, you will note Mr. Garson's disarming appeal to western prairie voters to get busy and support the Quebec and Ontario Liberals who have been passing for their benefit such give-aways as the tax agreements, Crow's Nest Pass rates, the Wheat Board with its latest discrimination against the efficient and large farmers, etc.

Mr. Garson proves that the Ontario and Quebec M.P.'s have been selling Central Canada down the river in a futile gesture to regain western seats. What has Central Canada to say about that?

And now one finds the government, apparently at least, going to toss the Eastern textile industry to the prairie wolves.

Garson's speech seems pretty clearly to show St. Laurent's attack on Duplessis is all part of a calculated campaign, looking far beyond the present six by-elections.

Mr. Garson evidently interpolated some remarks not in the text as the CP report of the Selkirk meeting quotes Garson as saying that by reason of the tax agreements, Manitoba was able to abolish the provincial income tax, the wage tax, provincial corporation tax and succession duties and inheritance taxes. All the boys out there need now, apparently, is some more new oil wells.

Mr. Gardiner is pretty sensitive on the subject of the CP story that the government's butter stockpile which it paid, and is still paying 58 cents a pound for, has totalled 65,000,000 pounds while the wholesale market price has slid down to 41 cents. That means the government is paying 17 cents a pound extra for every pound it buys trying to hold up the market.

When I asked Jimmy about that, he spoke to me fully ten minutes over the telephone, starting back in the year 1904 when Canada used to buy butter to carry Canadians through the long cold winter. I challenge a chartered accountant to make anything out of his talk except finally that there is still a hangover of some 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds that Canada bought from New Zealand, Holland and some other countries carried forward year to year.

The best commentary on Gardiner's alibis for the butter support fizzle was made in a Journal editorial Sept. 20 which commented: "Attempting to interpret Mr. Gardiner's statements involves certain risks for he has the Mackenzie King ability to build a wall of oratorical conviction so that the escape clauses go unnoticed."

Speaking of Mackenzie King, I suppose the Ontario papers are also carrying Percy Philip's story that three months ago he sat on a bench at Kingsmere, King's old home, and had a nice friendly conversation with Mr. King, knowing all the time he was dead and buried. The verdict around these diggings is that Percy started out to pull the public's leg in a desperate effort to keep himself before the public eye, and wound up by believing the hallucination himself. It is another proof of my contention that if a reporter stays around the press gallery long enough, he will be led away on a string.

Grant Dexter is back again but as usual flits in and out of the gallery occasionally like a ghost. I see he is busy whipping up that dead mule of the Union Jack order of Sir Joseph Pope, in 1904 that the Union Jack and not the Red Ensign be flown on all government buildings on state occasions.

So far as I know, that order has never been actually rescinded. Most people think it has because Mr. King approved a minute of council on January 26, 1924, declaring the Red Ensign to be the official flag of Canada abroad. The order (which Dexter says is "clearly the language of Mr. King") is a striking illustration of how King always slipped in a slick caveat phrase to give himself an "out" in every order

- more -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152340

he issued.

I quote the language of that order, or council minute, of January 26, 1942, putting King's escape clause in CAPITAL LETTERS UNDERLINED.

After declaring the Red Ensign to be the official flag of Canada to be flown outside Canada whenever a distinctive Canadian flag was required the order went on to say:

"The Prime Minister considers that this purpose would be served by the employment in this connection of the Red Ensign with the Canadian Arms in the fly, which though originally authorized by the Admiralty to be flown over vessels of the Canadian mercantile marine, has come to serve a wider application, having been displayed in times past from the government building in Ottawa, and quite generally throughout the country, where it is still often spoken of as 'The Canadian Flag', meaning thereby the distinctive emblem of Canada.

"The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends, WITHOUT CONTEMPLATING ANY VARIATION FROM THE PRESENT PRACTICE REGULATING THE FLYING OF FLAGS FROM THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and as assuming that no local regulation would be violated thereby that the requisite authority be given for displaying the Red Ensign with the Canadian arms on the fly, on suitable occasions from all buildings owned or occupied by the Canadian government and situated WITHOUT Canada."

If those capitalized words underlined do not mean that Sir Joseph Pope's order of 1904 still stands, I don't know what this officialese means.

Incidentally, Willy used that word "Dominion" now somewhat regarded hereabouts as a dirty word to be wiped out of the statutes and government documents wherever possible.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152341

September 29, 1954.

Mr. J. G. Johnston,
Johnston, Everson and Charlesworth,
1608 Northern Ontario Bldg.,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have yours of 28th and am only too glad to send you a half-dozen more copies of the Nye correspondence.

Was surely interested in the copy of your scout's remarks from Ottawa. I would judge that this man knows his job. The Garsons and the Gardiners have been artists in the distribution of Canadian taxpayers' money on a strictly per vote basis.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152342

October 5, 1954.

Mr. J. G. Johnston,
Johnston, Everson and Charlesworth,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Thanks very much for your letter of 4th. Am grateful to your brother for his article. Personally I have never felt the least sorry for myself on account of Sir Archibald having directed his rudeness at my head. He certainly came out an awfully poor second. The fact is, though, he has proven absolutely unfit for his job and something ought to be sent by other hands than mine to the British P. M. to tell him so.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TORONTO: EMpire 6-4656
J. G. JOHNSTON
J. L. CHARLESWORTH
D. R. MASON
C. C. MAHAFFY

MONTREAL: GLenview 3991
1315 Greene Avenue, Westmount
R. G. EVERSON
C. R. HAWORTH
S. G. CORNTHWAITE
B. T. CAHILL

152343

Johnston, Everson and Charlesworth

[Public Relations]

1608 Northern Ontario Building
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

December 13th, 1954

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Q.C.,
Room 1601,
50 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I took the liberty of sending to a friend of mine in Montreal, who is in the independent radio business, a copy of your letter regarding Mr. MacIver's book.

This man, Mr. Walter Dales, also produces copy for radio programmes, including book reviews, and he is wondering if he could get your permission to use your letter as a book review in the manner described in the attached copy.

I also send you the copy because of the comment about yourself.

Mr. Dales comes from one of the Manitoba towns which may have been in your constituency. I think it is Manitou.

I sent a copy of the Shakespeare book to your old friend Jack Challies. He was so impressed with it that he has ordered six copies for Christmas remembrances to, as he says, "his most discriminating friends".

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you for autographing the hundred copies of the book which I, like Jack Challies, am sending to people of discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Johnston

Publishers: THE PRINTED WORD

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152344

December 14, 1954.

Mr. J. G. Johnston,
1608 Northern Ontario Bldg.,
330 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have your letter of 13th and am very glad you feel as you do about my review of Professor MacIver's book. You may give Mr. Dales permission to use the letter. (It was originally a letter to J. S. McLean, but just altered enough to make it in the form of a review.)

Am very happy indeed to read Mr. Dales' remarks and would be still happier if I could remember his father, but am not sure that I do. Please pass on to theson a message of greeting.

Jack Challies was one of my officers in the Interior Department and I formed a very high opinion of him indeed. He was a man who left his mark in the engineering service of that Department and personally I shall never forget him. Do hope his health is improving.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152345

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 10, 1940.

J. Strachan Johnston, Esq., K. C.,
80 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Dr. W. C. Graham, Principal of Wesley College, Winnipeg, called on me yesterday to see if I would assist him to have an interview with you. I believe he wishes to see you in connection with the College, but has in mind certain help you might give him in another direction, if you are favourably impressed with his story.

I could not refuse Dr. Graham's request. I have known his family from childhood, with an intimacy and for a longer time than I have known any other. All I need say for him personally is that as head of Wesley College he will see that sound commonsense permeates the teaching. He has no patience with modern economic fancies which now have become too prevalent in our Universities. In a word, his direction has been, and will be, direction toward the real betterment of citizenship to the extent that a University can influence citizenship.

I ask only that you see him if you can at all.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152346

236 Church St.

Stratford May 14/40.

Dear friend, -

We are very grateful to you and Mrs. Meighen for your expressions of esteem for our dear mother and for sympathy conveyed in your comforting letter.

Kind friends have done all that was humanly possible to mitigate our grief, and though

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152347

we are very lonely, we have many very happy memories, and much for which to be thankful. We really could not wish to have mother back if she had to suffer as she did for some time.

We shall be pleased to see you whenever it is possible for you to visit us.

Again thanking you on behalf of the family, I am

Very sincerely yours.

W. A. Johnston.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152348

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

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

Day Message

Day Letter

Night Message

Night Letter

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILLED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Toronto, February 7, 1929.

Mrs. Oliver Johnston
27 Bresley Road
Montreal, Que.

Sorry cannot dine Friday or Saturday Will be in Montreal Sunday evening.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152349

March 2, 1929.

Percival Johnston, Esq.,
President,
Chemical National Bank,
270 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

This letter is to introduce to you Miss Ruth McClenaghen. Miss McClenaghen's family lived in Ottawa all the years we were there, and were quite close friends of ours. Miss McClenaghen has been working in business offices here and doing some work on her own account, and is now leaving for New York and intends to seek a situation there. I can assure you she is entirely competent to do anything she undertakes, and while not qualified as stenographer or typist, would, I believe, have more than usual capacity in any reasonably responsible work.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152350

March 2, 1929.

Percival Johnston, Esq.,
Chemical National Bank,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I am taking the liberty to-day of giving a letter of introduction to you to Miss Ruth McClenaghen, formerly of Ottawa, now of Toronto.

Miss McClenaghen's family moved from Ottawa to Toronto about the time we did and have been close friends of our family for years. This girl is quite competent, and indeed I would think rather exceptionally so. Unfortunately, she is not qualified technically, but should in any fairly responsible work have more than average capacity.

I don't want to put you to any trouble, but thought possibly you might have work for a good Canadian or might be able to indicate to her where else she might apply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152351

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK

PERCY H. JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT

March 4, 1929.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Shortly after assuming the Presidency of the Chemical National Bank I found it necessary to organize a special department to handle the countless letters of application which I receive.

I know absolutely nothing of the running of this department or of the needs of the bank along this line, but have asked my Secretary, Miss Spalding, to receive Miss McClenaghen when she calls and introduce her to the head of this department. I have instructed this department to give Miss McClenaghen every help and consideration and hope we may be able to find something for her.

Sincerely yours,

Percy H. Johnston

President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152352

CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY

ONE SIXTY FIVE BROADWAY

NEW YORK

PERCY H. JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT

October 31, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am so sorry I was not in the bank either time when you telephoned yesterday.

I am sure you can understand, with market conditions as they have been, that my time has been pretty much occupied.

I should have enjoyed a chat with you, and hope to have that pleasure the next time you are in the city.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Percy H. Johnston

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152353

February 19, 1931.

Percy H. Johnson, Esq.,
President, Chemical National Bank,
270 Broadway
New York City.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I want to go down to New York and see you as soon as you can make it convenient to give me a little time. That is if you can make it convenient at all it is my intention to spend three or four days there.

Would it be too much to ask you to let me know about what time would suit you best.

Yours very truly,

AM/R. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152354

CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY

165 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

PERCY H. JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT

February 20, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o Canadian General Securities Limited,
Toronto, Ontario.
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter of February 19th received. I will be here all next week and could arrange a conference with you any time it would suit your convenience.

I am a director in a large number of companies and have to attend many meetings, however, if you will indicate the day you would like to call I shall set aside some time for you.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Percy H. Johnston

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152355

February 23rd, 1931.

Percy H. Johnston, Esq.,
President,
Chemical Bank & Trust Company,
165 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I thank you very much for your letter of the 20th.

Would it suit you if I were to be down on Monday morning, March 2nd, and report at your office at such hour as you may suggest in your reply?

Sincerely yours,

AM:N

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152356

CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY

165 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

PERCY H. JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT

February 25, 1931

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o Canadian General Securities Limited,
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter of February 23rd received and in reply permit me to say that I shall be very glad to see you at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, March 2nd.

Sincerely yours,

Percy H. Johnston

President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152357 Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	X
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Toronto, February 28, 1931.

Mr. Percy H. Johnston,
Chemical Bank & Trust Co.,
165 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

COMPELLED TO DEFER VISIT UNTIL TUESDAY WILL ELEVEN THAT DAY SUIT

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Charge Canadian General Securities

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152358

FORM 6124

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CBU63 6 STANDARD TIME. 1931 FEB 28 PM 12 18

CB NEWYORK NY 28 1214P

ARTHUR MEIGHEN 1358

CARE CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LTD TORONTO ONT

ELEVEN OCLOCK TUESDAY WILL BE SATISFACTORY

PERCY H JOHNSTON.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152359

July 10 - 1936

Dear Arthur -

I was delighted with your quick response to my letter and thanks so much for writing again because I guess you may not have quite understood my letter. By "about in waiting on tables" I meant waiting on tables in one of the residences connected with the University, not in a restaurant. You said you knew one man in the business you were sure would help you. I do not think he would be competent to wait on tables in a restaurant but could get - beg in the University anyway, you know now what I meant and perhaps you meant the same thing. He would go any time that there is work for him you will let me know whether or

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

not you could get him away
work in the University, will
you not.

152360

The things are intervening
shape here. Collapsed out.
Don't counting on you.
Cartwright, dear, to get this for me.
There must be still some boys
who can work their way
through University, or rather
there must still be employment
for a few of them.

Awaiting your reply. I am
Yours sincerely friend
Francis Johnston.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A Dutch ... Hitler Swastika: "Naziland uber Alles!"
—De Groene Amsterdammer.

152361

What Is Your Opinion?

THANKS!

Editor, Regina Daily Star:

Sir,—At the annual meeting of this association, I was instructed to write and inform you that the universal opinion of the delegates was expressed in thanking the Press for the support given to this association by the publication of reports of the various activities of the Boy Scouts and to express the hope that this assistance will be continued. I was further instructed to convey the thanks of the meeting to you for your valuable help. Your truly,

MAURICE H. TALLANT,
Honorary Provincial Secretary.
Regina, June 23, 1932.

SUPPORTS DR. JOHNSTONE

Editor, Regina Daily Star:

Sir,—Mr. J. M. W. Gallagher is slightly in error when he claims that Dr. D. S. Johnstone receives sympathy as an outcome of the Conservative convention recently held at Moose Jaw. Dr. D. S. Johnstone is not the man to seek sympathy from man or woman. What he demands from everyone is justice, fair play and honesty, at least that is my conception of Dr. Johnstone, perhaps it may appear he was the victim of a deeply laid vile plot, a plot instigated by a group of men and women unscrupulous and prepared to do any dirty trick to further their own ends. But a group, thank God, discredited and spurned by the true typical Conservative. It must be admitted that this element obtained a temporary and questionable victory. It was really not surprising when J. W. Rosborough issued a statement through the press, claiming credit for having defeated Dr. Johnstone at the convention for president of the Provincial Conservative Association. As a life long Conservative allow me to assure J. W. Rosborough that the element he represents so ably are no more representative of the Conservative party than they are part of the Grit machine. I should like to take this opportunity to assure Dr. Johnstone I believe he holds today the confidence and the respect of the great bulk of the Conservatives throughout the province. Dr. Johnstone is a fighter and a square shooter and well able to fight his own battle and he will do so without gloves.

I agree with Mr. Gallagher when he laments the deplorable mess that our self termed Co-Operative Government has landed this province into and given the black eye to the Conservative party, for after all is said we have had to bear the stigma. The present so-called leader does not represent the Conservative party of this province.

Sometimes we read of the power behind the throne but such is not the case here. The self-appointed power on the throne is the Hon. C. A. Stewart, a man supposedly guiding the policies of the Conservative party. A man who all his life never cast a Tory vote, it certainly is a nauseating dose of medicine to swallow. After 25 years of unremitting toil, of great personal sacrifice and a seemingly hopeless battle to at last win the fight, to have our victory ruined, our future hopes blasted, through the so-called "strategy" of a self-seeking group of men is damnable. Will Dr. J. T. M. Anderson act as a man, play the game to the people who elected him to lead the Conservative Party. I believe that were we to appeal to the country within the next few months that we could sweep the country. The longer the contest is delayed the better organized will our opponents be and in a better position for the right. I also agree with Mr. Gallagher when he charges Dr. J. T. M. Anderson with failure in fulfilling his election promises. The action of the government in retaining the services of certain deputy ministers is also open to severe criticism, especially in these cases where the party took a prominent part in politics prior to his appointment.

For instance, take the case of the Deputy Minister of Public Health. When he secured employment with the late government during the war years he was fit for service, in the prime of life, unmarried and no encumbrance, president of the Liberal Association at Killiher while he was in practise. Dr. F. C. Middleton still retains his position as Deputy Minister of Public Health despite numerous and violent protests to replace him with another doctor fully qualified in every way to fill the position.

Thanking you in anticipation.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. CONSERVATIVE.

Picked from the Press

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mrs. Lorne Johnstone

152362

December 28, 1931.

Mrs. Lorne Johnstone,
Milan Apts.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mrs. Johnstone:

I just received word from the Chairman of the Pensions Commission that there is no way under the law by which they can again hear application for Pension on behalf of Captain L. C. Johnstone. Mr. Thompson tells me that on 26th May last the Appeal Court gave judgment dismissing the appeal and confirming the decision of the Pension Tribunal, and says that under the Statute this finally settled the matter.

I intend to take it up with him personally when I go down to Ottawa, as I cannot think there is no further means of having the matter looked into.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152363

le 11 janvier, 1928.

Monsieur J.A. Joli-Couer,
Quebec, Que.

Mon cher M. Joli-Couer:

Je vous remercie beaucoup de votre bon message et spécialement de la considération qui l'a incité. Veuillez accepter pour vous-même mes meilleurs souhaits pour un nouvel an heureux et prospère.

A vous sincèrement,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mes meilleurs voeux pour 1928
et votre retour à la politique

J. A. Joli-Coeur

152004

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152365

Montreal, June 30th 1938.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, P.C. etc.
The Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Senator:-

I have been informed by Lt. Col. J. Scott Williams who was a Wing Commander in the Air Force, that there is one Alex. Schneider who was in the German Airforce during the Great War in the capacity as a pilot. This man has for the past seven years been employed by various Aircraft Companies. He flight-tested last year for Can. Vickers, the aeroplanes which they made for the Department of National Defence and he has been employed for the past few years by Fairchilds who have a Government contract for the manufacture of a number of the latest British Bombers.

This man is on very friendly terms with most of the officers of the German naval and transport ships which visit the Port of Montreal.

My informant has visited some of these ships with Schneider and altho' he says he is an excellent fellow in every way, he is of the opinion he should not be connected with our aircraft industry.

Yours very sincerely,

Sydney R. Jolley

SREJ/LD

(S.R.E. Jolley)

1220 MacKay St.
apt. 6.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152366

July 11, 1938.

Mr. Sydney R. Jolley,
1220 MacKay St., Apt. 6,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Mr. Jolley:

I have your letter of June 30th and am taking pains to communicate with the proper authorities of the National Defense Department.

Yours very truly,

AM/MHA. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152367

November 10, 1936.

Mr. C. E. Jolly,
Dominion Securities Corporation Ltd.,
15 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Jolly:

Mr. Meighen just returned from the West yesterday and has located the copy of the Columbia Law Review containing an article entitled "The Non-resident Alien: A Problem in Federal Taxation of Income". As requested, I am returning it to you herewith.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Secretary to the President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152368

F. P. JONES

Room 1007 Castle Building,
1410 Stanley Street

MONTREAL August 7, 1928

Right Honorbale Arthur Meighen, K.C.
C/O Ritz Hotel,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I enclose herewith Judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and documents connected therewith against the Consumers Glass Company re freight rates on glass bottles and jars, carloads from Montreal to points in Western Ontario.

Yours sincerely,

F. P. Jones

FPJ/GVG
encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152369

August 14, 1928.

Mr. Frank P. Jones,
Room 1007 Castle Building,
1410 Stanley Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I have now read over carefully the evidence, exhibits and judgment in the case of the Consumer's Glass Company before the Railway Board.

Insofar as the case was actually presented to the Board the weight of evidence was overwhelmingly in favour of your application. However, the Board seems to have no rule whatever as to what is to be regarded as evidence, and appears to have been governed entirely by material and facts which their traffic officer produced afterwards, and which you were given no opportunity to refute.

The traffic officer's report is converted by the Board into their own judgment. I have read it carefully and all I can say is that insofar as I can understand it, it is nonsense. What the rest of it may be I cannot say, and I do not think anyone could say, unless he were an expert Traffic man himself.

As respects that portion of the report which argues that notwithstanding the lower rates from U S. points, your Company should be still able to compete because of the import duties, this is manifestly irrelevant and indeed absurd. Without any room for doubt I can say that the Railway Board has no right whatever to consider the tariff duties as bearing on the question of rate discrimination. It has not the least right to permit the advantage which Parliament has granted Canadian Manufacturers in the way of duties to be impaired in any degree by unjust rate discrimination.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152370

Mr. Frank P. Jones,
Montreal, Que.

I have thought carefully over the question as to whether you should appeal or not, and have read Mr. Holden's opinion. Undoubtedly he is right that you have no ground for an appeal to the Courts. After reflection I am disposed to agree with him also that it would not be worth while now to appeal to the Governor-in-Council.

The difficulty which the Railway Board faces arising from the fact that American rate classifications are different from Canadian rate classifications would lead the Government to an attitude of non-interference with the Board in working out this difficulty. Besides, I think, that too much time has gone by and that you could not come in now and present an appeal with very much force. It looks to me, however, as if the time had come again for a review of the International rate structure, and that until this is done you are going to have to put up with the present discrimination.

Am leaving immediately for the West and am returning herewith the documents you sent me.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152371

July 4, 1929.

Fred Jones, Esq.,
Golden, B. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

You will have noticed that Mr. Evans and I were out as far as Victoria, and will notice also that we did not see you. This letter ismerely to say that we were both disappointed in not being able to do so. We, of course, made enquiries in Victoria, but learned that you were at Golden. When returning, intended wiring you at Golden, but found the Trans-Canada did not stop. This is one of the disadvantages in not living at a divisional point. Am sorry indeed, and write only to explain our failure to comply with what was an earnest desire.

Yours very truly,

E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152372

House of Commons
Canada

Apohaqui N.B.
Dec 19th 1928

My dear Chief:

I am send you by C.N.R. Express prepaid one King County Turkey. I hope Mrs Meighen family and your self will enjoy it at Christmas or New year. I hope things are good with you. Business is fair in this part of the Country.

Wishing you and all yours a Merry Christmas and a bright New year. And with kindest regards

Yours Truly
Geo S Jones

Rt Hon A Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152373

House of Commons
Canada

Apohaqui N.B.
Dec 20. 1930

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto

My dear Mr Meighen:

I am sending you per C.N.R. Express prepaid. a Kings County Turkey "said to be the best in the world"

I hope the Meighen family have as much pleasure in eating this bird, as I have in sending it.

Wishing the Meighen family a Merry Christmas and bright New Year

Sincerely
Geo B Jones

I saw Mr Bennett when he landed at St John, seemed to be in good spirits but looked tired

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152374

December 26, 1930.

My dear Mr. Jones:

On Wednesday last one of the finest turkeys I ever saw arrived, and I also received your letter. One hundred turkeys from another would not mean as much to me as this regular remembrance from an old comrade-in-arms and a follower in the country for so many years. I appreciate your thoughtfulness more than I can tell you.

May the very best of good fortune pursue you in the future as it has in the past, and may it be that in some way or other I can contribute at some time to your blessings.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Geo. B. Jones,
Apohaqui, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152375

House of Commons
Canada

Aylmer Que
Dec 21. 1931

My dear Mr Meighen

I expressed you this and for Christmas not prepaid one Turkey and with best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a bright New year to you & yours.

The Premier Minister is having a st- of a time, half of the money that is being expended for unemployment is being wasted. I hope things are ok with you. I have no real reason to think too hard

Sincerely
Geo B Jones

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152376

House of Commons
Canada

Apohaqui N.B.
Dec 19th 1933.

My Dear Senator Meighen

Another christmas is at hand, the Bennett Govt has put this Country on the dold "So McKenzie Kings Says"

I thought you might enjoy a Kings County at christmas so I sent one along to you per C.N.R. Express

Wishing all the Meighen's a Merry christmas

Sincerely
Geo S. Jones

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152377

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 24, 1934.

Dear George:

This year's turkey is bigger and better than ever, to use a famous American expression. I do appreciate immensely this annual remembrance from a very valued friend.

Just arrived here yesterday after a pleasant trip to Australia and New Zealand. It is a long, long way though, and I got pretty restless, knowing there was more work for me here than there, so came home on the first boat. Will look forward with real pleasure to seeing you in two or three weeks.

Was delighted to find that Dick Hanson had been raised to Cabinet rank and am writing him.

With highest regards,

Yours very truly

Hon. Geo. B. Jones, M. P.,
Apohaqui, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152378

THE SENATE
CANADA

Apohaqui NB
January 10th 1938

My dear Chief.

I see in the press that our friend Senator Aime Benard has passed on, I was thinking I might be moved over to our side of the Chamber

St John Albert Bye Election is set for Feby 28th. I do not know that Burnett will do in this, strong feeling in St John for no Contest

Sincerely
Geo B. Jones

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152379

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 13, 1938.

Dear George:

I sure think it is time you came over on our side, and if there is anything on earth I can do to bring you over, I am going to do it. You know they adopted a hard and fast rule, and I am not supposed to be consulted. However, I am writing to my senior officer, Billy Griesbach. I see he can send people to jail in Alberta, so he may be able to do this.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Senator Geo. B. Jones,
Apohaqui, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152380

Copy for
Mr Geo A Meighen
Memorandum not Known I
am sending you this

THE SENATE
CANADA

Apohaqui, N. B.,
Sept. 27th, 1938.

Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, P.C.,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Bob:-

I have been moving around this Province considerably in the last week or two, and all you hear is talk about the War and the British Empire.

It does not seem exactly right perhaps to take advantage of a situation like we are facing at the present time, but I know that our opponents will take advantage of every move they could make, it don't make any difference whether there is War or not.

We will know definitely Saturday what is going to happen, and if War is declared Mr. McKenzie King no doubt will call Parliament sometime next week, and you are Leader of the Conservative Party and will not be able to take a seat in the House.

What would you think of the suggestion, that at the opening of Parliament or right after it is opened, for you to get all the Conservative members in some place outside of the House, and pass a resolution that the Conservative party is behind, and will do everything possible to assist the Empire, as the other Dominions have already intimated. No doubt you will lose some votes in Quebec, but in the rest of Canada, I believe you will win many from the Liberal party. I know that that is the case in the Province of New Brunswick.

I think you understand what I mean. If you think this is no good, forget about it, but I know many think it would be the proper thing to do, and this move may make you Premier of Canada in the next Election.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152381

THE SENATE
CANADA

(2)

I hope you are enjoying good health, and with kind personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Geo B Jones.

3/2.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152382

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 5, 1938.

Hon. Geo. B. Jones,
Apohaqui, N. B.

Dear George:

You sent copy of letter of September 27th addressed to Hon. R. J. Manion. Personally I fear it is too late for the Conservative Party to get any advantage in dealing with the subject you cover in your letter. I would have liked to have seen Dr. Manion make a statement about two weeks ago, that is just as soon as the indomitable efforts of Mr. Chamberlain toward peace were known and recognized throughout the world. I do not think any statement of a combative or critical character should have been made, but merely an expression of the firm conviction that, as the good faith and determination of the British Government in the cause of peace was now universally recognized, it was the duty of Canada to make known to the world that this Dominion would feel obliged to support Great Britain, if, unfortunately, such efforts should fail.

I made this suggestion to General Don. Hogarth, but I did not feel like writing to Dr. Manion, because I did not think it would come very well from me, and would look as though I was trying to direct his course. I have not the least question as to Dr. Manion's British fidelity--none in the world. Nobody could have any question on that point, but I certainly would have liked to have seen this done.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152383

THE SENATE

CANADA

The Season's Greetings
to all the Meighen's

I am express you a Merry
Christmas Bird. with all
good wishes

Geo D Prowse

December 2e.
1938

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152384

320 Bay St. Toronto,
December 28, 1938.

My dear George:

We have your turkey carefully stored away for the satisfaction of a family of about ten at noon on New Year's Day. Our children were with their respective "in-laws" for Christmas, and all are to be with us for New Year's.

I wish I could think of some way where I could reciprocate the repeated kindnesses over a long period of years which you have shown me. Others tell me they find themselves in an equally embarrassing position. Your universal popularity in New Brunswick is a parallel wherever you are known in the rest of Canada.

With very kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Hon. Geo. B. Jones,
Apohaqui, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152385

THE SENATE
CANADA

"PERSONAL"

Apohaqui, N. B.,
Feby. 24th, 1940.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Chief:-

I have had several reports from Montreal none of which are too favourable to our Party, that is in the way of raising funds to carry on the Campaign.

We have an excellent chance here in New Brunswick. I would say that we are definitely sure of 5 Seats, with good prospects for one or two more, that is, if we can get some assistance. Only about two of our Candidates are able to put up anything for running elections, but they are all good men as Candidates, and will poll good votes, but they haven't very much in the way of money themselves.

Are you taking any real part in this election?. If you are, I don't know of anyone who would have as much influence in Montreal as your own good self.

We would have won last fall in the Provincial Election here if we had have had alittle more assistance. 42 votes more in 3 counties we would have elected 25 Opposition to the Government's 23, or in other words we were short 6 Votes in Albert County, 8 Votes in Restigouche, and 28 Votes in Sunbury, But I guess the way things are turning out it was a blessing in disguise that we were defeated. We are now rid of our Leader who surely messed things up badly.

Kind personal regards.

Yours truly,

Geo B Jones.

J/P.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152386

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 26, 1940.

Confidential

Hon. Geo. B. Jones,
Apohaqui, N. B.

My dear George:

I just received your letter of 24th this morning.

King's sabotage of Parliament took place on Thursday, 25th January. On Friday morning I learned that the GAZETTE had an editorial condoning and even praising King's conduct. I immediately called up Montreal and got very close friends of the GAZETTE to take the matter in hand at once. Strong representations were promised, and I was to be advised later in the day. In the evening I got a 'phone message that a very distinct difference had been made possible in the attitude of that paper, and, indeed, it has ever since been rather helpful than otherwise. I was astounded, though, to learn in the same telephone message that the STAR had come out in the afternoon one hundred per cent for King and applauding his scandalous conduct of the day before. I was so shocked I hardly knew what to say. I could understand, thought I could not support, Mr. McConnell in determining that as between the two Parties he should support the Liberals, but for the life of me I could not comprehend how a man of his stamp could condone for a second the outrageous breach of faith which King had committed, and the insulting affront to Parliament. I expressed myself in the strongest possible language and asked that it be conveyed to J. W. I learned of a very earnest and prolonged effort to have the attitude of the paper modified. Later on I communicated with others to the same end, but the STAR has remained obdurate.

Had I ever imagined that this paper was capable of taking such an utterly indefensible course, I would have gone down that very Thursday, the 25th, and done everything in my own power. This is the one regret I have. It is one thing I missed.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152387

Hon. Geo. B. Jones,
Apohaqui, N. B.

Naturally I have been in touch with the situation in Montreal since. It is just as you described it, and I do not think it is going to change. You know the part J. W. took in all the elections in which I was leader, and indeed, in every election since, though not to the same extent. With him opposed, and the others quite frigid toward our present leader, I don't think we can get anywhere there. I am going down to-night, but I am quite without hope. I did not know Senator Ballantyne had gone South. I knew Senator Webster had. I also know that both were anything but favourably disposed, though I thought the former was prepared to do something, and I am inclined to think he has done something.

Reports from other parts of the country are by no means as unfavourable as from Montreal and Quebec.

It is a terrible thing to have a Government in office which, if returned to power, will be returned with the unanimous support of all elements of the country who are the least disposed to have a vigorous prosecution of the struggle.

I have a similar letter from R. B. Hanson and am making the same reply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152388

THE SENATE

CANADA

Aperhaqui N.B.
Dec 21. 1940

My dear Chief

I am sending you per Express prepaid 1 Fancy Country Turkey

I wish you and all your family a Merry Christmas and a happy New year

Sincerely

Geo S Jones

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152389

520 Bay St. Toronto,
December 23, 1940.

Dear George:

The other day a very prominent New Brunswicker was sitting next me. Discussion arose over how to handle finances, and Hon. R. B. Hanson was asked for his opinion. The prominent New Brunswicker next me said Hanson's finance policy is just to send for George Jones. While this amused me, I began to reflect that if I were a New Brunswicker, mine would be the same.

The turkey undoubtedly will arrive today or tomorrow, and as always will be just about the best subject of feasting that one could wish. We are all, as a family, very grateful to you, although not many of us are home now.

May the years deal gently with you for no one deserves the blessings of Provindence more.

Yours very truly,

Hon. George B. Jones,
Apohaqui, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152390

NORMAN S. WALKER
JOHN Y. G. WALKER
NORMAN S. WALKER, JR.
H.V. FRANKLIN JONES
ROGER TUCKERMAN

BRANCH OFFICES
MURRAY HILL HOTEL
41ST ST. & PARK AVENUE
MORRISTOWN, N.J.

WALKER BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED 1896
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

A. HEYWARD McALPIN
MEMBER N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
I. SHELDON TILNEY
LIMITED

TELEPHONE
BOWLING GREEN 7380
CABLE ADDRESS "WALBRO"

February 10, 1931

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your address to the members of the Toronto Bankers Educational Association has been sent to me, and, in addition to the interest which I take in the work of the Association as one of its founders, I was greatly interested in your address summing up the factors which have led to the present state of economic distress in nearly every quarter of the globe.

To find a solution of the difficulties which beset every finance minister, banker and merchant is well nigh impossible, owing to the currents of self interest which actuate every individual and state. We feel here with you that France and the United States must begin to lend again, and on top of this, in view of the low price of commodities, that the subject of reparations should be rediscussed. This latter will only occur if Germany shows evidence of failing to meet her obligations which come after reparations, in which case the United States would of necessity have to move to protect the holders of German securities issued after the war. Wages will have to come down, and are coming down along with lower retail prices.

But I am writing too much, and all I wish to do is to congratulate you upon your address. I trust that with improved conditions and the better markets which have begun to show up that you and your companies will continue to prosper.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

H V Jones

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto,
Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152391

February 12, 1931.

H. V. F. Jones, Esq.,
c/o Walker Bros.,
71 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I sincerely appreciate your very kind letter of 10th February. The speech you refer to is, I am informed, to be printed by the Bankers Association and will appear in the journal to be published by that body. I will ask that a copy of the issue be sent you.

It is certainly not for us to be giving advice to the United States, but I can think of nothing more obviously and permanently in the interests of that country than that it make the move itself in regard to reparations and make it in a big generous way. The immediate return to the country would itself be a gratifying reward, and the ultimate return arising from the good-will engendered throughout the world would be simply tremendous.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152392

May 14, 1931.

Mr. H. V. F. Jones,
c/o Walker Bros.,
71 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Jones:

As promised some time ago, I am sending you under separate cover a copy of "The Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association", containing a transcription of my address on "Currency and the Gold Standard".

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152393

JOHN Y. G. WALKER
A. HEYWARD McALPIN
MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
NORMAN S. WALKER, JR.
H. V. FRANKLIN JONES
ROGER TUCKERMAN

I. SHELDON TILNEY
LIMITED

ESTATE: NORMAN S. WALKER
LIMITED

WALKER BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED 1896
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
71 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
BOWLING GREEN 9-7380
CABLE ADDRESS "WALBRO"

BRANCH OFFICES
MURRAY HILL HOTEL
41ST ST. & PARK AVENUE

10 PARK PLACE
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

May 20th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
C/o Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto,
Ontario,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Very many thanks for your letter of 14th inst., and the copy of the Canadian Bank Journal containing your address, which I have read again with great interest.

With the price of gold advancing steadily, all stocks are coming down and on top of all this a contest over the reduction of wages may begin at any time.

With kind regards and again many thanks, I am

Very truly yours,

HVFJ/HV

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152394

Dear Mr Meighen,
All structural steels (excepting a few small sizes) are imported into Canada. Do the H. & Com sell any power (at the price they charge Canadians) to U.S. steel producers?
A properly designed reinforced concrete building is more fire proof than a structural steel building.
Where does the money come from that the Ontario & Com Govts are spending on relieving unemployment?
How can our Govts expect

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to collect taxes if
they unnecessary and 152395
their work to Pittsburg
U.S.A. rather than to
Ontario, are we
Canadians (who pay
our taxes) entitled to
a square opportunity of
doing the work?
Why not get competition
bids & designs on
a structural steel bldg
(20% produced in U.S.A.)
& a reinforced concrete
building 100% produced

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152396

in Ontario?

Was in your office this a.m. & am sorry to have missed you

Yours truly

F.P. Jones

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFFICE PHONE 1682
RES. PHONE - 1881

152397

LEONARD C. JONES, B.A., B.C.L.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, ETC.
MONCTON, N. B.

May 19, 1938.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Senate of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Senator:-

This will acknowledge your letter of the 10th instant.

I am very grateful to you for your kindness in forwarding me the various reports, bills, and speeches which I asked you to try and get for me. I also appreciate your kindness in having my name added to the mailing list for reports of the proceedings of the railway committee of the Senate.

Through the kindness of Mr. Ganong, News Editor of the Moncton Daily Times, I was able to procure the Times' file containing their issue of August 7, 1923, in which the report of your Shediac address appeared. I enclose a typewritten copy of this speech which I think went a long way towards putting Westmorland in the Conservative column in 1925.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

LCJ/MW.

Enc.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152398

Ottawa,
May 24, 1928.

Mr. C. Leonard Jones,
Barrister,
Moncton, N. B.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I have your letter of 19th and want to thank you very much indeed for the trouble you have gone to in sending me copy of the Moncton Times' report of a speech I made in Shediac on August 6, 1923. I have read the account with very great interest.

Needless to say I remember you thoroughly well, and especially do I recall our old friend, Hon. O. M. Melanson, who presided. I do not think he lived for many years after, but I have never forgotten him. We spoke from the balcony of the Hotel.

A perusal of the speech recalls to my mind some things which had rather passed from memory since, and which I may be able to use on later occasions.

Again thanking you,

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152399

October 11, 1950.

Mr. Richard D. Jones,
Director,
The Canadian Council of Christians & Jews,
221 Victoria Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I just received your letter of 10th. Of the value of the work of The Canadian Council of Christians & Jews I have not any doubt at all, and certainly the men who are associated in its services are men of very excellent standing for whom I have high regard.

Now, as regards undertaking to speak to the Brotherhood Week team in Toronto, I would like to know what length of address you would expect me to make. I have been doing my utmost to reduce speaking to a minimum--indeed, to avoid it altogether--as I feel in this respect I have done my share.

Before making final decision, if you would advise me about just what length you expect, and, if you can, something of the nature of the address, it would help me. On receipt I will advise you immediately. It would be quite impossible for me to be in attendance throughout the week.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To Richard S. Jones

152400

Divisions in Canada derive from four sources:--Race, Religion, Class and Geography. Differences which generate from these sources have at times cast a shadow over our unity and enlightened action. The first two are most powerful: class schism is still much in evidence: the influence of geographical severance is constantly diminishing, overcome by conquest of distance and diffusion of occupations. It should be the major task of all lovers of our country to spread the sunshine of tolerance and sympathy across and throughout these sectional areas, and bring the people of our Dominion to regard themselves as one.

Education in its broadest sense is a main factor in ensuring progress. It is, however, a mistake to assume that our troubles have come chiefly from bands of ignorance and bigotry. In a political democracy it has many times been assumed that there are harvests to be reaped, for the intelligent and skilful, by cultivating the less worthy susceptibilities of others. Against this practice, every Canadian whose heart is inspired by the appeal of brotherhood must set his face. It is true that every race, every faith and every class has something to contribute, both material and spiritual, and it is the duty of each and all so to conduct his life as to make his contribution, and help others to make theirs, in a spirit free from a sense of distinctiveness or vindictiveness and moved only by feelings of common citizenship and mission.

A more hospitable attitude toward people less fortunate than we, and eager for opportunity to prosper by toil, would also be practical evidence on our part of a feeling of comradeship, and would be especially of value to those accustomed to our way of life.

May your fine organization march on with unflagging zeal to its truly splendid goal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Divisions in Canada derive from four sources:--Race, Religion, Class and Geography. Differences which generate from these sources have at times cast a shadow over our unity and enlightened action. The first two are most powerful: class schism is still much in evidence: the influence of geographical severance is constantly diminishing, overcome by conquest of distance and diffusion of occupations. It should be the major task of all lovers of our country to spread the sunshine of tolerance and sympathy across and throughout these sectional areas, and bring the people of our Dominion to regard themselves as one.

Education in its broadest sense is a main factor in ensuring progress. It is, however, a mistake to assume that our troubles have come chiefly from bands of ignorance and bigotry. In a political democracy it has many times been assumed that there are harvests to be reaped, for the intelligent and skilful, by cultivating the less worthy susceptibilities of others. Against this practice, every Canadian whose heart is inspired by the appeal of brotherhood must set his face. It is true that every race, every faith and every class has something to contribute, both material and spiritual, and it is the duty of each and all so to conduct his life as to make his contribution, and help others to make theirs, in a spirit free from a sense of distinctiveness or vindictiveness and moved only by feelings of common citizenship and mission.

A more hospitable attitude toward people less fortunate than we, and eager for opportunity to prosper by toil, would also be practical evidence on our part of a feeling of comradeship, and would be especially of value to those accustomed to our way of life.

May your fine organization march on with unflagging zeal to its truly splendid goal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Divisions in Canada derive from four sources:--Race, Religion, Class and Geography. Differences which generate from these sources have at times cast a shadow over our unity and enlightened action. The first two are most powerful: class schism is still much in evidence: the influence of geographical severance is constantly diminishing, overcome by conquest of distance and diffusion of occupations. It should be the major task of all lovers of our country to spread the sunshine of tolerance and sympathy across and throughout these sectional areas, and bring the people of our Dominion to regard themselves as one.

Education in its broadest sense is a main factor in ensuring progress. It is, however, a mistake to assume that our troubles have come chiefly from bands of ignorance and bigotry. In a political democracy it has many times been assumed that there are harvests to be reaped, for the intelligent and skilful, by cultivating the less worthy susceptibilities of others. Against this practice, every Canadian whose heart is inspired by the appeal of brotherhood must set his face. It is true that every race, every faith and every class has something to contribute, both material and spiritual, and it is the duty of each and all so to conduct his life as to make his contribution, and help others to make theirs, in a spirit free from a sense of distinctiveness or vindictiveness and moved only by feelings of common citizenship and mission.

A more hospitable attitude toward people less fortunate than we, and eager for opportunity to prosper by toil, would also be practical evidence on our part of a feeling of comradeship, and would be especially of value to those accustomed to our way of life.

May your fine organization march on with unflagging zeal to its truly splendid goal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Divisions in Canada derive from four sources:--Race, Religion, Class and Geography. Differences which generate from these sources have at times cast a shadow over our unity and enlightened action. The first two are most powerful: class schism is still much in evidence: the influence of geographical severance is constantly diminishing, overcome by conquest of distance and diffusion of occupations. It should be the major task of all lovers of our country to spread the sunshine of tolerance and sympathy across and throughout these sectional areas, and bring the people of our Dominion to regard themselves as one.

Education in its broadest sense is a main factor in ensuring progress. It is, however, a mistake to assume that our troubles have come chiefly from bands of ignorance and bigotry. In a political democracy it has many times been assumed that there are harvests to be reaped, for the intelligent and skilful, by cultivating the less worthy susceptibilities of others. Against this practice, every Canadian whose heart is inspired by the appeal of brotherhood must set his face. It is true that every race, every faith and every class has something to contribute, both material and spiritual, and it is the duty of each and all so to conduct his life as to make his contribution, and help others to make theirs, in a spirit free from a sense of distinctiveness or vindictiveness and moved only by feelings of common citizenship and mission.

A more hospitable attitude toward people less fortunate than we, and eager for opportunity to prosper by toil, would also be practical evidence on our part of a feeling of comradeship, and would be especially of value to those accustomed to our way of life.

May your fine organization march on with unflagging zeal to its truly splendid goal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152403

Mr. Charles Mar.
179 Buchanan St.
Mar. 7 — 38.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Toronto Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen.

I have heard with much interest the possibility of your being again elected as leader of the Conservative party.

We, your friends and acquaintances in the west, which are many, are hoping for the best, and that you will kindly accept this leadership.

This country at present, more than ever needs your guidance and wisdom.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152404

I trust sincerely you will please us once again and that we may still mantain the confidence and faith we have in you.

May we hear favourably of your decision.

Yours faithfully
(Mrs.) Vera Jones.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152405

Ottawa,
March 11, 1938.

Dear Mrs. Jones:

I have your letter of 7th March.

The Convention will have to decide, of course, as to who the new leader of the Conservative Party will be. As far as I am concerned, I feel that I have done my part. The next few years will probably be quite difficult, and I will be anxious to help in a humble way.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mrs. Vera Jones,
179 Buchanan St.,
St. Charles, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152406

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 20, 1933.

Dear Miss Jordan:

At Mr. Meighen's request I am sending you a schedule showing the number of Municipalities in Canada. The Under-Secretary of State, to whom Mr. Meighen applied for this information, had no record of the number of Counties having County Councils.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Miss Isabel Jordan,
1369 Lansdowne Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152407

1369 Lansdowne Ave.,
Toronto, 10

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Oct. 5th.

Dear Mr. Meighen

Would it be possible for you to write a letter to the Provincial Educational Secretary of the I.O.D.E. in Hamilton recommending me for the Post-graduate Scholarship Overseas? I enclose a summary of the requirements together with my qualifications which you may use at your discretion. It is important that you mention the military qualifications of my father together with your personal knowledge of my academic ability and my character, and also if you think it fit, the value of work in Canadian Literature to Canada which I am anxious to continue in the University, on my return to Canada in the event of my obtaining the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

100000

20,000

40 A 0
100

35

280

6

100000

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152408

previous training in English Oversea.

I have already been fortunate enough to obtain three letters from the Lieutenant Governor General G E Ross of Kingston and Principal Malcolm Wallace of University College. Your letter together with two from my professors in English are not to be sent until requested by the I.O.D.E. Mrs. J.D. Detwiler the secretary will write to you requesting your letter in the near future.

If there is anything you are in doubt about write me and I will give you more details, and always you see fit to recommend me I shall be more than grateful. I am glad to be able to say that we won three out of our four debates in our tour of the Maritimes last February, and I want to thank you for your assistance at that time

Yours very sincerely

Isabel Jordan

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

QUALIFICATIONS FOR I.O.D.E. OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP-ISABEL M. JORDAN.

Memorandum "D" section 8.

152409

1. Irish-Canadian, parents and self born in Toronto, unmarried, age 24.

2. Degree of B. A. from University College University of Toronto, June 1933. Honour course English and History with first class honours in English and second in History.

3. Matriculation scholarships:
Junior matric-14 firsts
Senior matric-12 firsts
1 third

James Harris Classics Proficiency
Third Edward Blake Classics
Gibson General Proficiency

4. Military service of parents and relatives.
father - Capt. Joseph Jordan 95th Batt. C.A.M.C. Private C.O.R. South Africa.
mother- Emily F. Jordan V.A.D. Ross Hospital Moose Jaw Saskatchewan.
mother's brothers-
Lieut. Stanley Scott 46th Batt. Bombing Div. Killed Regina trench Nov. 1916. Mentioned in despatches.
Lieut. J.C. Scott 46th Batt. Machine Guns. Accidently killed two weeks after demobilization.

5. Nature of studies for which scholarship is needed:
It is my purpose to further the advancement of Canadian literature and particularly to work toward a closer cultural relationship between Canada and England.

The manner in which, up to the present, I have given evidence of my aim has been necessarily restricted. I have written poems, stories and portions ofa novel dealing imaginatively with the manifestation of English ideals and manners in Canadian life as they have presented themselves most vivdly to me. These writings await further knowledge and revision before they are worthy of publication.

I have given speeches on Imperial relations for which I have been awarded medals in high school, and have prepared papers for university societies on Canadian criticism. I have also conducted a review column of Canadian and English books in the Varsity the undergraduate newspaper.

In addition to this, I have used what spare time has been at my disposal to investigate the problems of Canadian literature and I have come to the conclusion that the solution lies, not in greater emphasis on the difference between Canada and England as most Canadian writers assert, but in the further-ance of a closer cultural relationship.

I had the good fortune to get first hand knowledge of Canada and the need for constructive work in Canadian literature in the universities through a tour of the maratime universities which I made last year on the Women's Debating team.

My reasons for wishing to continue my studies at an English university. Although I know there are courses in Canadian literature at American universities, is that I wish not so much to study Canadian literature as to become familiar with literature and history from the English angle. I have already sufficient knowledge of Canadian problems and of the nature of the work I wish to do to consider it worth while to attempt to relate what I can learn of English literature and life from an English university to the work in hand.

On returning to Canada I am anxious to write critical essays embodying the results of my investigations and to further the development of Canadian literature in every way whether through writing or teaching English in the schools.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152410

SUMMARY OF MEMORANDUM "D" I.O.D.E.OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In order to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who gave their lives in defence of the Empire in the GreatW ar,the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire has established a War Memorial-

1. Nine postgraduate scholarships are offered annually one in each province of the Dominion to enable students to carry on studies at any university in the United Kingdom in British and Imperial History,the Economics and Government of the Empire nd the Dominion,or any subject vital to the interest of the Empire.

6. A Committee of Selection is appointed in each province consisting of the three representatives of that province on the National War Memorial Committee and two or more educational representatives chosen by the I. O. D. E . members of the Committee.

8. The scholarships are awarded under the following conditions:-

(a) Candidates may be men or women and must be unmarried. They must be British born or naturalized allies or naturalized neutrals with at least five years' residence in Canada. Except in the case of a returned soldier sailor or airman they must have passed their 19th but not hteir 27th birthday in October of the year in which they begin their course. Each candidate must hold a degree from a recognized university or degree-granting college in the province in which he or she is making application or be in his or her final year proceeding to a degree and shall be entitled to apply in the province in which the university from shich he or she graduated is situa ted.

(b) In awarding the scholarship the Committee of Selection will consider academic attainments and promise and also person l character and physical fitness. Other conditions being equal preference will be given to a returned soldier his sister brother son or dau ghter.

Each Committe will also endeavour to make sure that the record of the candidate and his or her aims and ideals are consistent with the aims and ideals of the Order and that he or she intends to live in Canada on return from Overseas.

9. Every candidate for a scholarship must send notice of his or her intentions of application by October 6.1933. The following papers should accompany it not later than October 12.

h. Testimonials from three persons concerning the Candidate's qualifications.

i. References from three other responsible persons whose addresses must be given in full and of whom two at least must be professors under whom he or she has studied.

b. A statement by the candidate as to whether he or she is or her father or brothers served overseas together ith details of such military service.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152411

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 12, 1933.

My dear Isabel:

I received your letter yesterday, and certainly will be glad to write in your behalf just as soon as enquiry comes from the I. O. D. E. If there is any other way at all in which I can help you, it would be a great pleasure for me to do so.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Isabel Jordan,
1369 Lansdowne Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152412

1369 Lansdowne Ave.,
Toronto, 10
October 16th.

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen,
Dear Mr. Meighen.

I want to thank you for your recommendation, and ask you to forgive me for not writing sooner. Have been very busy because I was just awarded the Leonard Fellowship in English at University College and have withdrawn from Ontario College of Education and returned to take my M.A. I think this should

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

152413

increase my chances for the War Memorial and I thought you would be interested to know.

Again may I thank you most heartily for your assistance.

Yours sincerely

Isabel Jordan.

152414

347 Bay St. Toronto
October 21, 1933.

Dear Isabel:

I received your letter and since have read in the paper of the Fellowship which you have won.

I write to congratulate you most sincerely and to congratulate your parents on having so extraordinary a daughter. I wish you not only the greatest success but real pleasure in the work you are undertaking.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Isabel Jordan,
4369 Lansdowne Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152415

Oct. 1. 1934

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I would be very grateful if you would write me a letter of recommendation for the I. O. D. E. postgraduate scholarships, overseas. Last year I had the committee send you a form to fill out; and I enclose it with this letter.

Apparently, I was mistaken in sending you the form, because it was meant for the professors under whom I had studied. Three other letters of recommendations are required from outside persons, who have some knowledge of my character, and of the general value of the work I wish to do. These three recommendations are simply letters which are sent direct to the committee. There is no form to fill out.

Would you write me such a letter and send it to the same address as last

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152416

year. I enclose an outline of the work I intend to do so that you may form an idea of its importance.

I am sorry to bother you when you are so busy, and I shall not forget your kindness.

Yours very sincerely

Isabel M. Jordan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152417

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 2, 1934.

Dear Isabel:

I am awfully sorry to have missed you today. Am sending a letter such as you suggest but am doubtful whether it quite meets the case. If you find it does not in any regard at all, call me tomorrow morning and I will be only too glad to improve on this effort along any line you suggest.

Enclosures returned.

Yours very truly,

Miss Isabel M. Jordan,
1369 Lansdowne Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152418

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 2, 1934.

Provincial Educational Secretary, I. C. D. E.,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Madam:

I am writing on behalf of Miss Isabel M. Jordan, M. A., at present Lecturer in Canadian Fiction, University of Toronto extension work. It has been my pleasure to know Miss Jordan for approximately eight years. Before and throughout her University course she has been a student of remarkable ability and has shown a power of concentration far out of the ordinary. Without any reservation I can say that Miss Jordan is one who can not only fitly represent Canadian Student life at Cambridge, but would undoubtedly bring exceptional credit to the University she represents. Indeed I can think of no one quite her equal in this regard. The work in which Miss Jordan is especially interested is a study of criticism with special emphasis upon applying the best canons of criticism to Canadian literature. It is needless to emphasize the importance of such a study from the standpoint of our country.

Very truly yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152419

R. J. JOWSEY

MINING

1106 EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG.
36 TORONTO STREET

PHONE ELGIN 0939

TORONTO 2, January 12, 1930.

Rt. Honorable Arthur Meighen,
% Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen: -

I called in this morning to have a chat with you regarding a patent which I have been financing and am enclosing you copy of report regarding same.

I have a great deal of information on the fibre situation from the different Governments and I believe that Canada can be one of the foremost countries in the fibre business, especially hemp as there is all kinds of machinery to handle it, and I am certain we can control the hemp and flax growing of the world with this machine.

It has been tried out in several places and we demonstrated it for two weeks this Fall at the Canadian National Exhibition.

I would like to get at least three or four of the leading men of the country interested in this, and would certainly like to have you as one of them. If you are at all interested you can see the machine at any time, without taking up much of your time as it is within three minutes walk of your office. We expect to take it down to Quebec shortly.

I met you down at Brockville with Hugh Stewart, and also the other day coming out of the Hon. Wesley Gordon's room.

If you are interested I would be glad if you will drop me a line or telephone me at Elgin 0939.

Thanking you,

Yours very truly,

R. J. Jowsey

RJJ/J.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152420

January 15, 1931.

R. J. Jowsey, Esq.,
1106 Excelsior Life Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 12th. Am very sorry, but there would not be the slightest chance of my taking any interest in the proposal which you have in mind. The fact is I could not do so were I desirous of doing so, and especially it would not be wise for me in any event because I know nothing of the particular industry and have all I can attend to at the present time. Am sorry I cannot write you a more favourable reply.

The pamphlet enclosed isreturned.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152421

Clark University
Worcester, Mass.
Oct 31, 1950.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am a Canadian student born in Hensall, Ontario, a graduate in History from the University of Western Ontario and I am now doing graduate work for my doctor's degree in International Relations at Clark. The topic for my dissertation is "Canadian attitudes to the United States, the Commonwealth & the League of Nations". I am basing the study largely on the Parliamentary Debates.

But I did not write this letter to give you the details of my life. I write it that I may convey to you something of the admiration and ~~I~~ respect which I feel for you as a great Canadian & a great man. But I have a confession to make in

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152422

this connection. I purchased your book "Unrevised and Unrepented" this summer and I read it with some care. I was so delighted with some of the speeches that I decided to write you a letter. But I did not. Then yesterday I read A.R.M. Lower's review of the book in the Canadian Historical Review. Let me say that I apologize to you for this spiteful & ignorant action. I was ashamed & shall always be ashamed that a Canadian historian would stoop to such an ungrateful and unfair attack in a supposedly learned periodical.

Let me assure you, Mr. Meighen, that some Canadians there are who know Professor Lower's record in the 1930's — I have reference to his isolationist tendencies in particular. Furthermore I can say without fear of contradiction that the overwhelming majority of students of international politics agree entirely

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

with your stand on world affairs since 1930. Specifically it is agreed that the British Isles & the British fleet were most certainly the main line of defence for this continent.

I have in front of me a small book entitled "Canada: The Empire and the League." Mr. Fowler discusses in this book what he considers to be the main problems of Canadian defence. With reference to the St. Lawrence he states boldly (P104) "We could shut this gate & turn the key in the lock". He goes on to say that Nova Scotia is the "most vulnerable part of eastern Canada" but he declares that although "An enemy in command of the sea could probably occupy its ports, but that he could overrun the province, if we really tried to stop him, seems unlikely." I can imagine Prof. Fowler this kind of nonsense in view of the time the article was written (1936). But to declare in 1950 that you were wrong in your contention that

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152424

Britain and the Fleet was our main line of defence is the height of folly and mulish stubborness. However, Prof. Forner's thinking is twisted in more than one respect. His naive belief in the word 'liberal' as a kind of cure-all for the nation's ills is one example. Another is his contention that the Prime Minister of Canada must be a mumbling hypocrite in order to preserve national "unity".

Again I wish to express to you the thanks of a young student of world politics. You have helped keep alive my faith in Canada and here institutions. I shall cherish your speeches always as the finest example of Canadian abilities and the Canadian faith.

Sincerely yours,

Lacey B. Joyal.

P.S. you might be interested in an English assessment of Mr. King. It is in The Political Quarterly 1950 No 4.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152425

November 6, 1950.

Mr. Carey B. Joynt,
Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Mr. Joynt:

It was indeed thoughtful of you to take the trouble to write me in respect of Professor Lower's review of "Unrevised and Unrepented."

This review had come to my attention only about a week before your letter arrived, and when I found that it was by Prof. Lower the only feeling I had was one of surprise that the tenor of the article was not far more abounding in prejudice and bitter criticism than it was. I had heard this man over the radio years ago, and accordingly knew his ilk. Have never heard him since, because the radio would have been turned off had his voice been carried. If you turn to page 365 of my book, you will find there a reference to a radio deliverance paid for by the Commission, which was an insult to every loyal British Subject in Canada. This was by Prof. Lower, back in the days when he was on the Manitoba University staff.

Since that, someone presented me with his "History of Canada", but a very few pages was all that I thought necessary to read. His mind is filled with very little except Liberal folklore, which he takes for gospel. It is a travesty to have this man a Professor of History.

It is indeed encouraging for a man of my years to read, from a young Canadian, such sensible and inspiring sentiments as you have written. Most sincerely I hope that you return to Canada and make your influence felt among our people.

Is it possible that you are a son or nephew of John Joynt who formerly represented one of the Hurons in the Ontario Legislature? My friend Colonel Hugh Clark of Kincardine has often told me about him.

With sincerest wishes for your success,

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152426

AIME JULIEN

ENTREPRENEUR EVALUATEUR
VALUATOR BUILDER CONTRACTOR

Office:
30 St. James St. West
Tel. HArbour 6434

Montreal, P. O. Box 1204
Boite Postale 1204

Bureau:
30 rue St-Jacques, ouest
Tél. HArbour 6434

3rd April 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Security Co. Limited,
National Building
Toronto,
Ont.

RE: Loiselle's Bill for electoral lists in St. Mary, St. James, Laurier-Outremont and Cartier, Montreal.

Dear Sir,

As you probably know there is an organization committee form in Montreal some weeks ago as there are good many outstanding bill that are not paid yet, and among the most important, is your friend, Mr. Loiselle which is a great need. The Secretary of that committee is Mr. Lamarche and is informing me, that if you had approved this work in the time you were in Ottawa.

I have in my hand a full correspondence between the Hon. Mr. R. B. Bennett, and myself regarding that affair among thos letters I am sending you a copy of the letter of the Honorable Dr. F. Tolmie, which you could read and try to remember the case.

The committee in Montreal, are ready to pay providing that you will answer me, and that you had approved this work, which I have no doubt you will.

I hope Mr. Meighen, and all your familly is well.

By doing what I am asking you, you will help Mr. Loiselle, greatly.

Yours faithfully,

A Julien

AJ/JL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152427

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

OTTAWA, February 28, 1928.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P.
Leader of the Oposition
House of Commons,
OTTAWA

Dear Mr. Bennett,-

I beg to enclose herewith copy of letter received from Mr. A. Julien, Montreal.

Mr. Julien, together with Mr. Loiselle called on me last Saturday. Mr. Loiselle claims that he expended something like two thousand dollars in revising lists in Laurier-Outremont, Cartier, St. James and St. Mary Divisions in Montreal. At that time we had an organization office here but this work was not done on instructions from it. I remember Loiselle was down several times as well as Mr. Thibaudeau and while it was agreed that list revision was a necessity, I never directly nor indirectly gave them any instructions whatever to carry on the work at the expenses of the headquarters office. So there is no responsibility as far as this office is concerned. My opinion has always been that this should be thoroughly investigated and paid by the Montreal committee if there is such a thing. This was the stand taken by this office on previous occasions and with Mr. Meighen's approval.

However, as claims of this nature are not conducive to a united party, I should like to suggest that perhaps it migyt be well when the new organization committee is created they take this matter up with the Montreal people with a view to having it ajusted.

Yours faitfully,

S. F. TOLMIE.

encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152428

April 5, 1929.

A. Julien, Esq.,
30 St. James St. W.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 3rd.

To the best of my recollection Dr. Tolmie's statement of the matter is correct. I know that Mr. Loiselle and Mr. Thibaudeau did a great deal of work, but it was not done on the responsibility of Central Headquarters. The work, however, was done, and I would like very much to see something fair paid for it.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152429

AIME JULIEN

ENTREPRENEUR EVALUATEUR
VALUATOR BUILDER CONTRACTOR

Office:
30 St. James St. West
Tel. HArbour 6434

Montreal, P. O. Box 1204
Boîte Postale 1204

Bureau:
30 rue St-Jacques, ouest
Tél. HArbour 6434

18 December 1929.

Canadian General Securities Limited
Investment Bankers,
a/s Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
National Building
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

You must remember Mr. Loiselle, former manager of the Cartier-MacDonald Club. The bill amounting to two thousand dollars ($ 2.000.00) is still unpaid. The Organisation Committee that have been formed in Montreal which Mr. Jos Rainville is the manager, recollect quite well that this amount should be paid but they have no money in hand just now, As you know, Mr. Loiselle today is in a very poor financial condition. The Montreal Committee as given him a letter to make a collection to pay that bill and among the people that I have on my list I have your name and I presume that you will honor with a cheque. I leave the amount to you. By doing so you will help a very poor man. I hope you will not desappoint me as I have myself already suscribed a fair amount and I have Mr. Jos Dufresne of Joliette , a former member, also suscribed.

I wish you a Merry Christmas to you and all your family.

Yours truly,

Contractor Valuator.

AJ/JL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152430

December 19, 1929.

Mr. Aime Julien,
30 St. James St. West,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 18th December. I incurred no obligation at all in respect of the matter about which you write. Had already contributed to the Cartier-MacDonald Club, and regret to have to advise you that I don't feel under obligation to contribute more.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152431

TELEPHONE FALKIRK 1171*

L'ILLUSTRATION
NOUVELLE

QUOTIDIEN FRANÇAIS ILLUSTRE DU MATIN
Publié par la Fédération des Journalistes Canadiens Incorporée

1124 EST, RUE MARIE-ANNE
MONTREAL

BUREAU DU
DIRECTEUR-GERANT

le 8 août 1940.

Le Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Eidifice du Parlement,
O t t a w a , P. Q.

Cher Monsieur Meighen,

A la demande de Me Gustave Monette, nous vous avons adressé notre journal l'Illustration Nouvelle. Si vous êtes intéressé à le recevoir, il nous fera plaisir de continuer à vous l'envoyer.

Veuillez nous croire,

Vos tout dévoués,

L'ILLUSTRATION NOUVELLE

Willie Juneau

Willie Juneau,
Directeur.

WJ/LS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152432

FREDERICK JUNKESON
2430 LUNDY'S LANE
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

The Rt.Hon.A.Meighen.
Senator.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I very much regret the editor of Saturday Night going out of his way to attack your sensible and well-timed remarks about "Planning the New Britain." I am only an ordinary Englishman, possibly more like myself than anyone else, but I think capable of forming a tolerably accurate opinion on these matters. I enclose copy of letter I have written to Mr.Sandwell, not for publication, and copies of the enclosures I am sending to him with it.

I need not add more than that I heartily endorse your views on the subject, and hope nothing will deter you from adding to your statements of them when necessary.

Yours very sincerely

Fred'k Junkeson

22nd, Feb. 1941.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152433

To the Editor.
Saturday Night.
Toronto.

Dear Sir:-

Planning the New Britain.

Under this caption you express disapproval of the Rt.Hon.A. Meighen's views in very forcible terms. The editorial implies more than one assumption which are altogether unwarranted. Mr. Churchill, a short time ago emphasised the necessity of concentrating attention on winning the war. You do not seem to think so and overlook the probability that the leaders of the British Labour Party were invited to take office under a Prime Minister who never sat in the House as a member of that party, not because of a shortage of able men in his own and other sections of the Parliament, but because their influence with the more restless groups of the "workers," was needed.

May I remind you of the story of the General Strike which occurred in peace time, 1926! My then eldest surviving brother was the most radical member of our family which rather stood by moderate conservative principles. He and his family rallied in support of the best British traditions and there were stirring tales told of quite heroic behaviour of girls going to work under great difficulties. That brother's daughters have been bombed, or really had their home destroyed near London by a land mine and still talk as they may have done during the general strike of 1926.

I have not made acquaintance with 'Picture Post' but you draw a picture of C.C.F.politics such as has appeared in the agitation

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

against a rise in the price of Toronto's half-cooked milk. After so many years in Canada I feel almost ashamed of two Front Page articles being in the hands of relatives in England for whom I have subscribed for some years.

After all there may be several mass changes of opinion as to what kind of government we may have after the war. Few of us can more than hope that it will witness a great improvement with much more honesty and general wish for an immense reduction of the gambling spirit.

May Canada soon become a truly Christian Dominion.

Yours very truly

Fred'k Jenkinson

22nd, Feb. 1941.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152435

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 26, 1941.

Mr. Frederick Junkison,
2438 Lundy's Lane,
Niagara Falls, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I am indebted to you for your letter of 22nd February and for the enclosure which you were good enough to send me. The truth is I have not read a word of "Saturday Night" as I despise the paper. I did write for publication a letter to the Regina "Leader-Post", in reply to a venomous editorial which that paper printed. Copy of the editorial and of my letter are enclosed.

I think before saying anything further, I will wait until the House opens. I am one of those who have to attend to business, and cannot possibly be efficient in my own work here and waste time controverting every silly sheet that is anxious to cultivate circulation among those who do very little thinking.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152436

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.
320 Bay Street.
Toronto.

Dear Sir:-

I was glad to receive your letter with copies of the Regina Leader-Post editorial and your reply. I wrote to Lady Eaton on seeing her letter in Saturday Night and should have mentioned that I had done so to you.

Because I am deeply interested in the milk question I have studied it from every possible point of view. It has brought me in touch with some much better authorities on farm and medical matters than the Ontario Government wishes to use. We get such a hurricane of unreliable news in the press that it is impossible to take it all in. A letter from a farmer in yesterday's Globe and Mail helped me to see what has been going on in connection with Mr. Hepburn's move to organize that 'industry.' There was an article in the same paper on March 12th, announcing his intention to enact legislation to establish a non-political Farmers' Union giving municipalities power to assess farms one cent an acre for ten years to provide a revenue for the Union of $250,000 a year to fight for recognition of the farmer and his problems and the shaping of a national wartime and peacetime agricultural policy.

Alice in Wonderland was not in it. I should think there is no doubt of the invalidity and madness of the whole scheme.

Whether it is intended to dish the C.C.F. and like organizations I don't know. But for class legislation it 'takes the cake.'

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152437

It is not very long ago since I sent a letter to The Globe and Mail in which I referred to the Sirois Report. At the time the editor was trimming letters, and an important point in my letter was left out - There are two Houses in the Federal Parliament, only one in the Provinces. We need something more than the veto of a Lieut. Governor, the nominee of the Government.

Lady Eaton thought the extracts - Social Security and Co-operative Dictatorship - should have more publicity. I have had a great struggle to get as much matter I considered should be given full light published, as has been done, but if anyone cares to put those articles forward I should be glad to see them dealt with. They are not my words though I am wholly in agreement with them. The enclosed is more personal, but I should not mind its being included as a gift to the cause of liberty, though I think it is fair that my name should be attached to it, as I have never hesitated to sign anything intended for print in the usual way. It may give some authority to anything else I may wish to write for publication.

I should not close without speaking of yesterday's Globe and Mail's report of the proceedings in the Ottawa House of Commons. If that is the best we can get from a Canadian daily paper I am sorry for the sake of anyone who pins his faith to press reports.

With many thanks for your letter and the enclosures.

Yours very truly

Fred. Jenkins

19th, Mch. 1941.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CO-OPERATION

Shortly after the Milk Control Board came into existence, it aimed a hard blow at the price-cutting system with dividends of the Co-operative Dairies. That provoked a supporter of the system to write a letter to the Mail and Empire which was printed on the eighth of November 1934 over the name 'George Keen.'

At that time I was not familiar with the political aspects of the co-operative movement and saw nothing to indicate the full import of the signature and of the organization which was behind him. I wrote a friendly letter on the same day quoting from an article by the Chairman of the United Dairies Ltd. who said of the milk distributing system of Rome and Milan: "which involved that the whole milk supply of the cities passed through one plant; an ideal method of control always provided it is rightly used."

In particular I drew attention to objections to pasteurizing milk, but more, to the disadvantage of milk control and the licensing system. I asked: Is it reasonable that I should have to get a license and have an inspector up to see my goats in case someone wants a pint or quart of milk a day to save a baby's life or health?

Mr.Keen replied as General Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada:- "There is an enormous waste in the competitive distribution of milk. A 'corporate state, such as Italy, can, of course, monopolise and organise distribution and effect economies that way. The Co-operative Movement, however, produces the same results by the voluntary and democratic organisation of the consumers themselves. In Britain about twenty per cent of the milk distribution is under consumer control. In Canada we are seeking to relate the interests of both producers and consumers to effect the same purpose. The big dairy corporations realise the waste of competition but are seeking to eliminate it for the benefit of shareholders instead of producers and consumers, the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

classes principally interested."

Answering my question re licences Mr.Keen said, "If you were to explain to the Milk Control Board the very small scale upon which you are doing business in the sale of goats' milk I would imagine they would be prepared to excuse you from taking out a licence." Thus displaying either lack of intelligence in seeing what I was driving at or callous indifference to the principle of liberty.

An enclosure with his letter, a reprint from the Canadian Co-operator entitled 'A State Within A State - A Good Working Model of a New Social Order' is marked with the same features. There is no clarity regarding how it is to be maintained should Co-operative Union plans succeed. As to their course of action: "Co-operatively-minded statesmen could do much towards the achievement of a Co-operative State. They could encourage the people to assume personal responsibility for their economic and social welfare, whether action takes the form of voluntary of state compulsion. The State could put profit-seeking in the usurious class where it belongs." Finally: "Such an evolutionary process would eventually transfer society from one system to another without disturbance, with the minimum of individual hardship, and with general satisfaction."

There is, in fact, much assumption in the Union arguments with speculation asserted as future positive results of the achievement of a Co-operative State. No hint is given as to what is to be done with individualists who have no wish to be regimented or coerced into submission to the new order - who would on the contrary use their brains and even take up arms against such a revolution.

Co-operative societies, if they have flourished, have done so under the so-called capitalistic system, in competition with other firms and orhanisations. Whether their economy has done the community in general much, or any, good, is another question. It ultimately

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152440

reduces opportunities for work, and the more it spreads the more individuals must be thrown out of work.

Another remark quoted in my letter to Mr.Keen in connection with the United Dairies article on the milk system in Italy was the Chairman's fancy: "What a lovely job one could make of the milk supply to a million people with competition eliminated." Yes! One may wonder what became of the Italian competitors. Mussolini never told us.

At best the economies which have been emphasised so volubly in Toronto are trivialities. More than six years have passed since Mr. Keen's attention was drawn to glaring injustices connected with Milk Control, and in the meantime evidence has accumulated more than confirming what was said. The case against pasteurization has been proved right up to the hilt. Not only so, but the facts, or rather many of them, have been under considerable difficulty published as far abroad as was possible. Neither then nor now does the Co-operative Union take the slightest interest in them. It was and still is ready to back up the acquisition of any present or future business it calls a milk monopoly, and support milk 'murder' with all its heart, as long as it improves its political prospects.

One gets tired of repeated parrot-like assertions about "profit motive" or such talk as Mr.Keen's: "Profit-making in the usurious class where it belongs." Surely the profits of subscriptions to the Co-operative Union are such as to enable him to live in tolerable comfort. Is it possible that he would serve the Union as General Director with no motive of obtaining that profit ? "In all labour there is profit: But the talk of the lips tendeth only to penury" (Proverbs xiv,23). Even the C.C.F. Party in Toronto expects enough profit from selling milk as a Public Utility to pay for the cost of purchasing the dairy businesses in eighteen years. Of course their

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

calculations may be erroneous, especially should pasteurizing plants become obsolete and farmers decide to capture the whole of the price-gap for themselves.

Mr.Keen probably does not know that the I talian milk distributing system with up-to-date pasteurizing plant and all, is credited with a bad epidemic of typhoid fever with many deaths

Possibly the Corporate State system has had more to do with the sorry figure Italy has cut in Africa than anything else.

We may well co-operate for our own convenience, to do good and no one any harm; but Exodus xxiii, 2 says: "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." If co-operation is to create corners and higher prices than are warranted, or to deprive men of their right to work and enjoy the profit of their labour, or of the right to buy and use what could be bought and is good to use, it becomes a tyrannical dictator.

The Co-operative Union of Canada, if it began for the sole purpose of rectifying wrongs has gone right off the road, ignoring the harm done by bad practices by the distributors and supporting the Co-operative Dairies in Hamilton and elsewhere which follow the same methods and by standing up in favour of converting milk distributing "monopolies" into Municipal Monopolies. Undoubtedly there is plenty of scope for individual work in the world and Canada, and suppression of his liberty will be marked by disaster instead of improvement in the conditions of life.

Fred'k Junkison,
March 1941.

Our thought is that if ever the average business man and the average citizen is to lose some of his freedom to his government, the precedents for that loss will have come from the nation-wide fight over a milk bottle.

From a series of articles in
The Niagara Falls Gazette
By Melvin Patterson.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152442

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
March 20, 1941.

Mr. Frederick Junkison,
2438 Lundy's Lane,
Niagara Falls, Ont.

Dear Mr. Junkison:

I have your letter of 19th and have read same, together with enclosures, with much interest indeed. In truth, Lady Eaton had sent me copy of your message to her, and I thank you for having written it.

Am now sending you copy of a letter I wrote a friend of mine in Vancouver, which is a fair summary of all that I said at the Federated Charities Dinner.

The conduct of the press in respect of this matter has been discreditable to a degree.

I am quite in accord with your general view as to the place and sphere of co-operation in a free country. This loose talk about the profit system is just an evidence of national decay. Think of a man holding an important post saying that property belongs to the realm of usury! His trouble is that he has never resolved to do hard, continuous thinking. In fact, this habit has almost become extinct among politico-minded people of today.

If I can see any chance to use the article you were good enough to send me, I will do so, but my access to the press is about as limited as yours is. Their too frequent habit is to print only what they feel they can attack, and in the West if they don't think they can attack what is actually said, they change it to make it more vulnerable.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152443

FREDERICK HINKLEIN
240 LUNDY'S LANE
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

The Right Hon.Arthur Meighen.
320 Bay Street.
Toronto.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

I read your letter and the enclosure of March 20th, with much pleasure. You may not be able to spare the time to read the whole of the extracts with my notes on what I read in The Guardian - "New Worlds For Old" - and the booklet, but I thought you should see what use I made of the remark you made which has been criticised by certain individuals at the foot of the last page but one. The booklet has suffered through my attempt to deal with so many points in small space.

My last copy of The Guardian - Feb. 28th, - contains more interesting matter on the same subject as before. The Bishop of Gloucester severely criticises Archbishop Temple's connection with the Conference at Malvern which resulted in a statement said to be unanimous concerning post war settlement; and he also criticises a book by the Archbishop which I have not seen. These are intellectual giants, from whom I have received several letters on another subject. I think we shall hear more about this present discussion.

The Bishop of Gloucester is, I think perfectly right in this case and I think his views are shared by many of us.

Friday's proceedings in the Ontario Legislature appear to have been quite lively. Some time ago I sent the Hon. Leopold Macaulay copy of a letter I received from a would-be milk distributor at Rodney who evidently lost some $5000 through the action of the Milk Control Board which finally refused to give him a license

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152444

to use the plant it had practically persuaded him to install. In fact it has become increasingly difficult to earn an honest living through the practice of principles which have been introduced mainly from the Left. On the other hand I am much inclined to believe that the growth of the opposite policy - towards some kind of fascist manner of life - is largely due to the instinct of 'capital' to defend itself against professional Labourism. Sir Charles Marston's "The Christian Faith and Industry" and Dr. Haden Guest's "Is Labour Leaving Socialism" are still worth reading.

Saturday Night has made another bad break this week on the milk question and I have sent the editor another letter. I think it will end in the loss of three subscriptions when they expire.

Our local M.L.A. has taken you to task on the Seaway question. It is quite likely that the thing will not, after all, be proceeded with. I am in hearty agreement with you. I should say that our Provincial representative properly speaking should never have been accepted as a candidate for his office. But financially his position has done Niagara Falls good. The Government has allowed vast sums of money to be spent here which are quite out of proportion to the needs of the district and true principles of economy.

Yours very truly

Fred. Jenkinson

31st, Mch. 1941.

Mailed 1/4/41

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152445

NEW WORLDS FOR OLD?
The Church and War Aims

The difficulty of abbreviating a very well constructed article which could hardly be more concise than it is can easily be understood, but something should be said in view of the tendency of all editors to fall into the trap laid for whole nations. Saturday Night appears to be no exception as appears in statements made in the Front Page article, "Stating our Aims", in the current issue.

"The Guardian" had at one time, whatever is the case now, a weekly circulation of 80,000 copies, but the fact that I have subscribed to it for some sixteen years does not mean that I endorse everything that it stands for. At the same time it is conducted with such a fair appreciation of the possible value of other people's opinions that it commands widespread respect. It has done much to increase that respect by editorials and publishing splendid articles during the recent stress of war.

Among those articles was one by Canon Charles Smyth, a new writer to me. He referred to a statement made by a writer in the "Sunday Express" that he had asked Mr. H. G. Wells what he thought of the war, and Mr. Wells replied: "Oh, there's a bad outbreak of piety, because it is usually followed by excuses for defeat. They are full of piety in France now they are beaten. And I notice here that a national day of prayer is usually followed by a disaster of the first magnitude."

Mr. Wells did not let this article pass unchallenged and an interesting and enlightening correspondence followed. From which Mr. Wells retired in a dictatorial manner without having met the arguments brought against his statements. Here is a specimen of what he describes as "wrangling noises" which Canon Smyth "imagines to be controversy:"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152446

"Especially during the earlier stages of the conflict, we were vociferously assured by our Elder Publicists and other individuals who did not appear, on closer scrutiny, to be better informed about such matters than anyone else, that everybody is waiting anxiously for us to define our 'war aims', by which, of course, they meant our peace aims. Thus, for example, Mr. H. G. Wells has solemnly informed us in a Penguin Special that "The whole world is asking for the war aims of the Allied Powers", and has indicated that the Americans, in particular, are becoming impatient.....Many others of our intelligentsia, including several, possibly even a majority, who are not actually 'going to do the fighting', have repeatedly demanded to be told what they are fighting for. What is less clear is whether they ask that question in order to receive information, or in order to impart it.'

"The situation is naturally complicated by the delicacy of the secular idealist conscience. By comparison, the Christian conscience is relatively simple and straightforward, because its standards of reference are more objective. But there is nothing so concrete, for example, as Article XXXVII, in the religious apparatus of the secular idealist. There is, however, a fairly strong convention, established by the Liberal journalists in 1914, that it is improper to wage a war, but that it is proper to wage a holy war, i.e., a war for Liberal ideals....It is not enough to be asked to fight for Britain: you must be asked to fight for 'a regenerated Britain'. It is not respectable simply to fight for King and Country: that is the way of the reactionary. But no progressive thinker will lose caste by fighting for Civilization, Democracy, Progress, Humanity, or the New World Order, or by approving that these things should be fought for. All

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152447

that he asks in return is that the Government should state, clearly and categorically, how it proposes to incorporate his war aims in the peace settlement. What the fighting Services think of all this, if indeed they think at all, is not recorded."

Canon Smyth contrasts such reasoning with that of the Christian who "for his part, is profoundly mistrustful of all such specious simplifications of the issue. He is aware that the vast web of human action and human purpose is infinitely complex, and that the ostensibly simple formulae of secular humanitarian idealism achieve simplicity only by neglecting certain essential factors in the problem which obstinately refuse to be neglected. One of the reasons why the Crucifixion happened was that the mission and ministry of the Son of God could not be comprehended within the formula of contemporary secular Messianic expectation: nor can the mission and ministry of the Christian Church be comprehended within any formula of progressive social betterment. Knowing that these things are so, the Christian is suspicious of all the slogans of secular idealism even on their own plane. Ostensibly, for example, the idea conveyed by the word "England" is complex and impatient of any clear-cut definition, whereas ostensibly the idea conveyed by the word "Democracy" is clear and simple. And yet a man who dies for England knows what he is dying for, but a man who dies for Democracy does not know what he is dying for. The vocabulary of secular humanitarian idealism - such abstract words as Progress, "Democracy", and "Liberty" - are mere counters to which any man may give any significance that he chooses. The individual can stamp any meaning that he likes upon the word "Democracy". To take one illustration only: a democratic politician, the Right Hon. Arthur Greenwood, in his broadcast of September 20, 1939, (Labour Stands Foursquare) expressed himself as follows: "Labour, in some parts of the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152448

Commonwealth, has won a majority...When Labour is in the ascendancy, those who do not share its views MUST BOW TO THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY. When we are still in a minority, we face the facts and hope that what we regard as better counsels will prevail in the future...Labour will support all REASONABLE measures necessary to bring the war to a speedy conclusion'."

Here we should note the emphasized words - MUST BOW TO THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY, and REASONABLE.

Canon Smyth goes on:

"It is unnecessary to comment. On the other hand, no individual can impress any meaning that he pleases on the word "England" and expect it to pass current, at his valuation.

"'When I use a word,' Humpty Dumpty said in rather a scornful tone, 'it means just what I choose it to mean - neither more nor less'.

"'The question is, said Alice, 'whether you can make words mean different things.'

"'The question is', said Humpty Dumpty, 'which is to be master - that's all.'

But that must depend upon the word."

It is a pity to leave the rest of the article as it is written out, but for the sake of brevity these extracts must do:

"Catchwords and slogans are an integral part of the machinery of modern politics, whether democratic or totalitarian: they serve to simplify the issues for the voting masses. This is nothing very new. .....Yet, having regard to the complexities of the situation, any attempt at a clear-cut ideodolical interpretation of the present conflict is plainly dangerous, and might even prove disastrous. Democracy, versus Tyranny; Civilization, versus Barbarism; Christianity, versus Paganism: none of these formulae fits all the facts. If Nazism has

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

taught us nothing else, it should at least have taught us that the whole modern cry for simplicity in politics is as arbitrary and as artificial as the slightly more old-fashioned cry for simplicity in religion. There seems to be afoot an attempt, to which that somewhat muddled prophet, Mr. J. B. Priestly, has, perhaps unconsciously, lent some of his ruminating eloquence, to turn this war into a war of the Left against the Right: if it were such indeed, the sympathies of many of us would be painfully divided. Amid the excited clamour of the embattled ideologists, it is most vital that it keep its head...It is our task to confront men and women with the relevance of God's Word. When secular idealists concern themselves to reformulate the Rights of Man, we have to remind them that the necessary premiss of all such theorizing is the Rights of God...in war as in peace, our job is rather to enunciate principles than to determine the proper method of their application to the social order."

Here we get close to the point for there is much confusion abroad in attributing the results of weakness of principles in practice as having been caused by a faulty economic system. Mr. H. G. Wells and social uplifters of his persuasion are never heard speaking against the vices which have nothing at all to do with the economic system in itself. Gambling, dishonest itself, and dishonesty in general are not mentioned. By this is meant such vices are not caused by the economic system, the blame for the mischief they do is put upon it. Canon Smyth discusses the attitude of "the man in the street":

"If left to himself, when he thinks about the war and what it means, he falls back upon the fundamental and ancestral simplicities rather than upon any superficial and newfangled simplifications. He starts from the word "England", rather than from the word 'Demonracy'. To be more exact, he starts from the word HOME".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"The publicists may continue to assure him that he is fighting for Democracy, the New World Order, the Right to be Free, and so forth: but the thoughts that are uppermost in his own mind at the present moment are (1) that he doesn't want to see the Germans in his home, and (2) that he doesn't want to have his own children spying on him and reporting his conversation to the Gestapo. Here he has, in fact, laid his finger upon the fundamental axiom of Totalitarian politics...The real issue is between the family and the State. The family is natural: the State is artificial. The State exists for the family, and not the family for the State. And in the defence of the family against the State, the Man in the Street will find no surer ally than the Christian.

"In writing for a Christian public, it is not necessary to develop this point at length. A certain measure of interference by the State in the concerns of the family may be desirable, as, for example, in the case of compulsory education, although the character and tendency of the education provided by the State cannot be left entirely to the discretion of the State. But the danger-point is reached when the school is regarded as more important than the home, and when professional educationists think it right that it should be so regarded. One of the most sinister features of the Government's evacuation scheme, as has been pointed out in the Anglican Wartime Group pamphlet on Evacuation, was that it substituted the day-school for the family as the social unit.

"Indeed, it is not only from the Nazis that the family is in danger. In the original draft of Mr. Wells's new Declaration of the Rights of Man, the family was characteristically ignored. But a 'woman critic' who was evidently more of a realist than Mr. Wells, 'demanded a more explicit definition of the rights of parents, the rights of mothers in their children, marital rights and other obligations'. ....Mr. Wells appeared

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152451

to be surprised that any woman should not be completely satisfied when once she had been given the right to vote 'on exactly the same terms as men'. .....

"What is demanded of us is not that we shall 'work out what the country is fighting for and see whether this time we cannot get the goods delivered' (as Mr. Wells so modestly expresses it), but that we shall try and do some good hard thinking, and some intelligent constructive teaching, about the Christian doctrine of work, of property, and so forth. It may be that we are living in a period of transition from the laissez-faire State to the Socialist State. At all events, the shape of things to come is far too dubious and uncertain for us to reckon by it. The task of our prophetic ministry is rather the examination, the interpretation, and the evaluation, by the criterion of Christian doctrine, of those things present, which abide, because they are integral to the Divine ordering of the world."

Canon Smyth might have added quite justly that a large number of British men and women who are not active members of the Church would agree with his presentation of the case against taking Mr. H. G. Wells's advice to define our war aims. The suggestion introduces a strong element of instability. The idea of a coalition government was to unify the nation and it involved the maintenance of the status quo. Mr. Beverley Baxter appears to have forgotten himself in his recent writings in Maclean's Magazine. After steadily supporting Mr. Nevill Chamberlain's Government, he now analyses various changes to the detriment of the ability of the former premier and some of his right hand men. While the less said the better, about many such movements, it is only fair to give full credit where it is due and we should all remember Mr. Chamberlain's immense services to his country and the empire and his determination to make up for lost time, especially after Great Britain's

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152452

experiences under the Labour Governments and the opportunistic leadership of Premier Baldwin, first as Lord President of the Council during Ramsay MacDonald's last years as Premier with the National Government. It is true that the credit should be given to Mr. Baldwin for beginning that rearmament which was more or less completed in time for the declaration of war in September, 1939. A very shrewd summary of the situation lies in this remark in an article on "Neville Chamberlain" in The Guardian of November, 22:

"Mr. Chamberlain could bite pretty deep, and this was the main reason why he was so much disliked by the Socialist front bench. Mr. Baldwin had accustomed them to being stroked, and they did not like being bitten."

Opportunism may serve the purpose as nothing else can, but the stroking process has raised problems which are difficult to deal with. The idea of giving something that was asked for with such reservations as appear to guard against the transfer of power to the wrong hands is not a permanent settlement of the differences between capitalism and socialism. There are many definitions of socialism, but it is very doubtful if any great number of people quite understand what capitalism is. It is not necessarily connected with the maintenance of big business as we see it, with its huge department stores and chain stores. The question is whether one of these systems or theories is right or wrong. It seems to come down to the question of property rights. Canon Smyth says the man-in-the-street "starts from the word home." Home certainly involves the possession of property, though the houses may be rented. But when a man sits down under his own vine he must also possess the ground which grows the vine. When once the natural rights of man are interfered with we get into deep waters.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152453

The Front Page article 'stating Our Aims' in Saturday Night, October, 26, dealt with this question as if every consideration should be given to Labour. Mr. Winston Churchill had been pressed in the British House of Commons to give a new statement of the Government's peace aims, and had refused on the ground that it is a controversial subject which might divide the country and take its eyes off the central job of winning the war. The article said: "Labour's attitude is undoubtedly one that is held by a great many people...Whatever the stand-patters may like to think, the fact is that the masses of the peoples of the democracies are NOT fighting to preserve the social and economic system existing before the war." The rest does not matter very much if we only think for a moment that if it is true that the majority of those fighting do desire a revolution at home before or after peace there is a substantial minority which does not want one and its ranks probably include the very best leaders the empire possesses and can produce. Do we want to develop this decisive idea and make "Our Aims" two burning questions?

The Guardian, October 25, also dealt with the subject in well chosen and wise language:

1. "It is noticeable that those who were until fairly recently more or less pacifist not only became, when they did swing over, extremely bellicose, but also peculiarly anxious that the war which they are now patronizing should serve the purposes which have always pleased them."

2. "We are, perhaps, indisposed by nature to submission to an ideological control. We support movements, but we do not surrender everything to them. We are conscious in our political relations of some higher frame of reference to which all things must accord. We are suspicious of systems, and to be a doctrinaire is to incur

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

abuse. Such an attitude is not intelligible to the foreigner, who is apt to accuse us of compromise and insincerity. Such accusations are unjust, for our pragmatic method, our opportunism, is due to a much larger and more comprehensive knowledge of the political problem. It is not the outcome of a want of principle which has to be adjusted to the process of events....

"There is no ground for despair, and equally there is no excuse for optimism. We know the heresy of human perfectibility. On the other hand we cannot admit as true that teaching which would regard the world as outside God's sphere, and human endeavour as wholly vitiated by sin and illusion."

Some of the agitators for a new system, and it appears that we must include the Minister of Health and Pensions among them, evidently overlook the difficulties which arise from the withdrawal of such immense numbers of men from their usual occupations, for military life with its utter dependence upon orders and supplies of food and clothing. As one instance, a Canadian could not feel happy back at work in a bank, he preferred to take a job driving a truck. In England many thousands of men were less fortunate: not only had their old jobs left them, military discipline had robbed them of the power to help themselves by learning new ways of earning their livings. But it is impossible to say at this time what kind of adjustments will be needed at the close of the present war.

A letter in The Globe and Mail, November 23, from General G.C. Carpenter of the Salvation Army, London, is the best conclusion to the discussion. After referring with approval to an editorial in regard to Bishop Rennison's sound pulpit messages he said:

"More and more it is becoming clear that the solution to the problem of these days is to be found in the plain message of Christ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152455

the Saviour of men. Men are looking to the day when we shall be building a new world. The only hope for producing anything superior to that which we have experienced hitherto is in the making of a new people. This is possible only through the redeeming grace of Christ."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152456

Ottawa,
April 7, 1941.

Mr. Frederick Junkison,
2438 Lundy's Lane,
Niagara Falls, Ont.

Dear Mr. Junkison:

I have your letter of 31st March and have read as well the enclosure with care and appreciation.

I quite agree with you that the Bishop of Gloucester is a lot more right than Archbishop Temple. The Malvern Resolution to my mind betrayed singular incapacity to do real thinking about the kingdom of this world.

You no doubt noticed that your Member's two reasons for going on now with the St. Lawrence Seaway destroyed each other. His first reason was that President Roosevelt wanted the Waterway as a war measure and to assist in war effort. His second reason was that the bulk of our money would not have to be expended until 1945, I think it was, when we all expected the war would be over. If these reasons had been placed right together instead of four inches apart, the public might have seen the contradiction.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152457

October 18, 1927.

Dr. T. E. Kaiser,
Oshawa, Ont.

My dear Dr. Kaiser:

Have returned from the West yesterday and to-day received the issue of the Oshawa Daily Times. The interview which appears in it is quite a live and arresting article. No experience which I have ever had was more gratifying than the Winnipeg reception. Except for the nature of Mr. Ferguson's remarks, I would not have any complaint against him at all, as I think he had a right to express his views and give reasons, if desired. It has been said repeatedly that I was told he was speaking, and indeed he made a statement that he had warned me himself, which was not true. Had it been true, it would have made no difference to me.

One thing which is hopelessly beyond my comprehension is the attitude of so many, including Mr. Bennett, that I should not make any attempt to defend myself. In the light of the fact that I absolved the Party wholly and did not even refer to the many conferences which I had with those who supported the stand to be taken at Hamilton, but took the entire responsibility on my own shoulders, and also definitely announced my intention to remain a private citizen, the disposition to deny me the right to speak before the tribunal to which I was responsible was to me ungenerous to a degree beyond understanding and as well grossly unjust.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152458

Dr. T. E. Kaiser,
Oshawa, Ont.

I am gratefully conscious of the kindness you have done me by this interview, and will never cease to appreciate your loyal friendship.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152459

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa
Ap 21/31

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Dear Sir!

This note does not require an answer to me!

Canada cannot and should not buy, to see your reputation, but we need your ability in the life of our Country.

I fear, without evidence, that Bennett thinks there is not room enough in the Sky for "two Moons"

I have dropped on the ears of a few kindly souls that: "Meighen should be asked to succeed Sir Robert Falconer."

Yours truly

J S Ferguson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152460

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa April 30th/31

The Hon. Arthur Meighen
Dear Sir,

The Rev. H. J. Cody pulled a nice bone on me. Two or three days before he named himself as successor to Robt Falconer I received a note from him saying that "Dr Meighen's name would certainly be considered with others." It was rather clever of a Person to swipe the turkey before too many 'others' took their seats at the Banquet; Well! That's that –

May I congratulate you upon your splendid address last night on the "Gold Standard"; many of the thoughts expressed by you have been going quietly through my mind for some time, when there are two great standards of distance, the English & the Metric – capable of being converted proportionately into terms of the other, I cannot see why two "standards of Value" cannot be similarly treated – Especially when one half of the world happens to use a second standard already – Let me ask you one question, When the National Wealth increases by 3% annually, How long can we continue to pay 5.62% Interest – on a debt – or debts, almost equal to 1/3 of our Natural wealth – Yours truly
H H Ames

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152461

May 1, 1931.

Dr. T. E. Kaiser,
Oshawa, Ont.

My dear Dr. Kaiser:

Thanks very much for your letter of 30th. My own judgment is that the man who wrote you will himself be selected and that it will please him to receive the appointment.

I appreciate what you say as to the little address I gave Wednesday night.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

T. E. Kaiser

152462

House of Commons
Canada

FERGIE'S FINAL FAREWELL

(By Dr. T. E. Kaiser)

(At Bedell, G. Howard Ferguson steps from the train on his way to London to say "goodbye" to the old family horse, "Fred.")

Farewell! farewell! my best and last
Old Faithful "Fred," for you.
Much like my hair, your teeth are
falling fast,
But what of that,
I love you as you are.

If your ears were only longer,
And your heels a little stronger,
I'd take you in the car,
And away in London far,
I'd show you as a copy of The Star.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152463

House of Commons
Canada

It would be interesting to know how many of the world's great empires fell because of cities which, like leeches, sucked the countryside dry of its treasures. For there are limits to what the cities can safely take. The countryside must prosper if the nation is to survive. The human beings that dig and mine and fell trees and quarry stones and catch fish and grow wheat and breed cattle—all these primary producers must have a more adequate share of the wealth which they produce. That, perhaps, is one of the secrets of mankind's present dilemma—the insatiable appetite of the great cities for the wealth and the beauty which is theirs although it has been produced for them elsewhere and by other hands.

Oshawa
Feb 11/34

Rt Hon. R. Meighen.

Dear Sir: The writer of this above seems to have my idea about New York. The hand that built New York is the hand that rocks the U.S.A.

J. H. Faires

P.S. Put him on the rocks —

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152464

347 Bay St. Toronto,
February 14, 1934.

Dear Dr. Kaiser:

Thanks very much for the clipping. I don't think anything is going to reverse the tendency to city dwelling. It is inherent in the economics of the modern world, and we have to put up with it.

Yours very truly,

Dr. T. E. Kaiser,
Oshawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152465

T. E. KAISER, M.D.
45 King St. E.

Oshawa, Ont. Oct 16 1936

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen –
24 Bay St.
Toronto

Dear Mr. Meighen

Yesterday I called to see you for a moment, & was sorry to find you were out –

I am developing a Country Garden – "A Retreat from Care"

In it I have a Memorial Corner, Shrubs, Perennials, & Bulbs from the Home Gardens of Canada's distinguished Sons – Dead & Alive – I want one labelled "Arthur Meighen" I have already gathered some fine specimens & it will be a unique Corner Before I shall have finished – Please comply & oblige a real admirer –

Yours Sincerely

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152466

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 19, 1936.

Dear Dr. Kaiser:

I just received your letter of 16th. Sorry I was not in.

We have very few flowers in our garden. Mrs. Meighen takes care of them, but the shade of so many trees prevents her success. I take a lot of interest in the shrubs and trees. However, you are at liberty any time you are down to make a selection from the garden of anything that you think would be suitable. I am sorry, but I am going West tonight and Mrs. Meighen will be away too. If it is necessary to get something this Fall, however, I have arranged that you will be allowed to take them. If it is not necessary, wait until we get back and let us know about what you would like. We expect to return about November 8th.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. T. E. Kaiser,
45 King St. E.,
Oshawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152467

320 Bay St. Toronto,
October 12, 1940.

My dear Mrs. Kaiser:

It was indeed kind and thoughtful of you to send me a remembrance of my late very dear friend, Dr. Kaiser. The book "Canada and the United States" will always be treasured by me as something direct from Dr. and Mrs. Kaiser, and will have an important place in my library.

With very kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. T. E. Kaiser,
Oshawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152468

125 Light St.,
Woodstock, Ont.,
May 21st 1931,

The Right Hon. Mr. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto,
Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

I am writing a personal letter. We have been told you have money invested in "The Canadian Associate Company, Limited." We had money in the "City Service", and were advised to put it in "The Canadian Associate Company, Limited." by Mr. Thornton. He told us it was backed by the government and that the "City Service" was going under. We put our money in the "Canadian Associate Company Limited," three years ago last September. A year ago last January we just received half of our interest and havent had any interest since.

Mother asked Mr. Thornton if we could get our money out when we wanted it, as we could get it out of the City Service any time. He told

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

her, he knew of a person who asked for their money and they got it.

We would appreciate your kindness very much if you could tell us what you think of the Canadian Associate Company, Limited, and how much it is worth? Do you think there would be any possibility of selling it? My father has $6600.00/100 invested in it and I have $700.00/100 in it.

I am living with my father and mother and we own our home. We are living on what I earn, eight dollars a week. My father is eighty-five years old and not able to earn any money. Property is not selling very good at these times.

We would be very greatful if you could answer this confidential letter. Thanking you in advance.

I remain

Yours sincerely

Della V. Karn,
125 Light St.,
Woodstock,
Ontario

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152470

May 22, 1931.

Miss Della V. Karn,
125 Light St.,
Woodstock, Ont.

Dear Madam:

I am just in receipt of your letter of 21st. There must be some misunderstanding because we are not at all connected with Canadian Associate Company Limited and have no money invested in it. I do not really know anything about it myself and could not give you any dependable information on it, nor as to what could be obtained for shares in it. Am sorry I cannot send you a more satisfactory reply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152471

Memo for Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

Mrs. Keane - Edmonton - called to ask if Mr. Meighen remembers a wire sent to his Office when Minister of the Interior to know or rather as Premier to ask what the Govt. valued that purchased homestead of hers at Chauvin for, if it were being sold not as a purchased homestead but as land held as ordinary purchase rate.

Chas Chauvin farm (S.W. 1/4

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152472

Sec. 19, tp. 43, R. 1, West of the 4th Mer.,
has been leased for grazing
purposes for some time – the tenant
not residing on the place but
living on a near-by farm and
Mrs. Keane wants to get on
this land this spring and wants
a loan of a small amount –
$350.00 would.

Mrs. Keane is finding it
rather hard to manage as her husband
Doctor Keane is still an invalid
and her daughter still in England
– at present on the staff of Cambridge
University, but of her three boys, the

eldest is now about fourteen,
and Mrs. Keane would like to
keep the farm for these grand-
sons, but has not succeeded
in getting a loan on it; she
understands because it is not under
crop, although ingoing a first mortgage
for such a small amount;
it would be impossible for
the Investor to lose in any
event.

Mrs. Keane is staying
for a few days with her sister
Mrs. McLaren, and if Mr. Meighen
would be back before she
leaves Toronto would enjoy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4

it a special favor to be given a few minutes interview — if Mr. Meighen could suggest any way in which she could raise this amount on the security of the farm

Friday Feb. 9th/20

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

for Rt. Hon. C. Meighen

152473

Messrs. Kearn have broken
call up & find the boulders
out if Mr. Meighen could open
a normal or two as they
Kearn is only in town a few
days & he will be unavailable

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152474

February 13, 1928.

Mrs. Keane:

Dear Mrs. Keane:

As I have not your address, I will be compelled to leave this letter at the office until you may happen to call. Am very sorry I could not possibly see you on Saturday morning. The fact is I had just returned after almost a week's absence, and was overwhelmed with work. Besides, I am not practising Law or loaning money on land or advising in respect of land in any way. Have not at present any recollection of the purchased homestead to which you refer, or any wire about it, but no doubt such a wire was received.

Am sorry it is not in my power at the present time to be of any service.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 95

152475

Please address all communications to "The Manager"

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Toronto

Yonge & Charles branch,
March 6th 1933,
Toronto.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

We hold note, overdue since January 18th last, signed by Mrs H. J. Daly and by you for Twenty two 70/100 dollars ($22.70). Mrs Daly is apparently unable to pay this note.

As you are aware, the above note represents the balance of an item discounted originally on February 18th 1930. We have always given Mrs. Daly every consideration, but feel we should not be asked to carry the small balance any longer. We would, therefore, appreciate your letting us have your cheque for the above amount at your early convenience.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

F.C.Kearns,
Manager

Ed 2 x 31

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 48

152476

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

1731 YONGE & CHARLES Branch TORONTO, ONT. SEP 8 - 1931 19

Dear Sir:

We beg to advise that your promissory note with Mrs Phoebe Daly in favour of for $50.00 is held by this Bank. It will be due on September 15th and we shall be obliged by your giving the matter prompt attention at that time.

Please bring this notice with you when making payment, or mail it with your remittance. If you remit by mail please enclose stamps for the return of the note.

Yours truly,
F. C. KEARNS,
MANAGER
Manager.

No.

PAYMENT OF THE ABOVE NOTE SHOULD BE MADE DIRECT TO THE BANK.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan

National Bldg.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152477

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

Dear Mr. Kearns:

Following your letter of March 6th and subsequent telephone conversation regarding Mrs. H. J. Daly's note. I am sending you herewith cheque for $22.70 in payment of the balance owing.

Kindly return the note to me at the above address.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. F. C. Kearns,
Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Yonge & Charles Streets,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152478

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

February 10,1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Sir Robert has asked me to acknowledge your letter of yesterday. He is presently confined to his room by a tiresome and sudden attack of bronchitis. Sir Robert instructs me to say that he will attend to the matter mentioned in your letter as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

Kathleen Learus
Secretary.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
Federal Building, TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152479

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

CONCOURSE BUILDING
TORONTO
CANADA

C. L. BURTON
PRESIDENT
H. B. KEENLEYSIDE
GENERAL MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS "TORINDCO"
TELEPHONE WAVERLEY 1616

April 13, 1934

The Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing copy of a new book "The Canadian Market" just issued by the Commission which I thought you might find interesting.

The book is being given wide distribution throughout Great Britain and the United States and will result in favorable publicity for Canada.

Yours very truly,

H. B. Keenleyside
General Manager

HBK:KF

ONE-THIRD OF CANADA'S TOTAL BUYING POWER IS WITHIN A 100-MILE RADIUS OF TORONTO

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152480

HOTEL GEORGIA
VANCOUVER, B.C.

S. B. WILLOUGHBY
MANAGER

TELEPHONE SEYMOUR 5742
CABLE ADDRESS "GEORGIA"

April 7, 1929.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Educational Council,
Vancouver Hotel,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re "Save the Forest Movement" & its relation to the "Society for Preservation of Canadian Forests."

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I learn from the press that you are attending the National Educational Council, which resumes sittings here to-morrow, following those at Victoria. You will of course have pressing claims upon your time and attention. I, nevertheless, hope to have at least a brief talk with you by way of report concerning the present status of the forest fire situation at Terrace.

Circumstances quite beyond my control, have prevented me earlier taking up with the Hon. F. P. Burden, as you have advised my brother in Toronto, I should do, the investigation so long and persistently denied by the late B.C. Government. I am now en route to see Mr. Burden.

Quite recent developments following information requested and acquired by me as a member in good standing of the Canadian Forestry Association, reveals a truly astonishing situation with respect to the Association's B.C. Board of Directors and the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands, while under the administration of the Hon. T. D. Pattullo. We better understand now, why Mr. Robson Black, Mgr. of the said association, was seemingly unable to take action under the resolution passed at his own suggestion, as no doubt you have been made aware in Toronto. It is regarding this feature of the case, I wish particularly to report and to receive your further advice, ere I leave for Victoria.

Kindly drop me a line or give me a telephone call (my room No. I will give below) stating when I may call and see you.

Yours very truly,

Geo. E. Keith

K.

Room 430, this hotel

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152481

Winnipeg, Man. April 22, 1929.

Geo. E. Keith, Esq.,
Room 430,
Hotel Georgia,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Keith ;

While in Vancouver I received your letter dated April 7th. While there I was exceptionally busy but called at your room a couple of times without success.

I am afraid that in the absence of Dr. Tolmie it would not have been possible for me in any way to have advanced your cause materially. I do not know the Hon. F. P. Burden.

I was sorry not to see you.

Yours very truly,

M/D

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152482

FORM 6124

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

PRA610 48 NL

STANDARD TIME.

TACOMA WASH 21

1929 AUG 21 PM 1 39

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

VANCOUVER HOTEL VANCOUVER BC

RE YOUR LETTER TOLMIE AUGUST TWENTY FOUR NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN WROTE YOU UNION CLUB VICTORIA LAST MONTH KINDLY WIRE ME HERE BY WESTERNUNION COLLECT WHERE CONFIDENTIAL EXPLANATORY LETTER OF UNSATISFACTORY BRITISHCOLUMBIA SITUATION WILL REACH YOU QUICKLY STOP DETAINED HER IN INTEREST PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

GEO E KEITH.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152483

DIRECTORS:
GORDON FARRELL
COL. VICTOR SPENCER
GEORGE S. HARRISON
E. L. BOULTBEE
J. D. ALLAN

THE RITZ
1040 GEORGIA STREET WEST
AT VANCOUVER
CANADA

ANGUS McLEAN
MANAGER

#309

APRIL
9
1930

PERSONAL.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Hotel Vancouver,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Meighen: Re: "Save the Forest Movement".

Since learning you are in the City, I have endeavoured to reach you at the hotel, but unfortunately found you out. In case I miss seening you ere you leave, I, by way of brief report, give you this letter.

The herewith enclosed copy of letter received from Mr. Ladner from Ottawa, a few weeks ago, will serve somewhat to show that my activities along forest fire prevention lines - especially in this Province - continue, and I am pleased to say with some apparent measure of success, although the general public seems to be woefully ignorant and therefore no doubt, indifferent, to the actual forest conditions which prevail here. We are working along non-political lines, and with a view to publicity of an international character (large B.C. Crown timber interests are held across the line, as you doubtless know), if eventually it must come to that. If you can aid Mr. Ladner in locating the missing copy of petition, you will assist us I am sure, very much. Both Premier Tolmie and the Minister of Lands (the Hon. F. P. Burden) report that the original petition is not to be found in the files of their respective Departments - likewise a number of most pertinent letters bearing thereon. Mr. Burden wishes to make official investigation of forest conditions compalined of, at Terrace andvvicinity, and for that purpose will go personally to Terrace in the near future and at a time convenient to both of us.

I hope that this note will find you before you depart. If so, please give me a phone call, as I would be sorry to miss seeing you. My phon number you will find given below.

Yours sincerely,
Geo. E. Keith

Encl.

GEK/RA

Ritz Apartment Hotel,
Suite Phone: Douglas 4192-L

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152484

Copy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
Canada

Ottawa, March 12, 1930.

George E. Keith, Esq.,
Ritz Apartment Hotel,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Keith:

I am to-day in receipt of yours of the 5th. You may be assured that I would not in any way be a party to handicapping you and the others in the work of forest fire prevention. On the other hand, I am strongly in favor of that move.

I have been unable to put my hands upon the petition to which you refer. It is possible, as we are at the time endeavoring to interest Mr. Meighen, that I gave it to him while at Prince Rupert on our way to Vancouver. I remember showing it to him, and as I am very careful in keeping letters and original data such as that of yourself, I am positive it would be amongst my files if it had not been given to Mr. Meighen.

As requested, I have forwarded to Honorable Charles Stewart the extra copy of the Petition and will take an opportunity to speak to him about the matter.

Yours sincerely,

LJL/F

"Leon J. Ladner"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152485

14th April, 1930.

George E. Keith, Esq.,
Ritz Apartment Hotel,
1040 Georgia St. W.,
City.

Dear Mr. Keith:-

I have your letter of the 9th April. I have hardly been at the Hotel since coming here and never in time to do any telephoning. I really cannot remember the petition to which you refer, but it may be in my office in Toronto, although I do not think that I have received it. I am writing my Secretary, Miss Edmonson, to send it to you if it should be there.

I am glad to see that you are still carrying on your good work.

Yours very truly,

AM:N

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152486

DIRECTORS:
GORDON FARRELL
COL. VICTOR SPENCER
GEORGE S. HARRISON
E. L. BOULTBEE
J. D. ALLAN

ANGUS MACLEAN
MANAGER

THE RITZ
1040 GEORGIA STREET WEST
AT VANCOUVER
CANADA

#538.

Personal.

November 3, 1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Since leaving my note for you yesterday, and in the uncertainty of the duration of your present visit to Vancouver, I deem it well to hand you herewith, a copy of my letter of the 31st ultimo, mailed to you at Calgary together with copies of its five enclosures.

When the pertinent facts concerning the present status of our "Save the Forest Movement" work, are disclosed to you, I am sure you will agree with me and my associates in this work, here, that in the present state of the public mind, we should do all be can to assist Premier Tolmie and his Government, if we but be allowed to do so, having due respect ourselves, however, for the observance of law and order. If we cannot in this spirit co-operate, there seems but one course open to pursue, and this regardless of results. You will, therefore, readily understand, occupying the position in the public eye that you have so long occupied, how anxious we are to get your ear in order to as briefly as we can, state the facts as we know them to be, and thereafter receive such advice as we believe you will gladly further accord us.

If you can arrange to have lunch with me and a few of my more active associates, so that we may thereafter talk the situation over, I will indeed be please to know it. If I fail to see you when I call with this letter, please phone me as soon as you can conveniently do so, and I will arrange accordingly. My phone number you will find below given.

Encls.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. E. Keith

GEK/RA

Phone Seymour 1888L.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vancouver Hotel,
Vancouver, B.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152487

Personal. Vancouver, B.C. October 31, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vice-President The London & Western Trusts Co., Ltd.,
c/o The London & Western Trust Co., Ltd.,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Mr. Meighen: Re B.C.Branch Society for Preservation of Canadian Forests.

Upon enquiry at your office here, I am informed that you will be in Calgary when this letter reaches there, and that you may be there a few days.

You will recall that when the organizers of this Society (including myself) interviewed you at Toronto in 1927, you gave them full liberty to use along publicity lines, the subject matter of your letter of August 24th of that year, to the Hon. S. F. Tolmie; that on that occasion and for reasons found in your said letter, you strongly advised the Society to establish its Head Office at Vancouver. It is concerning the possible future use we at this end may desire to make of that letter, largely, and in view of most startling developments resultant of our preliminary activities, and pending contemplated publicity action and its possible effect upon the public mind disturbed as it is now by communistic agitators, unemployment, financial depression, &c., that your further advice as an outstanding citizen of Canada and financial authority, is desired.

From our Society's viewpoint at this end, the situation concerning B.C.Crown timber assets, is a most serious one, and I for one, hesitate publishing what we know of the tragedy of the forests of British Columbia, under existing conditions, until at least we have had further advice from you, after you have been made somewhat familiar with the facts - likewise advice from other outstanding Canadians, particularly financiers who have placed our Provincial Bonds on our home and on foreign money markets. It is the opinion of a number here qualified to judge of these matters, that we are heading for Provincial bankruptcy, especially if our Crown timber assets are not better preserved than they have heretofore been.

Those identified with me here in forest fire prevention work, and myself, will much appreciate it if you will while here, give us an interview in order to discuss these matters concerning which we seek your advice. Knowing the many claims you will have upon your time while here, we will encroach on it as little as possible, if you will meet us. In order to if possible facilitate matters, and in order as well, to refresh your memory, I herewith enclose for your advance perusal, copy of your said letter to Mr. Tolmie; also copies of a few others, which are calculated to explain in some degree the history of our work since I saw you last. My files are full of such correspondence - much too voluminous to burden you with unless at your own desire. Kindly advise me by first return mail, if you can meet us as desired, and if so, when and where?

With kind personal regards, I am,
Encls. as per list. Yours very truly, Geo. E. Keith
GEK/RA (Ritz Apartment Hotel)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152488

DIRECTORS:
GORDON FARRELL
COL. VICTOR SPENCER
GEORGE S. HARRISON
E. L. BOULTBEE
J. D. ALLAN

THE RITZ
1040 GEORGIA STREET WEST
AT VANCOUVER
CANADA

ANGUS MACLEAN
MANAGER

#546.

November 6, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vancouver Hotel,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Re B.C.Branch Society for Preservation of Canadian Forests.

Under the circumstances as explained in your letter to me of the 4th instant, I cannot, of course, further urge you to meet and confer with my associates here and myself, during your present visit to Vancouver.

Personally, I thought that after you had been impartially informed of the present status of our work and what has led up to it, you might desire to learn from me direct, certain results of my personally conducted research work in this Province. These results, pending further developments, I would give you confidentially if you as a Canadian citizen interested in Provincial affairs, so wished, and with a desire to possibly render both Mr. Evans and yourself, valuable friendly service regarding Provincial Crown timber assets in which in common with other Canadian Bankers and Financiers, you may be interested and concerned, as being collateral to maturing bond issues of this Province. Of these special matters, I take it from their nature, that the Vancouver Directors of The London & Western Trusts Cp., Ltd., are not as fully informed as they should be.

If in connection with the foregoing, you should ere returning to Toronto, desire to be confidentially informed by me, I will be pleased to meet you at time and place mutually convenient. In the meantime, you may rely upon me making no use of your said letter, along any other lines than those I am already committed to with your full knowledge and approval.

Trusting that you will be successful in the special mission which has brought you to Vancouver, and with kindest regards,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,
Geo. E. Keith
Ritz Apartment Hotel.
Suite phone: Seymour 1888L.
Office phone: Trinity 6271

GEK/RA

P.S.
I give you the hotel office phone No., in case no one should be at home should you phone to our suite, and have a message to leave.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152489

ISSUED BY

WESTERN CANADA FUEL ASSOCIATION

201 DONALDA BLOCK

WINNIPEG

PHONE 23 789

May 6, 1936.

An open letter addressed to Federal Ministers, Provincial Governments, Members of Parliament, City and Town Councils in Western Canada, Boards of Trade, fraternal, business and social organizations, and others interested in Canada's great problem of unemployment.

This Association, representing all branches of the coal industry in Western Canada, has given every consideration to unemployment and possible remedies. And we sincerely believe a partial solution lies in the greater use of Canadian coal in Canada. This because coal is new wealth, and its production and distribution to a very large extent requires manual labor.

Canada has coal reserves totalling billions of tons—most of it in the Western provinces. She has ample means of producing and transporting an unlimited quantity. Yet we continue to import fully one-half of our total fuel requirements.

Our foreign coal bill is estimated at $100,000,000 a year. We contend with emergency unemployment relief projects being undertaken, and with direct relief grants, etc., costing the country untold millions, any means designed to reduce this vast expense is fully justified and in the national interest should be tried.

The views of this Association on the related problems of Unemployment, Railways and National Coal Policy are set out on the following pages. We respectfully ask your study of these proposals and also your cooperation in extending Canadian coal markets with the one object of providing steady work for the thousands of Canadians directly and indirectly dependent on the production, transportation and distribution of Western Canadian coals.

Your comment would be welcomed.

Yours very truly,

WESTERN CANADA FUEL ASSOCIATION.

Wilfrid R. Kelly

Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152490

152491

Coal Subventions Make Work For Canadian Citizens

Government Assistance in Extending Markets for Canadian Fuels Not a "Handout" to Coal Industry—Main Purpose is to Create Jobs for Miners and Railway Workers—Cost Amply Covered by Lowered Relief Expenditures — Subventions Have Kept Millions of Dollars of Canadian Money Circulating in Canada.

EVER since coal subventions were first put into effect, as a means of creating work in the railway and coal mining industries, they have been directly and indirectly attacked by interests whose obvious purpose was to retain the largest possible share of the Canadian market for American coals.

Of late the open propaganda against subventions has become more pointed, taking the form that any assistance granted to Canada's coal industry is a direct "handout" to coal operators, which is wholly untrue.

The fact that subventions on Canadian coals and duties on American coal imports are attacked proves both are accomplishing what they were designed to accomplish, which is, to widen the markets for Canadian coals in Canada and break the dominance of American coal in this country.

For many years we have been warned by Royal Commissions, scientists and economists of the dangers of relying upon American sources of fuel, which for decades have supplied one half of all the coal consumed in this country.

The subventions were instituted partly in answer to that warning, but more so as an unemployment relief measure.

Naturally when they began to produce the results planned for, American coal exporters and importers resented the competition thus made possible and the drive against subventions started in earnest.

● COAL IMPORTS DECLINE

To what extent imports of American coal declined in Manitoba is shown by the following figures:

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
569,000	372,000	291,000	207,000	131,000

Showing the steady growth of Canadian produced coals into Manitoba and Ontario figures for the same years follow. These are from Alberta and Eastern B.C. only. To them must be added a large tonnage from Saskatchewan, which has been a material factor in displacing imported fuels.

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
88,523	204,473	237,784	259,735	323,265

So between Alberta, B.C., and Saskatchewan, subventions in five years displaced over half a million tons of American coal with about an equal tonnage of Canadian coals.

Surely that is a highly desirable movement. It retained in Canada millions of dollars of Canadian money that otherwise would be lost to us. It provided thousands of Canadian miners and railroad men with employment and correspondingly reduced our expenditures for direct relief.

It has been said that subventions are a burden upon the Canadian taxpayer. Of course, they are. Every expenditure made by Federal, Provincial or Municipal Governments is a direct tax upon our people.

But so is unemployment relief. The point is: Subventions were put into force solely to absorb labor; to keep men at their normal work rather than have them a charge upon the community.

● LOWER RELIEF COSTS

But even so, their cost bears far less upon our people than does the vast expense of emergency public works or keeping these miners, railroad men and other trades concerned upon relief.

In fact, Western Canada's share of the subventions was so small as to be wholly out of proportion to that granted to Nova Scotia. Relative figures for 1933 and 1934 are:

Total of subventions East and West:

1933	$1,923,500
1934	2,261,000

Of these amounts the Maritimes received:

1933	$1,478,000
1934	1,729,000

The balance, divided between Alberta, Eastern B. C., and Saskatchewan, amounts to:

1933	$445,500
1934	532,000

It is therefore clear that the Western subventions have not proven much of a burden upon the taxpayer, especially when it is considered that the Canadian people were saved many times the amounts in relief costs.

Some idea of what this means may be gained by setting out the actual disbursements by the Federal Government for direct relief grants, emergency public works and other plans to relieve unemplyoment in the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive. The total is $136,574,985. Add to this the huge sums paid by Provincial Governments, cities and municipalities for the same purpose and we have figures which stagger the imagination—all due to unemployment.

● COAL IS NEW WEALTH

And it is to be noted this form of creating work is "self-liquidating" in that it produces new wealth and extends into the railroad and many other closely related industries, to say nothing of giving the public cheaper fuel by reason of the competition Canadian coals have created in markets that heretofore have been dominated by American coal producers.

Unemployment, with its crushing burden of expense upon the country, will never be overcome except by private enterprise providing work for those who now are dependent upon relief.

Wide extension of markets in Canada for Canadian-produced coals by subventions, quotas, import duties or other methods would do more to solve this national problem than any other means and certainly far more effectively than by emergency public works, which provide temporary employment until the project is finished when the men are back on relief, while the community has to shoulder the cost and carrying charges of another more or less unnecessary project.

Coal is a basic product costing very little at the source but expanding rapidly as it travels toward point of consumption. And it provides an ever-widening circle of employment as it goes as do the ripples on a pond.

Encouraging the production of Western coal benefits directly miners and railroad men in Western Canada to a far greater extent than in the East. Further, the men thus gainfully employed have retained their purchasing power to the benefit of storekeepers, manufacturers, transportation and all other community enterprises.

Another angle to be considered is that displacement of imported fuels by Canadian mine products, and allowing for the outlay on subventions, plus the possible loss of revenue from duty, may in odd cases be slightly greater than the cost of coal at the mine.

● WORK NOT CHARITY WANTED

But it is more than offset by the lowered taxation for relief purposes, to say nothing of the increased morale of our citizens who are employed at their normal work, instead of being forced to "go on relief". Which course, in the best interests of the country, is preferable?

Those who profess to be so greatly concerned over the "burden" coal subsidies place upon the Canadian taxpayer, are silent as to the real motive behind their attack upon subventions.

They don't welcome the competition of Canadian coals for the simple reason they no longer can dominate Canada's fuel supply.

They are concerned with providing employment for American miners, railroad men and allied trades. This is proven by a memorandum issued by American coal producers urging every effort be made by Government departments to regain U.S. coal markets in Canada on the ground that would largely solve the unemployment problem in American mines and go far toward remedying the financial difficulties of American railways and mine owners.

What about employment for Canadian miners and remedying the financial difficulties of Canadian railways and mine owners?

The subventions on Canadian coals are one of the most practical and least costly unemployment relief measures yet advanced. They should be increased and their scope extended so that it is possible year by year to displace still greater amounts of American coal and coke.

The relatively slight assistance granted to the coal industry has amply justified itself as the following carefully compiled figures show. Is there any other "assisted" industry than can show equal results?

COAL SUBVENTIONS 1934
and
BENEFITS DERIVED THEREFROM

Total Cost Subventions paid by Dominion Government		$ 2,216,163.67
Tons coal moved under subvention	2,368,803	
Man day's work given or —4,000 men employed 226 days	905,000	
Gross Cost to Dominion Treasury		$ 2,261,163.67
Balance, National Benefits over expenditures		13,346,836.33
		$15,608,000.00

NATIONAL BENEFITS
derived from
ABOVE SUBVENTIONS

Payroll Miners 905,000 men days at $4.80 per day	$ 4,344,000.00
Mine Supplies Used 2,368,803 tons at 75 cents per ton. (See Dominion Bureau of Statistics)	1,776,000.00
Railway Freight Revenue 2,368,803 tons at $3.50 per ton average. Large part of this freight given to the C. N. Railway.	8,288,000.00
Savings Relief Maintenance 4,000 men and families at $300.00 per year.	1,200,000.00
	$15,608,000.00

One of the greatest services any government could render to Canada would be to immediately devise a National Fuel Policy whose basis rests upon making Canada to a far greater extent dependent upon her own vast coal resources.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152492

Turn The Tide of Reciprocity East and West

Reprinted from "LIBERTY" by permission

Why not some real reciprocity between the Canadian East and West?

The tide of reciprocal trade has commenced flowing north and south, over the dam of the international boundary line. But provincial boundary lines still stand as barriers restricting freer intercourse of trade. These barriers must be broken down before Canada shakes off the final shackles impeding her last upward climb to complete normalcy.

What if we were to begin importing for domestic requirements shipments of wood pulp equal to our production? What would ensue were we to import wheat, fruits, iron, or nickel in quantities comparable to our capacity production? Then indeed might every reasoning citizen feel called upon to paraphrase G. B. Shaw's celebrated satire: "If this universe be inhabited, then surely North America must be its lunatic asylum."

These topsy-turvy conditions have existed for many years—an incredible situation which would cause a minor revolution in other areas of basic production. Yet these fantastic conditions have left Canadian consciousness singularly unmoved in relation to the coal industry.

One fifth of the world's visible supply of coal is located in Canada—a magnificent empire of largely unexplored natural wealth. How explain, then, why Canada each year imports as much as she annually produces? How rationalize this latest chapter in "the paradox of plenty"?

Canada wound up 1935 with a coal output totalling 14,000,000 tons. Our imports over a corresponding period aggregated an equal tonnage

The Province of Ontario is by long odds the biggest user of foreign fuels. Provincial imports from the United States and Great Britain aggregate over 10,000,000 tons—the equivalent of 72 per cent of Canada's total coal production each year.

Will You Give Me a Job?

Quebec and Ontario spend over $70,000,000 a year on foreign fuels. And this despite the earnest attempts of the Canadian government to stimulate a freer flow of trade within our midst by granting subventions to the railroads for long freight hauls on coal to the more heavily populated central markets.

Canadian coal, in consequence of these subventions, is now as cheap as the imported fuels. Price equalization has been the first great step in building up Canada's neglected coal empire.

Since subventions became applicable on Alberta coal, the use of Western domestic fuel has increased 200 per cent in Ontario homes. But Canadian fuels have not even scratched the surface of the market to which they are entitled.

Ontario and Quebec have it within their power to add each year 24,78,343 days of work for Canadians by transferring half of the market now held by imported fuels to Dominion producers. This would be one form of direct relief without taxation—direct relief which would benefit more of our people more of the time than any other measure.

Direct relief for our railroads would result from increased shipments of Canadian coal—thirty-two train crews being required for the round trip on one trainload of fuel from the West.

Direct relief would materialize for the Maritimes and the West whose peoples have been crushed to a level of mere self-sustenance in recent years of adversity. Direct relief would accrue for Canadian manufacturers deluged with a flood of pent-up buying needs in consequence of $30,000,000 buying power added each year to the Maritimes and Alberta. Direct relief for all of Canada lies in equalizing one of our gravest economic inequalities and by writing "finis" to this fantastic chapter in the "paradox of plenty."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152493

THE HALIFAX HERALD THE EVENING MAIL

"THEY COVER NOVA SCOTIA"

W. H. DENNIS, GENERAL MANAGER — A. W. ROBB, SECRETARY TREASURER

THE HALIFAX HERALD, LIMITED

HALIFAX, CANADA

March 14, 1930.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

This is just to remind you that you promised me some copies of your Winnipeg address. I shall be glad to have what you can spare.

We have heard a great many favorable comments regarding your Dalhousie address. I honestly believe it is better than you yourself think, as it undoubtedly is the first effort on the part of any prominent Canadian authoritatively to compile and condense into such small compass the documentary facts with which you dealt.

We are all hoping you benefitted from your visit to the Maritimes and that we shall see you soon again.

Yours sincerely,

Edgar E. Kelley

E. E. Kelley

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152494

March 17, 1930.

Edgar E. Kelley, Esq.,
The Halifax Herald Limited,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I have your letter of 14th. Am sending you fifty copies of the Winnipeg speech. If there are any more to whom you would like me to send copies, or if you wish additional copies, will send them just as you prefer.

My visit to Nova Scotia was one of the happiest events I have had for many a long time, and for this I owe, as always, much to Mr. Dennis and yourself. I am more than pleased that I went down. Please accept my very deep appreciation. I am also writing Mr. Dennis.

Yours very sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Printed in Canada)

152495

FORM T. D. 1 X

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

1930 MAY 2 PM 12 37

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

67 AX RD. 28 BLUE

STANDARD TIME

HALIFAX NS MAY 2 1237P

RT. HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN K.C.

544

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LTD

TORONTO ONT.

IF QUOTE COUNTERVAILING DUTIES UNQUOTE IS NOT A BRICK FOR BRICK POLICY THEN WE CANNOT FIND ANY SIGNIFICANCE IN THE TERM WHAT IS YOUR REACTION KIND PERSONAL REGARDS

KELLEY HALIFAX HERALD.

1236P

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152496

May 2, 1930.

Mr. Kelley,
Halifax Herald,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Just received your telegram. I only got back this morning from the West and reall have not read the budget speech yet. Have looked over the front page articles and my impression is that Dunning has pronounced for the brick policy without having the courage either to call it such or to give it effect. The difference betwenn countervailing duties and brick for brick duties is just the same as the difference between the protection which the Conservative party has consistently advocated since Confederation and the safeguarding which Mr. King preached in Eastern Canada to offset his free trade orations in the West.

There never wasa time when one could make things as interesting politically as just now, but I am in business and must keep out of political discussion.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152497

Hide Col. Thompson

January 8, 1931.

Mr. Edgar E. Kelley,
c/o "The Halifax Herald,"
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I have your letter of 5th.

Certainly the kind of talk which you refer to from the Defence Quarterly has not much appeal at the present time. My only wonder is whether or not it may recover its appeal as the memories of the last war fade. Personally I hardly think it will.

The information you ask for I cannot give off-hand, but am writing to a quarter where I know it can be obtained and will advise you later.

While writing you I want to refer to an article that appeared in "The Citizen (it was sent me by Mr. Dennis) giving a very cynical account of a Secession meeting at Canning. Whoever wrote that article is one of our best writers. It is admirably done.

Yours very truly,

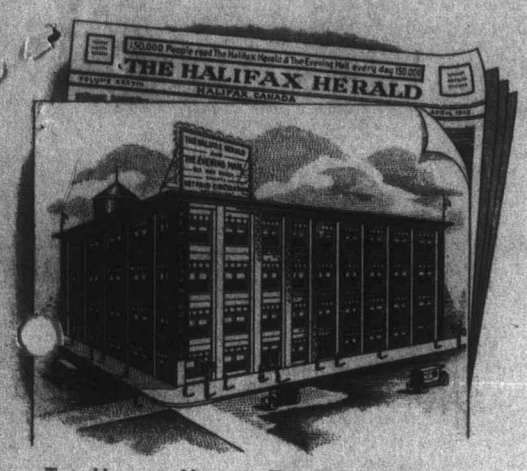
MM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152498



THE HALIFAX HERALD THE EVENING MAIL

"THEY COVER NOVA SCOTIA"

W. H. DENNIS, GENERAL MANAGER A. W. ROBB, SECRETARY TREASURER

THE HALIFAX HERALD, LIMITED

HALIFAX, CANADA

January 5, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Can. General Securities, Ltd.,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The enclosed tear sheet from today's issue of The Herald may be of interest to you. The publication referred to is the Canadian Defence Quarterly, published at Ottawa, and the current issue of that magazine is worth your perusal, particularly the editorial pages.

Is this publication associated in any way with the Federal administration? If it is not contributed to directly by any public resources, is any member of its board a public official? If there is any connection, practical or moral, between this publication and the Federal Department, I feel that some one is making a serious mistake. The attitude displayed by the Canadian Defence Quarterly while admirable in many respects is tinged with a certain militaristic colour that should have no place in this country today.

We read with great interest your recent address on the subject of disarmament and world peace and wish to compliment you highly on it.

Yours sincerely,

Edgar Ellis

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152499

January 10, 1931.

Mr. Edward E. Kelley,
c/o Halifax Herald,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I wrote Col. A. T. Thompson with regard to the Canadian Defence Quarterly. After referring to another paper, the Canadian Military Gazette, which he edits himself, he says as follows:

> "Now as to the Canadian Defence Quarterly. This is a military paper covering an entirely different field. The articles in it are of far greater length than we could publish in the C. M. G., and of a more technical nature. It is not official in any way, either Governmental or Departmental, and is not assisted by public money.
>
> "A number of officers on the staff of the Department of National Defence write for it, but only in their personal capacities, and I understand they carefully avoid any expression of political views."

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152500

THE HALIFAX HERALD THE EVENING MAIL

"THEY COVER NOVA SCOTIA"

W. H. DENNIS, GENERAL MANAGER A. W. ROBB, SECRETARY TREASURER

THE HALIFAX HERALD, LIMITED

HALIFAX, CANADA

May 2, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
347 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

It occurred to me that you might be interested in the enclosed, which is a clipping from the editorial columns of The Herald of May 1st.

We are all interested in the report that you may contest a Federal constituency before long and can only hope that you will soon be back in public life, because parliament is never quite the same without you.

Yours ~~sincerely~~,

Edgar Rhodes

And this is the man who held the British conscience at Winnipeg!

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Strange Language

CANADIANS are finding increasing difficulty in understanding just what Hon. Howard Ferguson is doing in the Old Country. Since assuming the office of Canadian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Ferguson has been keeping up a steady barrage of language, most of it "advice" to the British people.

Last week, for example, he told the people of Great Britain that it might be "or another generation before we (Canada) take your place as leaders in industry and as economic leaders of the world."

Rather boastful, that, and not in the best of taste, despite whatever good intentions may have promoted it.

And again, on Tuesday, the press of Canada carried this as a cable from Leeds, England:

152501

> Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada, declared at a luncheon here today that doubts had been expressed whether Canada should be kept in the British Empire or not. More than three-fourths of the investments of Canada came from American sources, Ferguson said, and less than one-fourth from Great Britain. "You can imagine," he said, "the influence of a connection of that kind."

Mr. Ferguson is not interpreting the mind of Canada in such utterances, and it is possible that public confidence in his judgment may not survive much more of the kind of talk in which he has been indulging of late. Just what actually has gotten into Mr. Ferguson to provoke these curious speeches the Canadian people cannot imagine. His intentions appear better than his works.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152502

May 5, 1931.

Mr. Edgar E. Kelley,
The Halifax Herald, Limited,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Thanks very much for your letter of 2nd. Needless to say I am in complete sympathy with the editorial you enclosed.

Was sorry not to see you at the Canadian Press meeting last week but had a chat with the Herald representative.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152503 Kelley

Montreal

THE HALIFAX HERALD
THE EVENING MAIL

HALIFAX, CANADA

June 11th/1931

OFFICE OF
~~MANAGING DIRECTOR~~

Dear Mr Meighen –

A vacancy on the Board of the Bank of Montreal is to be filled shortly, and Mr Dennis' name is mentioned for the appointment. My understanding is that it has been recommended by Mr. Pope, the Halifax manager (a son, I believe of the late Sir Joseph Pope.) From what I gather, the decision rests largely

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152504

Perhaps I am asking too much, and if so, just maintain the "status quo".

I trust you are in good health and that everything is going well with you.

Faithfully.

Edgar Ettelley

with Mr. Beatty, and I am taking it upon myself to suggest the possibility of your dropping a word there in the matter.

You will know, of course, that this letter goes forward without Mr. Jennis' knowledge, but he is so modest and so determined against any semblance of "thrusting" that I feel it due him to make the situation known where it will help.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152505

June 15, 1931.

Edgar E. Kelley, Esq.,
c/o "The Halifax Herald",
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I have your letter of 11th June. It is an exceedingly interesting letter to me, and the first thing I want to say is that there is almost nothing I would decline to do that would be of advantage to Mr. Dennis. Have thought over your suggestion very carefully, but feel sure that if I were to write a letter to Mr. Beatty, he would immediately conclude that through some source, direct or indirect, the letter was inspired by Mr. Dennis, and if he had this by way of suspicion even, it would be harmful instead of beneficial. I know Mr. Beatty pretty well.

My suggestion is that the matter stand until I am in Montreal, and I will try to have an opportunity of a talk with him, and I am sure then that I can bring up the matter without any possibility of harm being done.

I have not been particularly close to Mr. Beatty since retiring from public life, though I have a very high opinion of him.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152506

Personal

16 Waegwoltic Ave.,
Halifax, Nov. 3, 1931

My dear Mr Meighen –

You will recall my having written you regarding Mr. Dennis and the local Bank of Montreal directorship, and your kind reply. The matter is taking shape, I am advised, and I was wondering if you had any information or suggestion. Would you please let me know?

Faithfully,

Edgar E. Kelley

Your address on Bimetallism has become a textbook.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152507

November 6, 1931.

Mr. Edgar E. Kelley,
c/o The Halifax Herald,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 3rd instant has been received during Mr. Meighen's absence in the West, and will be placed before him upon his return in about two weeks.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152508

Montreal

November 24, 1931.

Mr Edgar E. Kelley,
c/o The Halifax Herald,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

On my return from the West I have your letter of 3rd November. Have naturally heard nothing since. Was expecting to see Mr. Beatty at our Canadian Club, but unfortunately have a letter now that he cannot come. In furtherance of the step already taken, I intend to see him personally at the earliest opportunity.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152509

THE HALIFAX HERALD THE HALIFAX MAIL

"THEY COVER NOVA SCOTIA"

W. H. DENNIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR — ANDREW W. ROBB, VICE PRESIDENT

THE HALIFAX HERALD, LIMITED

HALIFAX, CANADA

December 31, 1935.

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

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your talk on "Shakespeare" still commands attention, and only yesterday the Premier of Nova Scotia asked me if I had a copy to spare him. Unfortunately my own was loaned some time ago and has not been returned, and I thought perhaps you might have an extra copy or so, for which I would be very much obliged. Particularly I would like to have one for Mr. Macdonald, who is a lover of the Classics and a man of fine scholarship himself.

With all good wishes for the New Year,

Yours faithfully,

Edgar E. Kelley

(E.E.Kelley)
Editor.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152510

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 7, 1936.

Dear Mr. Kelley:-

I have your letter of 31st December and am indeed glad to send you three or four copies of my Shakespeare address. I have sent a copy to Mr. Macdonald direct.

Please accept my very best wishes for a bright and prosperous year in 1936.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edgar E. Kelley,
Editor,
The Halifax Herald Limited,
Halifax, N.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152511

The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - IMPERIAL LIFE BUILDING

Toronto, Ont.

ROBERT F. KELLOCK, C.L.U.

March 16, 1931.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:

I was speaking to Mrs. White this morning relative to securing some prospects in the department where Mrs. White is engaged, and she informed me that she herself had a Pension Bond under advisement.

I would like to have the opportunity of submitting our guarantees during the duration of the Bond as well as at maturity.

In order to do so the date and year of birth, as well as maturity date of Bond, would be necessary.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. Kellock

MP.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152512

Rideau Ferry Ontario.
July 11. 1931.

Dear Arthur.

It has been on my mind for some time to see you, but I came down here expecting to stay for a few days only, to look after some repairs to father's cottage.

This work has taken longer than I anticipated, hence I have been delayed. Not knowing exactly how long I shall be required here, I decided to write you.

Knowing conditions as you do, you will understand how hard it is to sell on commission, and the uncertainty of remuneration is quite

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152513

a money to myself and to Isabel.

Would it be possible for you to help me secure a position with regular salary attached.

My experience in Life Insurance has secured for me a fair knowledge of that business and the thought occurred to me you might have me placed in the Annuities Branch of the Federal Government.

If that is not possible I would be glad to hear of anything you might suggest.

I know your connection with the fire and casualty business, and possibly there might be an opening there in the near future.

We both would appreciate a great deal any help you might be able to give.

With Kindest Regards.

Yours Sincerely

R. J. Kellock.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152514

July 14, 1931.

Mr. R. F. Kellock,
Rideau Ferry, Ont.

Dear Bob:

I have your letter of 11th July.

Admission to the Annuities Branch of the Federal Government is, I am sure under the Civil Service Commission, and in any event, being out of politics, I have really no influence at all. The reason for one's influence passes away completely when one is not a Member and has no means of bringing pressure. Of course, if it is under the Civil Service Commission, I could and would be glad to write the Chief Commissioner on your behalf. You might let me know whether you are applying to the Civil Service Commission or not. There is no use applying unless you get notice of a vacancy, but if you write the Secretary, he will advise you when any vacancy occurs.

The Fire and Casualty business certainly would not take on a new man now. I have done my utmost to get a man on for some time, but it has been impossible as they are reducing staff rather than increasing. It seems to be about the same everywhere.

I sincerely wish I could send you a more favourable reply, but I cannot.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152515

Established 1848

Arthur Meighen & Brothers, Limited

Perth's Progressive Departmental Store

Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Men's Wear, Dry Goods

Perth, Ont., July 18 1931

R.R. no. 5

Dear Arthur.

Thanks very much for your letter of the 14th. inst.

I am writing to-day to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission asking for information re admission to the Annuities Branch of the Federal Government.

From from your letter I would judge there would be no use in your writing unless there was a vacancy; if I am correct in this I certainly would be glad of your help when the time is opportune.

If you deem it advisable to write to the chairman of the Commission, I will leave that to your own good judgement, but assure you I appreciate your present advice and anything further you may see fit to do.

I shall advise you of any reply I may receive from the Secretary.

Yours Sincerely

R.J. Kellock.

c/o Mr. Geo. McVeety:

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152516

THE HALIFAX HERALD THE HALIFAX MAIL

"THEY COVER NOVA SCOTIA"

W. H. DENNIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR — ANDREW W. ROBB, VICE PRESIDENT

THE HALIFAX HERALD, LIMITED

HALIFAX, CANADA

January 14, 1936.

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

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I appreciate very much your sending me the copies of your address on Shakespeare. While I had read this address at the time it first appeared, I have been re-reading it with the keenest of interest and enjoyment. It certainly is worthy of the widest distribution.

Yours faithfully,

Edgar Ethridge

Editor.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152517

December 28, 1928.

Mr. Kelly,
c/o Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I am writing you on behalf of the Canadian Labour Press of Ottawa. Mr. C. D. Fisher of that Company was in to see me some days ago and I told him I would tell you what I knew about the concern. The idea is, of course, that your Company might give some patronage in the way of printing or advertising to the paper.

All I can say is that this concern proved as true as steel in anything I have had to do with them, and Mr. Fisher especially has been loyal and dependable, and always gave value and extra good value for any money spent with them.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152518

February 15, 1928.

Mr. Kelly,
The Halifax Herald,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

What do you think of the enclosed? Our friend Porter, who writes to order, can get about as much mendacity crowded into a column as anyone living. I would be willing to wager there wasn't a single person of Austrian or German blood at the Convention, at least not from Saskatchewan.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152519

40, Halton St.
Toronto.
Nov. 30th 1928.

Dear Sir,/

Enclosed please find a picture of your name-sake, Arthur Meighen Kelly. he was born on Feb. 15. 1922. the year that you were a canditate for parliament, + we were so sure you were going to win that when the baby came we called him after you. I also have a brother in England who is called after

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152520

the great statesman,
Lord Beaconsfield.
his name is.
Thomas Beaconsfield
Woodward.

hoping you will like the
snap, Yours truly,
Mrs. J. Kelly.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152521

N

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Call Mrs Kelly 152522
Called Friday evening
and no answer.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

There is something I wish to discuss with you in regard to Mr. Kelly. It is really very important that I have this chat with you and realizing how busy you are during office hours, would you call on me at 162 Isabella st at five o'clock. Call me at Ran 5966 if you cannot do this.

Marion Kelly.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Telephone No. LL 5809.

152523

183 Indian Rd.
Toronto, Dec. 12/30.

Arthur Herman

Dear Mr. Meighen:—

I called on you one day to say hello but you were busy. I thought it was a shame never to see you when you are in the city so much. I really wanted to ask you too to make a will for my mother. However, since that time she has refused to sign one. Whether that

P.S. If you will call me I have your photo and do so juggle have one of it. Yours sincerely, M. K.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152524

me. In order to avoid being short would you do, as you did once before, exchange a cheque for $20.00 mine being payable on the 23rd. By the time the cheque is payable the trees will be delivered. It won't much and I know you would like to help with this kind of work.

The trees will be true is a wise decision remains to be seen.

And now to the reason for my letter. You have always been nice to me when I happened to ask you for help. This is not for myself. There are two unemployed boys who have taken orders for 300 Christmas trees in this district. I have undertaken to finance the buying of the trees. which is a lot for

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

on the 15th.

If you will do this for me, I shall most certainly appreciate it. I shall enclose my own cheque for the amount dated Dec. 23rd.

How is everything going? I see you have finally shaken off the onslaughts of your friend Mr. Hepburn. He at least has sufficient brains to know he is no match for you.

Sincerely
Marion H. Kelly

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

133 Metcalfe Street 152525
Ottawa. Dec. 15. 1938.

Dear Sir;
I came too late to Ottawa to ask for an personal interview with you.
I am the widow of the most staunch Scottish home Conservative that ever lived in Saskatchewan. In his business he could not take the active part he would have liked to but urged me to do the work for both of us. When he died I floundered for a time having felt my anchorage was gone. I must carry on and if at all possible hope to do so in Ottawa.
My credentials are: For years I worked and worked hard for the Conservative Party, no day too cold, too hot or too wet; no task allotted to me too difficult: I fought the good fight for M. A. MacPherson when first he was elected to the Sask. House: for A. G. MacKinnon when he ran against and almost defeated the Hon. Chas. Dunning; for Frank Turnbull

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

when he was over M Dunning: for the Anderson Govt. when they went into power. Went into the battle in the smaller places too. All this for love of the Conservative Party. Now I am in need of a job for the necessities of life and make my plea to you for something, anything to do in the Parliament Buildings here, and so save me from having to become a domestic menial. When your Govt. was defeated my dear husband felt it a personal blow such was his — and to the end remained — regard for your statesmanships. No, sir this is not a "Sop to Cerberus" but a plain statement of facts.

Any of the men mentioned can and will vouch for me.

May I hope there is a niche I can fill and make good in.

I am, dear Sir

Yours faithfully

Christina Kelly

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152527

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 17, 1938.

Mrs. Christina Kelt,
133 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Kelt:

I have your letter of 15th December and have read same with care and sympathy.

The other Government is in power now, and there is really nothing I can do--at least nothing I can think of at present that I can do to help you get work in the Parliament Buildings or in the Government service. You might, however, let me know your age and what kind of work you think you can do, and I certainly will see if there is any way I can help you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

133 Metcalfe Street. 152528
Ottawa. Dec. 20th 1938

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir:
I thank you for your kind and prompt reply to my letter of December 15th.
I was, many years ago, a law stenographer in Saskatoon and later in Regina but would be very rusty in all that is necessary for such work now. In 1918 with Mr R. W. Brewis I put through the registration of man and woman power the result of which we all had to carry identification cards (a splendid roundup of the aliens – alas too late to do any good.)
I am 48 years old (active, slim and very few grey hairs) and feel that I am able for many years of good sound work.
Before deciding to write you, Dr Robb kindly gave me a long interview. I felt with an approaching election he would

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152529

be enlarging his staff. I wrote to Mr Frank W. Turnbull about it and he kindly enclosed a copy of his letter to Dr Robb in one to me. I take the liberty of enclosing this copy for your perusal and might add I wrote to Major MacPherson asking him, at his convenience, to communicate with you.

I am, dear Sir

Yours faithfully
Christina Kelly

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mr. F. W. Turnbull
To
Mrs. C. Kelt.

152530

December 15th 1938

Dr. J. A. Robb,
Dominion Headquarters,
National Conservative Association,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Doctor:

Mrs. Christina Kelt has written to me regarding her desire to find a place within the Party ranks, where she can be of service.

Practically my first political contact with Mrs. Kelt was in 1925 when I organized this city on behalf of our Conservative candidates, Major MacPherson and James F. Bryant. A years preparation, a hurriedly built organization and some real publicity gave the Conservatives their first break in Regina. Mrs. Kelt then was one of our active and effective women workers and continued to be so from that time until she left the city of Regina.

She had then, and I believe still has, a very coffect knowledge of the broad outlines of the political situation. She is an all-time believer in the British connection. I think, perhaps, her dislike of MacKenzie King and Liberal policy, (if there is such an animal,) arises from her strong belief in the British connection.

If you can find a corner for her in your organization I feel that you can rely upon her political knowledge; upon her energy and upon her ability and reliability.

Yours sincerely,

FWT/EP.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152531

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 22, 1938.

Mrs. Christina Kelt,
133 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Kelt:

I duly received your letter of 20th and am glad to have this and especially the copy of letter from Mr. Turnbull.

I shall keep the matter in mind and see if there is anything I can do for you.

Yours sincerely,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152532

SIR EDWARD KEMP

350 BAY STREET
TORONTO, 2

26th June, 1928.

Dear Arthur,

The Maurice Cody Research Fellowships and Scholarships

Several months ago a Committee of which I was asked to be Chairman, was formed, composed of students of the University, graduates and other friends of the late Maurice Cody, including those whose names appear on the enclosed printed letter, which more fully explains the matter. The purpose is to create a Memorial Scholarship, etc., in honour of his memory.

After careful thought and consultation with all interested parties the matter has assumed form. It has been decided to ask for sufficient money to create a Foundation with a view of establishing what is to be known as "The Maurice Cody Research Fellowships and Scholarships". Emphasis might be placed on the principal objects of the movement, which are as follows:

(1) To establish a suitable memorial to this very worthy young man who was beloved by undergraduates and graduates of the University of Toronto, as well as by a host of friends in this City and throughout the Province.

(2) To introduce into the University to a greater extent the study of present day and future economic conditions in Canada - a matter, which, in the opinion of many, has been to a considerable degree neglected.

(3) To give an expression of the high regard in which Rev. Dr. Cody is held by all citizens, signified by the great demands which are made upon him not only in this City but throughout the country where he is asked to give his views on a great variety of topics, in which he is able to give expression to his wide vision and broad Canadianism.

The funds necessary to create sufficient income to sustain the Foundation are on account of capital which will be deposited with the National Trust Company who have agreed to act as Trustee and administer the funds free of charge. The amount subscribed will be final, there being no further annual or other appeal contemplated. Subscriptions are now being solicited. Two cheques for $5,000 each are at hand together with several for $2,500 and $1,000 including one from Mr. Ferguson, the Prime Minister, for $1,000. I am sure that whatever you feel you would like to subscribe to this worthy object will be very highly appreciated by those who are working in connection with the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
National Building,
Toronto, 2.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152533

SIR EDWARD KEMP

350 BAY STREET
TORONTO, 2,

30th July, 1928.

My dear Arthur,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. with enclosures. I am in the City for the day and will be off again to the country, I expect, until about the end of August, with possibly occasional short visits to the City. I shall be glad to see you when it is convenient.

Lady Kemp and I would be very glad if you and Mrs. Meighen could visit us for a weekend at our summer place. You might let me know as to this. Say 11th Aug - Please let me know

I remain,

address RR1 Petrboro

Yours sincerely,

A E Kemp

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto, 2.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152534

July 31, 1928.

Sir Edward Kemp,
R. R. #1,
Peterboro, Ont.

My dear Sir Edward:

I wish to thank you very much for your letter of 30th July and I am sorry indeed that Mrs. Meighen and I can not get up this summer as I will be away mostly all this week, and am leaving the end of the week for the West. Mrs. Meighen will be in Ottawa nearly all of August.

We appreciate very much the kindness of the invitation and would have liked to have revisited your beautiful summer home.

Will see you when we are both in Toronto again.

Yours very truly,

AM/R

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152535

August 6, 1929.

Sir Edward Kemp,
Bobcaygeon Ont.

Dear Sir Edward Kemp:

Mr Meighen had to leave the City on Sunday evening to accompany Lord Queenborough on a tour through Northern Ontario and Western Canada. He expects to be away for about three weeks, and regrets very much that it will not be possible for him to accept your kind invitation to visit Bobcaygeon.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152536 Form 6123, replacing Form 1-TW.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D. L.
Night Message	N. M.
Night Letter	N. L.

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

PHONE M. 9555

COYDR 25 5 EXA COLLECT 145 ONLY

TORONTO ONT AYG 13 VIA WINNIPEG MAN AUG 13 29

R T HONARTHUR MEIGHEN

0536

PALLISER HOTEL CALGARY ALTA

LADY KEMP THANKS YOU FOR YOUR EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY AND AT HER REQUEST YOU ARE NAMED AS HONORARY PALLBEARER

C A KEMP

1250P

Kindly ~~Kommodt~~ your ~~repeat~~ selection. Permit me to add to publicly expressed appreciation my own sincere sympathy with yourself & family.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152537

Castle Frank
Toronto

24th April, 1931.

Dear Mr. Meighan,

The Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind are making their Annual Appeal on May 1st. I am writing to ask for your kind assistance and would greatly appreciate a contribution to this splendid work. We make only the one appeal to the public during the year, so that the scale of our work is very largely influenced by the generosity and kindness of the people on that day.

I should be very grateful if you would send me a subscription or leave it for the lady who will call at your house on that day.

It seems a very long time since I had the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Meighan, and do hope thatyou are both well and that those clever child en of yours are still bringing fresh distinction to the name.

Kindest regards,
Sincerely,

Lilian Kemp
Captain

The Honourable
Arthur Meighan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152538

April 29, 1931.

My dear Lady Kemp:

I have yours of 24th. It is with pleasure that I enclose a small cheque to you in this letter, and am only sorry it cannot be more.

It is kind of you to send such a friendly note, and especially to take an interest in our children. They are getting along splendidly.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Meighen

Lady Kemp,
Castle Frank,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152539

Castle Frank
Toronto

Dear Mr. Meighen.

I wish to thank you for your kind letter with the contribution to the appeal for the Blind.

It is exceedingly good of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Yours to make this donation in
as a member of the organization
May I express our appreciation

Sincerely yours
Cynthia Sump.

April 30th

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152540

Women's Auxiliary
TO
The Canadian National Institute for the Blind
TORONTO BRANCH
PRESIDENT: LADY KEMP

March 3rd, 1936.

Dear Mr. Meighan:-

We wish to again express to you our sincere appreciation of your support of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

The work which the Institute is endeavouring to accomplish for our sightless citizens is cogently summarized in the words of one who is himself blind:

"To revive an interest in life in those who have lost interest; to provide remunerative employment for men and women whose lives, prior to the incorporation of the Institute, were spent in hopeless idleness; to arouse public opinion to the necessity of protecting and conserving sight; to raise a neglected and self-effacing class to a position in which its members are self-respecting and publicly respected; in short, to assist blind people (who, prior to the creation of the Institute, knew nothing but stark discouragement in a bleak world), to 'live' instead of permitting them to 'exist'".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152541

To enable the Institute to continue these services to the blind we most earnestly appeal for a renewal of your sympathetic and generous interest when a call is made upon you between April 20th and May 1st, and although a contribution at any time of the year is most gratefully accepted this is the only time that we appeal to you directly. May we ask that before responding to the collector you make quite certain that she represents the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

I am

Sincerely yours,

President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152542

TORONTO WOMEN'S AUXILIARY
to
THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

1935 TAG DAY

RECEIPTS

Tag Day Cash	$17,832.15
Tag Day Cheques	10,215.08
Cheques to Treasurer	24,065.40
Mail & Empire Contra Account	18.00
The Globe Contra Account	18.00
Bank Interest to December 31st	31.64
	$52,180.27

DISBURSEMENTS

Letters of Appreciation	$ 68.30
Map	1.00
Macoomb Press (Stationery)	184.63
Macoomb Press (Tags)	117.66
Telfer Paper Box Co. (Boxes)	146.73
Might Directories (Cards, etc.)	73.68
Grand & Toy (Cash Book Sheets)	1.85
Toronto Women's Organizations Directory	1.00
Stamps	111.41
Davis & Henderson (Cards and Stickers)	84.80
Advertising	101.70
Cartage on Chairs to Bank	8.50
Balance to C.N.I.B.	51,279.01
	$52,180.27

Gross Expenses	$1,135.44	
Less Supplies on Hand	234.18	
		$ 901.26

Collection Cost—1.72%.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152543

BRYCE KENDRICK, B.A., M.D.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
WM. PITT HOTEL BLDG.
CHATHAM

OFFICE HOURS 11 TO 12 A.M.
AFTERNOONS - 2 TO 5 P.M.
SATURDAY EVENINGS 7 TO 9

PHONES - OFFICE 302
RESIDENCE 1808
38 SIXTH STREET

September 5, 1940

Mr. A. H. Marston
209 Dominion Bank Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Mr. Marston:

Thanks very much for Arthur Meighen's address on Shakespeare. I have read it a couple of times already and have enjoyed it immensely. I would consider it the finest address on Shakespeare to be given in Canada.

I spoke for Arthur Meighen several times in Western Ontario during his campaign in 1926. I remember being associated with Sir Henry Drayton in Wallaceburg. During my address I quoted many references to Arthur Meighen's great ability from the press of Canada. After the meeting Sir Henry came to me and paid me a compliment by saying that it was the finest election material that he had heard during the campaign and asked me for a copy of my address in order that he might make use of it at some future meeting.

Yours very truly,

Bryce Kendrick

GBK:emh

Sir Henry

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152544

November 19, 1929.

Mrs. Alex Kennedy,
Saskatoon, Sask.

My dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I find I have lost Rhoda's address in Minneapolis, and am wondering if you could let me have it. Am sorry to trouble you but I want to write her.

Very kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152545

Chateau Laurier
Ottawa

GBK

My dear Mr Meighen:—

I was so pleased to receive your letter of the 16th forwarded from home, here, but regret more than I can express, that I shall not be in Windsor until early next week — about the 27th I think. Why did you not wait until then? And — you will be there again? I should certainly have felt you'd forgotten your promise had you

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152546

not have advised me of your contemplated visit. I shall not consider your promise fulfilled however until I shall have again had the pleasure of receiving you. and sincerely trust you will always let me know when our city is to be honored by your presence. The night you dined with me, you greatly charmed all the others and so I feel there cannot be a credit balance to me in our social account for you see I must place to your credit, the enjoyment of my other guests to say nothing at all of my own pleasure in having you, which in itself would more than balance any debit you might place. I came to Ottawa to present two nieces (daughters of two of my husband's sisters): have remained on for some of the other social gaieties before returning to resume a somewhat quieter and more normal life. Believe me I am deeply regretful I cannot reach home this week and am consoled only by the hope you will have occasion to visit Windsor again in the dear future when I shall hope

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and fully expect to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours
Eleanor B. Kennedy

Tuesday
March twelfth

To
Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto

(P. S. - Mrs Carre is the name of one of the ladies you met that evening at our house - Mr and Mrs Eric Carre - he is a broker with Baumgarde Co. - just across the street from the King Bldg where my husband's estate office is. E B K.)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Photo sent May 13/31

152547

601 VICTORIA AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

My dear Mr Meighen:—
Why! should some people here have a photo of you and not I? Especially as I was the one who first introduced them to you— I feel quite neglected— wonder is there any remedy for it. Hope you will be coming this way soon and cannot you bring your charming wife?

Sincerely Yours
Gleanora B. Kennedy

May Wolfish

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Kennedy

601 VICTORIA AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

152548

My dear Mr Meighen :—

I am so proud of my red picture with signature : sometime will you be gracious enough to write my name on it? I've really often wished to have a photo of you as an outstandingly great man of Canada — but — I didn't like to ask for

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152549

one. However, now, thank you a thousand times I shall always prize it.

Sincerely Yours
Eleanora B. Kennedy
(Mrs W. C. Kennedy)

May twenty first

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152550

MRS. W. C. KENNEDY
350 OUELLETTE AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

September 4th, 1929.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
TORONTO,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Would you consider it importunate in me if I were to ask your opinion of the Associated Quality Canners, Ltd., ?

Originally, this firm was the Quality Canning Co., controlled entirely by local Windsor men; they sold out to Doherty-Easson Co., (the Doherty being the Hon. Manning Doherty) these people in turn sold out to to A. R. Whittall Canning Co., of Montreal who now control practically all of the stock of the Associated Quality Canners Ltd.,

Through our local men, my husband became a shareholder in the original Company to a portion of which stock I have since succeeded. I have been receiving my dividends regularly, but would very deeply appreciate any information or advice you can give me regarding this Company.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Glencora B. Kennedy

Glencora B. Kennedy
(Mrs. W. C. Kennedy)

GBK/FM

When shall you be in Windsor again Mr Meighen? GBK

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152551

September 5, 1929.

Mrs. W. C. Kennedy,
350 Ouellette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I just received your letter of yesterday.

Am a shareholder in Associated Quality Canners myself, and so far thought it worth while to continue. On receipt of your letter I called up Hon. Manning Doherty. He gave a very encouraging account of the condition of the Company. He says the supply of peas and one or two other vegetables this year is inadequate, but that corn especially is good, and on the whole he anticipated a better year than last year, feeling sure that prices would be higher. Mr. Doherty is on the Board.

The stock has a somewhat speculative quality, and while it could not be considered the best, is I think a pretty fair hold.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152552

MRS. W. C. KENNEDY
350 OUELLETTE AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

December 19th, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I trust you will pardon me if I intrude on your very valuable time to ask your opinion regarding a few of my stocks which at this present writing do not appear to me to have a very satisfactory value. The Securities about which I am directly worried comprise the following:-

Canadian Locomotive (Preferred & Common)
Viau Biscuit " " "
Wabasso Cotton

and I would also deeply appreciate your most valued opinion on the following:-

Abitibi (Common)
Associated Quality Canners
Brompton
Kelsey Wheel
London & Western
Lambton Loan

I had thought it might be better for me to sell some of these things which at the present time are not paying me anything; this reference being especially to Wabasso Cotton, Abitibi (Common) Canadian Locomotive (Common).

I sincerely trust you will not consider this an intrusion on your time, and I am asking only that you answer my letter at your convenience.

With all of the seasons compliments, and trusting to see you in Windsor some time during the new year, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Glencora B. Kennedy

GBK/FM

Glencora B. Kennedy
(Mrs. W. C. Kennedy)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152553

December 23, 1929.

Mrs. W. C Kennedy,
350 Ouellette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I duly received your letter of 19th. Am sorry, but I do not know a very great deal about some of the securities as to which you enquire. I got our Chief Statistician to report on them as far as he could, and am enclosing you herewith his report.

As to Associated Quality Canners, I might add that I have some of this myself, and have no reason, as yet at least, to think it is not good, but what may have taken place in the last few months I do not know.

As to London and Western, this is a good Company and I don't think the stock should be sold.

I know nothing whatever about Lambton Loan.

We have certainly had very strenuous times lately, and it has been hard going for all engaged in the Investment business.

I would like exceedingly to get out to Windsor, but have no plans to go as yet. Will certain Kennedy when I am there.

The Best of Good Wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Yours very sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152554

MRS. W. C. KENNEDY
350 OUELLETTE AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

January
Eighteenth
1 9 3 3.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
President, Canadian General Investments,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Would it be too greatly intruding on your valuable time to ask if you have any information regarding the Nipissing Mines and recent negotiations in connection with the Beattie Company? There was some sort of a muddle going on between a large numer of the shareholders and some of the officers, and I would deeply appreciate any information you can give me as to later developments.

I have only a few shares of stock in the Company, but if I can realize anything on or through them I would be grateful. Thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy, and trusting I am not too importunate, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Glencora B. Kennedy

Glencora B. Kennedy
(Mrs. W. C. Kennedy)

GBK/FM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152555

347 Bay St., Toronto,
January 20, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I have yours of 18th.

I do know something about the Beattie Mine. It is in good hands and has excellent prospects. It is making arrangements now as you know for power. It is a low grade ore mine though, somewhere around $3 to $5 per ton of gold, but the extent of it is very great. At all events the extent is very great to the depth that they have gone. The Lindsley's are the principal personnel, and I believe Nipissing has a very considerable interest in it.

I don't know much about the Nipissing itself, although I did have stock in it and had to sell it. However, I suggest that you write to Dr. F. R. Bennetto, 421 Main St., East, Hamilton. You might say you are writing at my suggestion, and I know he will give you the best information he has and that it will be as good as you can get anywhere.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Mrs. W. C. Kennedy,
350 Ouellette Avenue,
Windsor, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152556

MRS. W. C. KENNEDY
350 OUELLETTE AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

March
First
1 9 3 3.

Rt. Hon. Arthur T. Meighen,
Canadian General Investment Company,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Can you give me any recent or more encouraging information regarding the Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited?

I have some 6% Preferred and Common stock in this Company, and do not know of any one excepting yourself to whom I might write, feeling assured of receiving an honest expression of opinion.

I trust you will not consider my compliment an importunity, and that at your convenience, you will kindly let me hear from you.

Yours very truly,
Glencora B. Kennedy
Glencora B. Kennedy
(Mrs. W. C. Kennedy)

GBK/FM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152557

OTTAWA, March 6, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I have your letter of 1st.

The best I can tell you about Abitibi Power is about the bonds and is as follows:

Mr. Clarkson who is the liquidator and handling the Company, told me that the price at which the bonds are selling is ridiculous. This does not mean that the Preferred stock is of value but I would think it would have some potential value and that is about all that can be said. Abitibi is one of the many wrecks of this time, but with chances of resurrection.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. W. C. Kennedy,
350 Ouellette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152558

MRS. W. C. KENNEDY
350 OUELLETTE AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

June
Twenty-first
1 9 3 3.

The Rt. Honourable Arthur T. Meighen,
Canadian General Investment Company
Toronto,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Some little time ago I took the liberty of asking you regarding the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, at which time I inadvertently told you I was the owner of the 6% Preferred stock (beside Common). It is the 7% Preferred stock I have, and it is rarely, if ever, quoted. I had been led to believe that this 7% stock constituted an "A1" security, and had always felt more or less secure in the investment.

In the event of the recovery of this entire project, do you think my stock will be any better than even the 6% Preferred, and have you any idea what the 7% is worth or is selling at now?

Trusting you will not think I am importunate, and with kindest personal remembrances, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Glencora B. Kennedy

Glencora B. Kennedy
(Mrs. W. C. Kennedy)

GBK/PM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152559

347 Bay St., Toronto,
June 26, 1923.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I have your letter of 21st. Also just as I went to my room to leave the Hotel, I got the note which had been left at your request. Am very sorry not to have received it sooner. As stated, however, I called Friday forenoon but there was no answer to the bell.

The Preferred stock of Abitibi is pretty much a speculation. As you know, the Bonds, which are ahead of the Preferred, are selling $24 to $27. I certainly would not sell the bonds at this figure, nor the Preferred at what it is being quoted at either, although, as stated above, it will be a long time before any dividend is paid on this Preferred. All depends upon the re-establishment of the paper industry in Canada. At present it is in a most deplorable condition. You would get so little, however, for selling the stock now, that I would think it wiser to hold on.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Glencora B. Kennedy,
350 Ouellette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152560

June
Twenty
eighth

601 VICTORIA AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Dear Mr Meighen:-

When I wrote you on the 21st instant about my Abitibi 7% stock, I did not know you were to be in Windsor so shortly - I think one paper carried the advice that night. I thank you sincerely for your subsequent advice regarding same and I do trust you did not mind my seeking information from you. It has been

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

most difficult for me to
contend with these most
trying times and more and
more as the days and
months and years slip
by I miss him who always
shielded me from care
and worry. So much of my
husband's estate was tied
up in real Estate and
lottery in the Arctic
Ocean would constitute
far more acceptable
investments these days
than property in the
Border Cities. Then too
the defaulting municipalities
in which I held bonds

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152561

added to my troubles to such an extent there have been times I've felt like eating woolly worms. Last week was a hectic one as there were three tippling leases to contend with and of course rents had to be reduced, repairs consented to etc so that I hardly knew what I was doing. I've been obliged to reduce my domestic staff which must account for you receiving no answer when you called and I am very very sorry. I was obliged to attend at a lawyer's office in connection with a lease renewal but had fully expected to be back home. I also tried to reach you at the hotel as you know. Owing to these matters about which I've bundered you I was precluded from hearing you speak on Thursday which fact I deeply regretted, but I read your speech with keen interest and was especially pleased with the subject you chose. The next time you are in Windsor, will you not allow me the pleasure of entertaining you (I know you before these people who have claimed you these last several times!!) With many thanks for your gracious kindness and courtesy believe me Sincerely yours

Gleanora B. Kennedy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152562

601 VICTORIA AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Dear Mr Meighen:—
We were greatly rushed yesterday in office: my letter to you of that date seems on re-reading this a.m. to be poorly worded, especially the third paragraph. What I meant to convey was that my nephew Will then is an honest honorable young man etc and that he is an applicant for the position in the Thamesford post office made vacant by the discharge of an employee for dishonesty. Please accept this in conjunction with contents of previous letter re this matter. Sincerely Yours

Saturday am
October twenty eighth

Clemens B. Kennedy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152563

MRS. W. C. KENNEDY
350 OUELLETTE AVENUE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

October 27th, 1933.

Senator, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
TORONTO,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You have so many wonderful titles - prefixes and affixes - I hardly know how to properly address you or what to call you. Just here I am reminded that my husband used to say he did not care a bit what any one called him so long as they did not call him early " in the morning".

I am writing to you Mr. Meighen, to ask if it would be at all possible for you to speak a word on behalf of a nephew of Mr. Kennedy's - one William J. Shea of Stratford - who is just up against it.

There is, I understand, a vacancy in the Postoffice in Stratford caused through misappropriation of funds on the part of an employee. This young man is honest and honourable in every way, and it would mean so much for him to procure steady employment again. He is a married man with two small children, and has been out of work going on two years, owing to this continued depression.

I feel a word from you would mean so much and I would deeply appreciate anything you can consistently do. With kindest personal regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Glencora B. Kennedy

Glencora B. Kennedy
(Mrs. W. C. Kennedy)

GBK/TM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152564

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 31, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I have your letter of 27th and subsequent letter of 28th. The first letter was quite all right. I didn't misunderstand it in the least.

I have written on behalf of your nephew, but really I am of the opinion--though I am not quite certain--that this appointment will be under the Civil Service Commission. My recollection is that it is only in places where the revenue is under $3,000 that the appointments are not within the scope of the Civil Service Commission.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Mrs. W. C. Kennedy,
350 Ouellette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152565

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 31, 1933.

Dear Mr. Wright:

I have received a letter from Mrs. W. C. Kennedy (widow of the late Hon. W. C. Kennedy) of Windsor, urging me to try and help a nephew of the late Mr. Kennedy's, William J. Shea of Stratford, to secure a position in the Post Office there--a position vacated because of misappropriation of funds on the part of an employee.

Mrs. Kennedy vouches for the industry and competency of this nephew. I feel sure that you will do anything in your power for him if you agree with Mrs. Kennedy's estimate. I have written to her that I feel justified in writing you but not interfering otherwise. It may be the matter is under the Civil Service Commission but I do not know.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. D. M. Wright, M. P.,
McLagan Furniture Co.,
Stratford, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152566

Telephone
Hillcrest 0440 J

GRACE E. KENNEDY
Publicity
1594 BATHURST STREET
TORONTO

June 13th, 1931.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

Allow me to offer my sincere congratulations upon your appointment to the Hydro Commission - although the congratulations are really due to the Province upon their good fortune in having secured your talents.

The paucity of real leaders makes one selfishly hope to see you even more actively engaged in public offices.

I appreciate you will be increasingly busy now but whenever you have a moment I should be delighted to know how you liked the Greek cigarettes.

As yet I have not done anything with them, but now that one of my good friends in the Robert Simpson organization has had his broker go thoroughly into the question of prices I feel safe in launching out and think they can be quite profitably marketed at a much lower price than other equally fine imported brands.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

G. E. Kennedy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152567

June 22, 1931.

Miss Grace E. Kennedy,
1594 Bathurst St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Miss Kennedy:

It is time I wrote you with regard to the box of Cigarettes which you were good enough to leave with me. These were passed around the office and I can assure you were very much enjoyed. They are superior in every way and I feel sure will be appreciated in Toronto.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152568

January 27, 1928.

Mr. J. J. Kennedy,
President,
Young Men's Bible Class,
Bloor Street United Church,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen has received an invitation, dated January 25th, to attend a Dinner at Bloor Street United Church on the evening of January 30th, and he has instructed me to enquire if this is the Dinner to be given in honour of Mr. Bradshaw. I tried to communicate with you by telephone to-day, but was unsuccessful, and am, therefore, taking the liberty of writing to you.

Would appreciate a 'phone call from you (Adelaide 3242) Saturday morning, if possible, in order to advise Mr. Meighen.

Yours very truly,

E. M. E.

E.

Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152569

September 9, 1929.

Mrs. R A. Kennedy,
Rockcliffe,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I received your letter extending me an invitation to speak before the Women's Club of Ottawa. Really I find it very hard to do anything but accept your invitation, and were the meeting not in Ottawa, I am inclined to think I would make an exception to my rule and do as you request. However, I feel satisfied for me to speak in Ottawa would be wrongly interpreted and give rise to a lot more foolish rumours. Every time I think the subject out, I come more firmly to the conclusion that my proper course is to keep quiet. I have been doing so with commendable consistency for a long time and really the only right thing to do is to continue. Please, therefore, do forgive me for not yielding to the request of one who has been so loyal and so helpful to me over a long period of years. I assure you if anybody could have induced me to speak in Ottawa, it would have been yourself.

Very kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152570

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

TORONTO,
April 27,
1 9 3 1.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Mr. Gordon B. Jackson, President of the Peel Conservative Association, is Chairman of the Toronto Optimist Club and is anxious to have you speak at a banquet for Toronto and Hamilton Optimist Service Clubs at the Royal York Hotel on Tuesday, May 19th, at 7:00 o'clock P.M.

I shall be glad if you will let me know whether it will be possible for you to do so.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas L. Kennedy

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152571

April 29, 1931.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I have your letter of 27th.
It would indeed be a pleasure for me to speak at the request of Mr. Gordon B. Jackson, but really engagements got so many lately that I simply had to close off and keep myself free for the responsibilities which I have in my present connection here.

I have one or two overholding engagements but am definitely, though reluctantly, declining others.

Please express my appreciation to Mr. Jackson of the honour implied in the invitation to address The Toronto Optimists Club, and my regret at being unable to accept.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152572

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

Personal.

TORONTO,
May 26,
1 9 3 3.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Yesterday was the first time I had seen Mr. Weir since you spoke to me about Mr. Doherty. After I had mentioned the matter to him, he did not commit himself one way or the other but the conclusion I came to was that he would like to please you and that the best recommendation he could have was that you were very anxious to have him appointed.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas L Kennedy

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
347 Bay St.,
T o r o n t o.

Wr. Deeper
2 H ay dear

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152573

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

June 27, 1933.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

In the absence of the Honourable the Minister, I wish to acknowledge your letter of the 26th of June, regarding Mr. D.C. Nairn.

I shall be pleased to bring your letter to the attention of the Honourable the Minister immediately upon his return to Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

A.W. Parker

Private Secretary.

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, PC, KC, M.P.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152574

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
XXXXXXXX
Saint John, N.B.,
July 1, 1933.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,K.C.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I have your letter of the 26th June, and on my return to Ottawa will look further into the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Murray MacLaren

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152575

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

PERSONAL

4th July, 1933.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

With further reference to your letter of the 26th of June and mine of July 1st, regarding Mr. D. C. Nairn, there is no position available to which Mr. Nairn might be promoted at the present time and, further, great efforts are being made to reduce appointments and salaries, so that I regret it will not be possible to do anything for him just now.

I am informed that Mr. Nairn is doing his work satisfactorily, but I regret that I do not see it possible to do anything further.

Yours sincerely,

Thos. MacLean

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, KC.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152576

347Bay Street, Toronto,
August 12, 1933.

My dear Dr. Maclaren:

I cannot refrain from sending you a rather lengthy extract from a letter received from Mrs. Dr. Savoie of Hamburg, Germany. You may remember I spoke to you with regard to the Doctor, my interest arising from the fact that Mrs. Savoie was a resident of Portage la Prairie allthe time I lived there and is a friend of my family:

"My husband was taken to hospital for an operation ten days ago--had been in bed previously for a couple of weeks--and on that very day we received word from London that our living allowance was to be discontinued dating from the July cheque. Our living allowance had been reduced to $480.00 a year.

"I have not told my husband yet and dread springing this last bolt, because up to now, even with all of our cuts, we have managed to keep out of debt, but unfortunately being placed in the most expensive post in the service we have no professional courtesies extended here, to must pay just the same for medical service as anyone else, and with this new regime everything has gone up in proce.

"The monthly cheque from London, minus our living allowance, was $24.15, for which I received a trifle over seven hundred marks, thirty-three per cent discount, which makes it the equivalent of $162.00 a month. The exchange is not quoted on our dollar her lately, so we must take what they give us. We have had this discount for the past two years and have just been barely managing to keep out of debt."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152577

"So far as I can find out the Medical Service is the only over-seas service receiving this last cut, and the Postal and Immigration have always been paid at par, so, of course, the officers in England have profitted.

"Will you please see if some adjustment cannot be made as it isquite impossible under these new conditions to wait a year for exchange adjustments, as has been the policy of the department."

I realize that all have to suffer curtailment in these times, but I do think it unfair that servants of the Government outside of Canada should be treated with especial severity. The exchange conditions now make the treatment meted out to them very specially severe, and I do urge upon you the wisdom of reviewing this matter. Men are not now in a position to shift elsewhere or come back to Canada as they would have been at other times. The principle that seems to me sound is to apply the same actual reductions to those outside as to those within Canada and no more.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Dr. Murray Maclaren,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152578

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

CANADA EK

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

August 18, 1933.

PERSONAL

My dear Senator,-

I have your personal letter of August 12th, quoting extracts from a communication you have received from Mrs. Savoie, wife of Dr. A.M. Savoie, of Hamburg, Germany.

In connection with the Government's economy measures during the present fiscal year, all living allowances paid to Canadian Immigration Medical Officers overseas were discontinued by Order in Council, as from July 1st.

After deducting living allowances and the ten per cent authorized by Parliament, Dr. Savoie's salary is $3,132. per annum. This is the same as that paid the Medical Officers engaged on similar work in Canada.

By Order in Council, payment of losses incurred in exchange was authorized up to March 31st of the present year. Under this Order in Council, Dr. Savoie received the sum of $500.51.

By an additional Order in Council dated July 29th, and effective from April 1st, 1933, it is provided that, "When the Canadian dollar is depreciated by more than five per cent in terms of the currency of a country in which an employee is stationed, he may be paid an amount equivalent to his salary and allowance at par of exchange."

The necessary adjustment will be made from month to month according to rates established by the Department of Finance. Dr. Savoie will therefore suffer no financial loss on account of the present adverse exchange.

Yours very truly,

Murray MacLaren

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152579 Ste 3 The Berkeley
Winnipeg Man
September 15th 1933

Dear Mr Meighen:

I understand that the new Pension Act is to be proclaimed in the immediate future and that the appointments are now being made.

I am unaware whether or not any change in my position is contemplated and am naturally a bit anxious. Rumor says that these appointments are in the hands of the Minister and I would appreciate it if you would again bring my name before he and Colonel Thompson if you consider it necessary.

I hesitate to bother you but hope you can appreciate my position under the circumstances

Yours sincerely
Kenneth M. Macdonald

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152580

The Senate of Canada
COMMITTEES BRANCH

MEMO:
Miss Edmondson.

If Mr. Meighen is interested in this case a line to the Hon. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health, might be helpful.

A.H.H.

OTTAWA,
19 Sep. 33.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152581

OTTAWA, 19 September, 1933.

Dear Sir,

In the absence of the Right Honourable Mr. Meighen I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant.

The appointments under the new Pension law will be made by the Governor General in Council and so far I have been unable to ascertain what names will be recommended by the Minister. Your letter will, however, be brought to Mr. Meighen's attention as early as possible.

Yours faithfully,

A.H.Hinds.
Private Secretary.

Kenneth M.Macdonald, Esq.,
Suite 3, The Berkeley,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152582

October 5, 1933.

Mr. Kenneth M. Macdonald,
Ste. 3, The Berkeley,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Kenneth:

I have your letter of 15th. It just reached me to-day on my return from the Coast. Am writing the Hon. Murray MacLaren in your behalf.

Yours very truly,

AM+E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152583

WINNIPEG, October 5, 1933.

My dear Colleague:

Kenneth M. Macdonald is one of the lawyers retained by the Pension Tribunals. I have known this young man all his life as he was brought up in Portage la Prairie. He has a good war record, and my information is that he has done very satisfactory work indeed in connection with pensions. I made special enquiries last Session.

Will be very pleased indeed if in the re-organization you can see fit to continue his services.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Dr. Murray MacLaren,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

(Please address reply to
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152584

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

CANADA GL

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

PERSONAL

17th October, 1933.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 5th, in regard to Mr. Kenneth M. Macdonald.

While the arrangements have not been finally determined, I am afraid it does not seem likely that Mr. Macdonald's services will be continued. However, I shall be pleased to keep your letter before me.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Thos. A. MacLaren

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152585

Previous papers apparently in Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152586

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

8th February, 1934.

My dear Colleague,-

With further reference to your letter of December 12th, regarding Mr. John R. Richardson, Regtl. No. 425724, very full enquiries have been made about this man and the following is a memorandum I have received from the Canadian Pension Commission today,-

"The Commissioners considered the marginally-noted man's claim for entitlement to pension in respect of Cholecystitis and Chronic Appendicitis on Jan. 10th, and their decision was as follows,-

'There is no reference to either of these conditions on service, nor during the post-discharge period until 1933 - fourteen years after discharge. The evidence does not establish these conditions were incurred on service, and the application is not granted.'"

Yours sincerely,

Mackenzie

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

P.S. Further enquiries are being made as to what can be done for him in the way of treatment.

M.M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152587

CANADA

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

February 22, 1934.

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen:

My brother Gordon has asked me to make some enquiries with a view to his being permanently appointed at the Provincial Agricultural College at Kemptville, Ontario, where for the past three years he has been temporarily employed as a lecturer on Biology. I am enclosing herewith a short resumé of his Agricultural experience since he returned to Canada in 1919.

As you may recall, Gordon resigned from the Service in 1929 in order to take over Father's farm in Glengarry County, and unfortunately, made the change at the wrong time, as farming in that part of Ontario has not been what it was for some years prior to that date, with the result that he has not been able to make a bare living from the farm and has had to supplement his earnings by seeking work elsewhere.

Gordon's specialty is, apparently, Biology and Plant Pathology, and it is his wish to be appointed permanently to the School at Kemptville, as a lecturer. I understand that his services there have been quite satisfactory and acceptable to the Principal, but up to the present it has not been possible to offer him more than three or four months work in the year, although the necessity exists for the services of a lecturer throughout the whole year.

If you see fit, the question might be referred to Colonel The Honourable T. L. Kennedy, under whose Department the School in Kemptville comes. Gordon will be most appreciative of anything that can be done.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
347 Bay Street,
H. Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152588

347 Bay St. Toronto,
March 3, 1934.

Dear Colonel Kennedy:

I wish you would take note, when you can, of the case of Gordon Scott who would like to be permanently appointed to the Provincial Agricultural College at Kemptville, where for the past three years he has been temporarily employed as a lecturer on Biology. Doubtless you have a memorandum of his previous experience, but in case you have not, copy is attached.

You will, of course, know the situation much better than I do, but I am interested in this young man as I have known his family all my life.

Very sincerely yours,

Colonel The Hon. T. L. Kennedy,
Minister of Agriculture,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152589

347 Bay St. Toronto,
March 10, 1934.

Personal

Dear Colonel Kennedy;

I appreciate very much indeed your letter with regard to Gordon Scott.

Col. Clyde Scott, brother of Gordon Scott, telephoned me to-day from Ottawa that Mr. Bell (perhaps I should say Dr. Bell), the Principal of the School is to be in the City Monday morning, and would like to see you. I hope you can find time to see him.

Yours very truly,

Col. the Hon. T. L. Kennedy,
Minister of Agriculture,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152590

THE LAW BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Personal.

January 19, 1939.

My Dear Senator:-

I have long intended to write and congratulate you on the chaste beauty of your introduction to Borden. It was a sincere pleasure to me to read such a view of my dear and honoured friend.

Now that I am writing to you I take the opportunity to do something else. First, I want to congratulate you on your great speech at the Bennett banquet. It was one of the great speeches of your career. I remember writing to you once before about a speech you delivered on the Beauharnois affair. Your Bennett speech was more wonderful still.

Secondly, arising out of it may I say something which our friendship will allow? I wish you would not condemn "professors" in general terms. I know that there are silly and foolish people among us as there are in all walks of life; but many of us are trying to do a real job of training in citizenship the youth of this country and of giving them balance and judgment.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152591

Now you know as well as I do that there is a great deal of cynicism abroad among our young people and it is unfortunate when they read the pronouncements of men in your position condemning "professors" without qualification. I have no objection to a condemnation where it is directed at "some professors" but you know that we are not all bitten with foolish theory and that we do not all try to cut through a warped and gnarled forest of human nature with the silly ~~acts~~ axe of abstractions. I think you will forgive me for what I have written and with your usual perception will understand that point of view.

With kindest personal regards and sincerest good wishes,

Ever yours,

W.P.M. Kennedy,
Professor of Law.

The Rt. Hon. Senator Meighen,

The Senate,

Ottawa, Canada.

K:M

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152592

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 21, 1939.

Professor W. P. M. Kennedy,
The Law Building,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Professor Kennedy:

I value very highly indeed the kind letter which you have written me.

Further, I quite admit the justice of your comment on my reference to Professors. I do think, though, that some others of the University should take exception to the conduct of a few who are giving the faculties of our Universities a name which I am sure most of them will not want. When a Professor of Toronto University is quoted in a book recently published by another Professor, without even adverse comment, and, indeed, with apparent approval, as having said that in the event of another war it would be Canada's duty to "thumb her nose" at Britain, there was occasion for expression that was not availed of. It has become the habit of Professors, not of one University but of several, to do just what you express with such wonderful fidelity and force--"cut through a warped and gnarled forest of human nature with the silly axe of abstractions." I shall be less general in future.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152593

THE LAW BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

April 13, 1939.

My Dear Senator:-

I have just finished a careful reading of Mr. O'Connor's Report and I venture to think that it is one of the most important criticisms of the law which has appeared in Canada. For more years than I care to remember, I have been teaching that the B.N.A. Act in its terms ~~has~~ that have been misconstrued by the Privy Council, and that if its terms had been followed we should never have been in the position which we are in today. When one looks at the Act and then reads beside it the judgments which Mr. O'Connor has so carefully examined, he must be amazed that any court could have made the Act mean what it does not say. I believe that if we could get back to the terms of the Act, divorced completely from the Privy Council's decisions, we could work this federation with progress and common sense. I do not believe that you would need any vital changes in the Act.

Mr. O'Connor's most admirable work leads me to write to you. I think it ought to be possible for us to enact the B.N.A. Act as a Canadian Statute and to prohibit any judgments of the Privy Council

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152594

being used either as authorities or in a persuasive capacity. I still believe that sanity has not left the country and that no one could object who has any serious love for Canada to an attempt being made to apply the terms of the Act as they are. The battle-cry ought to be "back to the Constitution". If we could get back there I think we could remain satisfied for a generation or so.

Is there any hope of getting any legislation introduced in the Senate along the lines of which I write? Is there no man in Canada who will give us a lead along these lines? If there is, I think he would rally the people behind him.

With kindest regards,

Ever yours,

W. P. M. Kennedy

W.P.M. Kennedy,
Professor of Law.

The Honourable Senator Meighen,

The Senate,

Ottawa, Ontario.

K:M

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152595

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
April 17, 1939.

Professor W. P. M. Kennedy,
The Law Building,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Professor Kennedy:

I have your letter of 15th. I certainly do not understand your contention that Canada can herself enact a new B. N. A. Act. What we can do is to request, by address of the Senate and House of Commons, the enactment of such legislation by the British Parliament, and such enactment will take place as a matter of course.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Kennedy, Kennedy & Kennedy

152596

505 Union Trust Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.,
February 8th, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen: Re: Sudbury Basin Mines Limited

I am interested in getting an opinion as to the merit of stock in the above Company and am taking the liberty of writing you.

If you are liberty to express an opinion relative thereto it will be much appreciated.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. W. Kennedy

WWK:P

W. W. Kennedy,
505 Union Trust Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152597

February 11, 1929.

W. W. Kennedy, Esq.,
505 Union Trust Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I am very glad to get a letter from you even if it is on the subject of mines. Have not seen you for a considerable length of time and sincerely hope I will have luck in meeting you next summer.

As to Sudbury Basin Mines, I have some stock in this Company myself. My experience in mines has not been very inviting, but the largest holders in Sudbury Basin are very closely affiliated with this firm. I know they are very confident of it, and are most emphatic that the mine is worth now $15.00 a share on known assets alone. Besides this, of course, they have a lot of property that is potentially very valuable.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152598

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Canadian
WHO WAS WHO
1875 - 1933

357 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO

WA. 4151

Nov. 21, 1933

BIOGRAPHERS
(*Incomplete List*)

V. B. RHODENIZER, PH.D.
Acadia University
W. T. ALLISON, M.A., PH.D.
University of Manitoba
MALCOLM MCPHERSON, M.A.
University of N.B.
W. O. ROTHNEY, M.A.
Bishop's University
LÉON GÉRIN, PRESIDENT, R.S.C.
Coaticook, P.Q.
W. R. P. BRIDGER, M.A.
Royal Military College
MGR. CAMILLE ROY, L.L., PH.D., L.D.
Ottawa
LORNE PIERCE, M.A., PH.D.
Toronto
F. H. SOWARD, B.A., B.LITT.
University of B.C.
WILFRED EGGLESTON
Press Gallery, Ottawa
A. E. PRINCE, M.A.
Queen's University
SISTER MAURA
Mt. St. Vincent College
WATSON KIRKCONNELL, M.A.
Wesley College
ETHELWYN WETHERALD
Fenwick
L. A. MACKAY, B.A.
University College
EDMUND K. BROADUS, M.A., PH.D.
University of Alberta
PELHAM EDGAR, M.A., PH.D.
Victoria College
L'ABBÉ ELIE AUCLAIR, F.R.S.C.
St. Polycarpe
THEODORE G. ROBERTS, LL.D.
Fredericton
REV. T. G. WALLACE, M.A.
London
W. D. LIGHTHALL, K.C., LL.D.
Montreal
CECIL FRANCIS LLOYD
Winnipeg
H. R. MACCALLUM, PH.B.
University of Toronto
J. W. STEVENSON, B.A., PH.D.
Lennoxville, P.Q.
A. W. TRUEMAN, B.A.
Mt. Allison University
JEAN M. AULD., B.A.
University of B.C.
JAMES A. SPENCELEY, M.A.
University of W. Ontario
ROBERT W. CUMBERLAND
Kingston
REV. F. W. W. DESBARRES, D.D.
Mt. Allison University
T. W. L. MACDERMOT, M.A.
McGill University

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

With the co-operation of all concerned the Editor is preparing a complete biography of the late Harold F. Ritchie, to be included in the forthcoming "CANADIAN WHO was WHO".

Approved historic methods are being followed; and, to enable us to define with sufficient accuracy the spirit and achievements of the man, we are searching beyond the usual bibliographical sources.

We believe you were associated with our subject from time to time. Would you then be good enough to characterize him, either in a few words, or at length, adding a description of his personal appearance, if there were any striking characteristics, and permit us to make use of your memoirs? As this is a matter of considerable importance we would be grateful for your early attention.

Yours faithfully,

F. Kenny

Trans-Canada Press, Secretary.

Can you tell us anything about H. F. Ritchie? Would be glad of any information you can give us.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152599

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Canadian
WHO WAS WHO
1875 - 1933

357 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Nov. 24, 1933

BIOGRAPHERS
(*Incomplete List*)

V. B. RHODENIZER, PH.D.
Acadia University
W. T. ALLISON, M.A., PH.D.
University of Manitoba
MALCOLM MCPHERSON, M.A.
University of N.B.
W. O. ROTHNEY, M.A.
Bishop's University
LÉON GÉRIN, PRESIDENT, R.S.C.
Coaticook, P.Q.
W. R. P. BRIDGER, M.A.
Royal Military College
MGR. CAMILLE ROY, L.L., PH.D., L.D.
Ottawa
LORNE PIERCE, M.A., PH.D.
Toronto
F. H. SOWARD, B.A., B.LITT.
University of B.C.
WILFRED EGGLESTON
Press Gallery, Ottawa
A. E. PRINCE, M.A.
Queen's University
SISTER MAURA
Mt. St. Vincent College
WATSON KIRKCONNELL, M.A.
Wesley College
ETHELWYN WETHERALD
Fenwick
L. A. MACKAY, B.A.
University College
EDMUND K. BROADUS, M.A., PH.D.
University of Alberta
PELHAM EDGAR, M.A., PH.D.
Victoria College
L'ABBÉ ELIE AUCLAIR, F.R.S.C.
St. Polycarpe
THEODORE G. ROBERTS, LL.D.
Fredericton
REV. T. G. WALLACE, M.A.
London
W. D. LIGHTHALL, K.C., LL.D.
Montreal
CECIL FRANCIS LLOYD
Winnipeg
H. R. MACCALLUM, PH.B.
University of Toronto
J. W. STEVENSON, B.A., PH.D.
Lennoxville, P.Q.
A. W. TRUEMAN, B.A.
Mt. Allison University
JEAN M. AULD., B.A.
University of B.C.
JAMES A. SPENCELEY, M.A.
University of W. Ontario
ROBERT W. CUMBERLAND
Kingston
REV. F. W. W. DESBARRES, D.D.
Mt. Allison University
T. W. L. MACDERMOT, M.A.
McGill University

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
The Senate of Canada,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Right Hon. Sir:

We beg to acknowledge your letter of November 22nd together with the appreciation of the late Harold F. Ritchie. We wish to thank you very much for this revealing characterization of this interesting personality, and for the trouble which you have taken in preparing it.

We remain,

Yours very truly,

K. Kenny

Trans-Canada Press, Secretary

ILLUSTRATED MEMORIAL EDITION OF DISTINGUISHED CANADIANS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152600

347 Bay St. Toronto,

November 22, 1933.

Dear Sir:

As requested in yours of 21st,

I am enclosing tribute to the late Harold F. Ritchie.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. K. Kenny,
Secretary,
Trans-Canada Press,
357 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152601

Very few men impressed their personalities on me as did Harold Ritchie. His stocky form, his short decisive sentences constantly recur. Unshakeable resolution was written in every line of his face and was reflected in every tone of his voice. His character was at once strong and kindly. "Square" was his adjectival definition of a real man and he certainly looked as well as played the part himself. To all he rendered a just account and to a friend he was generously loyal especially in the hour of adversity.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

J. E. SMALLMAN
DUNDAS BUILDING
LONDON, CANADA

152602

3rd. July, 1933.

My dear Senator;

For the last few days I have been away from town, or I should have replied sooner to your letter of June 26th, and to thank you for your interest regarding the Robinson and Robinson proposition.

At the present time it would be useless for me to take advantage of this suggestion; as only recently I had a will drawn, with The L. & W. Trusts Co as executors, and which covers the situation for the immediate future.

Although my father died some fifteen years ago, I have not received any portion for the estate as it is definitely tied up during my mother's life interest. She is now ninety three years of age.

In all probability, if I do come into this estate, I will then require to draw up a new will; and at that time I will remember your suggestion; and can avail myself of the Robinson services in conjunction with the Trust Company.

Sincerely yours.

J. E. Smallman

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152603

July 5, 1933.

Mr. M. K. Kenny,
Canada Life Assurance Co.,
University Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Kenny:

Attached is copy of letter just received from Mr. Smallman.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152604

June 26, 1933.

J. E. Smallman, Esq.,
London, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Smallman:

Mr. M. K. Kenny was for some years an officer of our organization and was a particularly competent man. We held him in the highest regard. He is now with the Canada Life and particularly associated with Duncan Robinson and Beverley Robinson (of the late Christopher Robinson, K.C., family). These men specialize in the preparation of Wills and obtain if they can for their work Life Insurance. I used them about five years ago and they really did a good job for me. They claim at least not to refer to one Trust Company above another and certainly in any special case favour the London and Western.

I am writing you merely on Mr. Kenny's account. He or one of the Robinson's would like to talk to you on the subject. If you would prefer not, just advise me and I will tell him not to bother you. I do think, however, you will probably be pleased to have a talk especially with Mr. Kenny.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152605

J. BEVERLEY ROBINSON
DUNCAN S. ROBINSON

Telephone
Metcalf 1280

Canada Life Assurance Company,
Richmond Building,
London, 5th July, 1933.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

May we thank you for your letter of July 5th enclosing copy of letter received by yourself from Mr. J. E. Smallman.

Mr. Smallman makes his position very clear and we wish to express our most sincere appreciation of your kindness in taking the trouble to place the matter before him.

Yours faithfully,

M.K.Kenny

Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.P.C.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MKK*M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS:
"NAGRO" TORONTO

152606

CODES { BENTLEY'S
A.B.C. SIXTH EDITION

NATIONAL GROCERS COMPANY
LIMITED

WHOLESALE GROCERS

BRANCHES AT
BELLEVILLE
BRANTFORD
CHATHAM
COCHRANE
COLLINGWOOD
CORNWALL
GUELPH
HAMILTON
KINGSTON
KITCHENER
LINDSAY
LONDON
NEW LISKEARD
NIAGARA FALLS
NORTH BAY
ORILLIA

NATIONAL GROCERS COMPANY REG. 1925

HEAD OFFICE 21 FRONT ST. E.
TORONTO - CANADA

BRANCHES AT
OSHAWA
OTTAWA
OWEN SOUND
PEMBROKE
PETERBORO
ST. CATHARINES
ST. THOMAS
SARNIA
SAULT ST. MARIE
STRATFORD
SUDBURY
SWASTIKA
TIMMINS
TORONTO
WINDSOR

ADDRESS REPLY TO THE COMPANY, ATTENTION OF

Sarnia, Ontario, October 18th, 1940.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, President,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

You may recall that a few weeks ago I called to see you one day in regard to franchise which had been granted some years ago to a group in Sarnia to build a Bridge across the St. Clair River. I told you at that time that I would get you some more information in regard to this deal. I am now enclosing same and trust that it will be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Kenny

WHK/S

FORM No 29

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152607

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 22, 1940.

Mr. W. H. Kenny,
National Grocers Company Limited,
Sarnia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Kenny:

I have to thank you for yours of 18th enclosing certain material regarding the Bridge across the St. Clair River.

I am taking the liberty, which I know will have your approval, of showing this material to Colonel Drew.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Confidential.

152608

"Cedarlands", Royal Oak. Victoria BC.
June 17. 1933.

Arthur Meighen Esq. MP.
Dominion Parliament, Ottawa.

Dear Sir.

Gold Standard &c.

Recent utterances of yours cited in the newspapers suggest my sending you the enclosed 'common sense' reflections of 'a man in the street', which I

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152609

hope may interest you.

The Banks make this 'currency', 'standard' & 'exchange' question as technical, complex & mysterious as possible (as clerics & their 'lore' doctors do)

that they may the better exploit the un-expert 'public' who, wrongly crediting them with bonâ fides & professional impartiality, are led by the nose to their destruction, — as presumably was Mr. Winston Churchill in 1926.

The Banks — at heart i.e. from 'business' predatory instinct — are of the same breed as the Pierpont Morgan gangsters, and have done, are doing & will always continue to do their best to preserve the present system ["Sound money"!!] of monopoly & usury, —

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

juggling with currency & credit,
gambling in interest & exchange.
Like Samson they are pulling
the house down on themselves as well
as on the world; a task in which
they are assisted by all the mal-
-contents, malignants & reactionaries
- Jacobins, Jesuits & Jews - who
were never stronger than to-day:
among whom is Laflamme's Bobbery
Petrucci!

Yrs. faithfully
L. K. Kentish - Rankin.

A.P.C. owning safe receipt of this will oblige, as the address is somewhat vague; - thank no other.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152610

INFLATION

To the Editor:—It is generally agreed that insufficiency of circulating gold, due to natural and, even more, to artificial causes, is a principal source of our economic depression—tariff war, over-production and under-distribution being others.

Various remedies are prescribed by banks and others who would cheerfully despoil a world to retain their profitable monopoly of money control, among which nostrums are bank "extended credits" (bearing interest!), "controlled" currency, more "paper" money, larger paper-money issuing powers (and that paper unrepresented by and unredeemable in gold!), and so on.

I suggest that the obviously natural, safe and only honest method of inflation is a bimetallic standard of gold and silver as the medium of commodity barter. Such a dual medium would (1) supply an inexhaustible currency of fixed intrinsic value ("paper" has, and in U.S. now represents, none); (2) would not, like such paper, be fraudulent; (3) would stimulate development of natural resources, reopen the markets and restore the purchasing power and prosperity of Europe, Asia, Africa and America; (4) and would abolish the shortage and "corner" in money (currency), thus lessening the menace of war and, by creating employment and prosperity, the desire for revolution. At the present moment the civilized world is simply in pawn—directly and indirectly—to the money power, its satellites and parasites, and to "exchange" punters and "arbitrage" gamblers; wherefore it has to dance economically, commercially, politically, socially and immorally to any jazz tune or danse macabre that power ordains.

How many Pierpont Morgans would it take to unmake a community, a country or a continent?

L. K. KENTISH-RANKIN.

Victoria, ~~Mar~~ 7, 1933.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152611

OTTAWA, June 26, 1933.

Dear Sir:

I duly received your letter of 17th and read as well the two articles which you enclosed. These are very interesting indeed, and I have much sympathy with the stand you present. I want to compliment you also on the cogency and force of your English.

Yours very truly,

Mr. L. K. Kentish-Rankin,
"Cedarlands",
Royal Oak,
Victoria, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152612

DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

October
23rd
1929

Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Meighan,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto,
ONT.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Although you do not know me in any way, I could not refrain today, following Mr. J.H. Gundy's dinner at the Royal York Hotel yesterday evening to Mr. E. W. Beattie, K.C., from dropping a short note to you.

I have been a great admirer of you for a number of years and have listened to many of your speeches so ably, enthusiastically, and sincerely delivered, but your motion of thanks to Mr. Beattie yesterday evening was a masterpiece. Your talk seemed to reach the hearts of everyone present and I have heard a great number say they have never heard a finer address delivered by any man.

Yours very truly,

Roy D. Kerby

RDKerby:P

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152613

October 25, 1929.

Roy D. Kerby, Esq.,
Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Kerby:

I appreciate highly indeed the kind thought which prompted your letter of 23rd. The least one can do is to do the best he can for so excellent a cause as Mr. Gundy's dinner sought to advance.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152614

F. I. KER, PRESIDENT
CANADIAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION

JOHN SCOTT, PRESIDENT
THE CANADIAN PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS'
ANNUAL DINNER

Note

902 EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

April 17, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P. C.,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The daily newspaper publishers of Canada as represented in The Canadian Press and the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association hold their annual meetings in Toronto during the last week of April. As is customary, the Associations are uniting in an annual dinner which will be held at the Royal York Hotel on Wednesday evening, April twenty-ninth, at six forty-five p.m., on which occasion we would all be greatly honoured to have you present as our guest and speaker. Our members join us in the hope that your many engagements will permit you to accept this invitation.

Yours very sincerely,
THE CANADIAN PRESS

John Scott
President

CANADIAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

President

F. I. Ker

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152615

April 18, 1931.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I have pleasure in accepting the kind invitation contained in yours of 17th, and sincerely hope nothing will prevent my attending this function.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

John Scott, Esq.,
President,
The Canadian Press,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152616

Kerr.

Honourable A. Meighen,
National Council of Education,
Hotel Vancouver.

Dear Sir:-

The British Columbia Branch of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto would esteem it a very great privilege to have so distinguished a member of our Alma Mater as yourself as our guest at our Annual Banquet on Thursday, April Eleventh, at seven o'clock, in the Oak Dining-Room of the Hotel Vancouver. We trust you will honour us with your presence on this occasion.

We will also greatly appreciate it if you will be one of our speakers on

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

What is needed now ~~not only here~~ is a sinking home all over the world of the new meaning of war. Reasonable people have for long ago been ready to admit that war was unwise; they must now be brought right up the fact that war is insane; statesmen and people have long agreed that is solution was vastly important; they must now be ~~brought see~~ be brought to grips with the conviction that this is total; that any thing else is suicide; and that that every fortification that human ingenuity and wisdom can devise must be erected to make war impossible. What are these fortifications

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152617

~~What~~ What is wanted in every country — and especially in the pre-eminently Christian lands — is a realization that the weapons of war must be guided by because war must be made impossible and there is no other way to day. What is wanted is a new comprehension of the true interests of nations — a new conception of national right and national pride — a conception upon the conception that ~~fits in~~ accords with the fundamentals of human existence — a conception that fits in with the scientific revelations of our time, with the practical facts and light of the world — in this day and generation

responding to the toast to "Our Guests."

Yours faithfully
Amy L. Kerr
Secretary-Treasurer

4017 West 18th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152618

CHARLES ROBERT KERR
VANCOUVER, B.C.

425 - Eighth Avenue West,
May 7, 1939.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.
Senator,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

I write (free-lance) for the magazine section of the Canadian Press and am planning an article on the hobbies and diversions of the leading men and women of Canada. The subject, I feel, has very general interest and should win a friendly response from the many thousands who find rest and refreshment in spare time activities of their own.

You have, I know, a full and busy calendar, but I risk asking if you could spare the time to tell me something about your favourite form of relaxation. Whether you collect match boxes, or works of art, own a work-bench, photograph, golf or take a busman's holiday in further and intense study, an account of it will be of great interest to the reading public.

If you could accompany your observations with a snapshot or photograph bearing on them, it would be a great boon in heightening the interest and lending informality to the text, such pictures to be returned, of course, if you desire it.

If, when addressing this letter, I have made any error in name, title or address, would you kindly point this out when replying.

I undertake to mail you a copy or copies of the article, after publication.

If I can enlist your interest in this little project, I assure you it will be warmly appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Charles Robert Kerr.

P.S. I give you the name of the "Vancouver Daily Province" (for whom I have done considerable work) as an assurance of my sincerity and standing.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152619

Ottawa,
May 15, 1939.

Mr. Charles A. Kerr,
425-Eighth Ave. W.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 7th. Really I have no hobbies or diversions of any kind; certainly none of those suggested in your letter. I do not play golf, do not play anything, and certainly never attend picture shows or film productions no matter how recommended. It is better to have a diversion than an aversion, but the latter is my affliction. Nor can I listen to canned oratory over the radio, or much else over the radio. One resents having the pet opinions of all sorts of people, who cannot find audiences otherwise, pumped into his home at his own expense or at the cost of the State.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152620

THE CANADIAN CLUB
WINNIPEG

Feb. 24, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighan:-

As soon as I was elected President of the Winnipeg Canadian Club, I made up my mind that my term of office would not be satisfactory unless you addressed our Club. I feel sure you will do this for an old St. Mary's boy if you possibly can.

We can promise to give you the most interesting audience in Winnipeg. Our Club is the second largest in Canada and comprises all the outstanding business and professional men of the City.

I am inclined to think that there is no one in Canada that our Club would prefer to hear than yourself.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152621

If you are comtemplating a trip West at any time I would be deeply gratified if you would let me know whether we can arrange a meeting of the Canadian Club for you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

F. W. Kerr.

FWK*DC. PRESIDENT.

Kindest regards to your mother and Mrs. White. They were with me to Europe - three years ago.
K.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152622

Can-Club

February 28, 1931.

Dr. F. W. Kerr,
President,
The Canadian Club,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear Dr. Kerr:

It is with the greatest reluctance that I write this letter. Really though I cannot accept the very kind invitation which you extend on behalf of the Canadian Club. You may be assured it would be a delight to me to do so while you are President, but the fact is that circumstances at the presenttime are such that I know my proper course is to remain silent and for a considerable period. Further, there are as yet no plans which would take me to Winnipeg.

I regret exceedingly not to be able to comply with any request which you make and will explain more fully the reason when I have the opportunity of seeing you personally.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152623

926 St. Martin Street, Three Rivers, Que.
July 17th. 1933.

The Hon. Senator Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Senate.

Dear Sir:-

What has Alexander King, ever done for the Conservative Party? That the Minister of Labor, should tell the working men of Canada, that he approves of him, (King,) exploiting the men under him.

For every dollar that Mr. King stole you will spend a hundred to try to white-wash it over.

Because Mr. King is a friend of Mr. Grant Hall's you refuse to look at the record of his Syndicate.

While the Depression lasts, Mr. Grant Hall is all powerful. what about the future?

There is not a Labor organization that have not got the enclosed facts.

Would it not be to the best intrest of the Conservative Party to have the true facts of this matter.

In the past, "years ago," when we listened to our Ministers, in our Churches, Pray for the unfortunate Russians, little we thought that the day would ever come when the Prime Minister, of Canada, would protect men like Alexander King.

The Conservative Party, that I served for 45 years, has sold its birthright for a mess of pottage.

Yours truly,

H. S. Kerr

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE KING SYNDICATE? and MINISTER of LABOR.

In December 1913, D. B. Rennie came to the Angus Shops, to sell Lots. Jan. 1914, A. King, with Wm. Oliver, as his Agent formed a Syndicate, among the men to buy 12 lots. The members were, F.Moss, 3. Wm.Oliver,2. D.B.Rennie,2.A.King,1.C.Taylor,1.P.Oliver,1.J.Emerson,1.H.S.Kerr,1. Total, 12 Shares, at $575.00 per share,$225.00, cash, the balance to be paid in yearly payments.

Feb. 1917, Wm.Oliver sold 1 share to one of his men, call him Mr. X. Feb. 1917, Mr. King sent Wm. Oliver to tell the members that the Company we bought from had failed and we had to pay the balance cash.

Mr. King would advance the cash to the members on mortgages on thier sheres to be paid, $5.00 per month,intrest 6% payable every 6 months, (Mr.King had money in the Bank drawing 3%) he did not tell us what discount he got for cash. Every year the taxes were getting bigger, and bigger,the least we ever paid was $13.75, there was always some excuse for not seperating the lots, and giving each member his deed.

Sept. 1927, I had a Paralytic Stroke, when Mr. King heard that I was in a critical condition, he wrote to Mrs. Kerr, that I would have to sign a Power of Attorney, that he was sending to me for the Notary to sign for me, as he was seperating the lots.

When the Power of Attorney came,I found King, Rennie and W.Oliver, had taken 4 lots, assessed at $400.00, Mrs. Moss, 3. J. Emerson, 1. assessed at $300.00, leaving 4 lots for the men working for King,and myself assessed at $200.00, Mr. King had taken lots double the value given his men and had one third of his taxes paid for 13 years.

I signed the Power of Attorney and returned it, with instructions to sign if Mr. King would return the extra taxes that I had paid.

It was returned with instructions to the Notary in Grandmere, to alter it to give me one of Rennie's lots, Number 262-504.

They had no intention of seperating the lots, only wanted to get control of my Share.

Feb. 28th. 1928, Wm. Oliver wrote, that on account of P. Oliver's Wife dying since holding the lots, and as it was not a money sale, only a transfer we would be unable to get our Deeds, of seperation.

In the same letter, he askes for $37.95. for taxes, the regular taxes on the lots given his men for 1928, was $7.47, that was the reason that he refused to seperate the lots, he was collecting money from his men claiming it was to pay taxes.

April 21st. 1928, W. Oliver asked the Members to give Mr. King, $33.83,each, to cover a mortgage that he held on one of the lots, and we could have our Deeds, this Mortgage was on P. Oliver's Share, but when he was given one of the cheap lots, it was not worth its face value, this was a scheme to get Mr. King's money and pay off his brothers Mortgage.

From 1924 to 1929, he collected, $1567.02 for EXTRA taxes, from the members for which there was no account given.

Sept. 21st. 1931, I wrote to Mr. Grant Hall, asking him to investigate the Syndicate,(without giving Mr. King's name,) as soon as he found that it was Mr. King that was running it he refused to go any further, with the investigation, on account of the position held by Mr. King,(Manager of the Loco Dept. Angus Shops,)

March 1930, I had a chance to sell and wrote to the Notary asking him to verify the Number of my lot? that I had given, and if the Power of Attorney he had would do to give a Deed? His reply follows.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sheet No. 2. 152625

Mr. H. S. Kerr, Montreal, March 14th. 1931.

Dear Sir:-

I hope to complete this matter next week.
The Number of your lot is 504 Of lot 262 of the Parish of Sault-au-R~~ecollet~~
Recolectte. The Power of Attorney is all I require.

Yours truly, Ed. Cholett.

Sept. 29th. 1931, The Notary informed me that the Deed of Seperation had been put through one Office day before the date of my letter to Mr. Grant Hall and that I had been given lot No. ~~12~~ 262-566, the Power of Attorney had been altered back to the original form.

I wrote to Mr. Beatty, asking him if it was the policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that men in important positions could use thier positions as a protection to run skin games? He sent Mr. Duberges, one of his investigators, to see why I should ask that question. I showed him letters signed by Mr. King that proved that it was being done.

Mr. Grant Hall, sent him back to tell me that I had a Criminal Case against the Notary, that did Mr. King's work. The report told Mr. Grant Hall, that I was an almost helpless cripple, and had no money to take a case into Court in Montreal, So Mr. King was safe.

I asked the Minister of Labor to have one of his Investigators examin the records of this Syndicate, to see if Mr. King was guilty of EXPLOITING his men? for seventeen years?

His final reply was, This Department has no authority whatever in the matter, to which you refer, and if it is as serious as you infer, I would suggest that the proper course for you to follow would be for you to take this matter up with the provincial authorities.

I am not a Politician, but I would be a very ignorant man if I did not read between the lines of the above. Make it a political question, have the Liberal Party of Quebec attack the most powerfull Conservative organization in Canada.

The Prime Minister, and Minister of Railways, took thier instructions from Mr. Grant Hall.

WHAT IS THE MINISTER OF LABOR FOR?

This Man! King, EXPLOITS his MEN for SEVENTEEN YEARS? and his Department has NOAUTHORITY WHATEVER.

With the protection of the Minister of Labor, 17 years of fraud is wound up, by stealing Lot 504 of Lot 262 of Parish of Sault-au-Recollett.

H. S. Kerr,
926 St. Martin Street,
Three Rivers, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152626

347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, July 20, 1933.

Dear Sir :

I just received this morning your letter of the 17th.

I have not the least idea what you are writing about. I do not remember the Alexander King to whom you refer at all.

Am not at Ottawa at all except when the Senate is sitting, having business responsibilities here which engage all my energies.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

H. S. Kerr, Esq.,
926 St. Martin Street,
Three Rivers, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152627

The

Douglas Credit League

of Canada

ADVOCATING THE DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT PLAN FOR CANADA

Box 782 Postal Station 'F' Toronto, Ontario.

September 14, 1933

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

Dear Sir:-

It is encouraging to organizations like the DOUGLAS CREDIT LEAGUE when political leaders like yourself make public statements showing a grasp of realities in the present situation. I refer to a report inTHE GLOBE which, if accurate,quotes you as saying that the machine-age is responsible for present day conditions but that it is unthinkable that machines, which could be so beneficial to man, should be discarded.

Such statements are to be commended as well as your declaration of faith that the problem would be solved. This letter is to draw your attention to the fact that the solution is available at this moment for anyone who is honestly seeking it. You may not be acquainted first hand with the Douglas Social Credit proposals and may therefore have missed becoming familiar with the only practical plan yet presented. Basing this appeal on the faith held regarding your sincerity in your published statement, I would urge you to study these proposals at your earliest convenience. They are the product of a conservatively-minded man who, with a comprehensive knowledge of the actual operation of the present economic system, warned Canada in 1923 that this depression was inevitable and his words are on record in Canadian Government files. Such a man deserves consideration and his suggestions are surely worthy of unbiased investigation.

If you would care to go into this matter in your private capacity as a leading citizen of this great country, this organization would be glad to offer any help which would facilitate your investigation.

Yours very truly,

DOUGLAS CREDIT LEAGUE OF CANADA,

CVK-CW Enc. C.V. Kuslake Dominion Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152628

The

Douglas Credit League

of Canada

Not "less for some"
but
"MORE FOR ALL!"

AN ORGANIZATION WHICH MERITS
YOUR ACTIVE SUPPORT BECAUSE
IT BENEFITS YOU.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE DOUGLAS CREDIT LEAGUE OF CANADA BELIEVES:

1. That the present economic system cannot function effectively because of a flaw in the financial system. Under present conditions there is never enough purchasing power in the hands of the community to buy the whole product of industry. (Social Credit books by Major C. H. Douglas show the reason.)

2. That, accepting this as true, the inevitable conclusion is that THE REMEDY IS TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF PURCHASING POWER UNTIL IT IS SUFFICIENT TO CLAIM THE WHOLE PRODUCT OF INDUSTRY. This does not mean re-distribution of personal goods or income, either by legislation or force, nor does it require any disturbance of the industrial system. (The technique which would effect the desired change is fully explained in the books of Major C. H. Douglas and other Social Credit writers.)

3. That, although there is doubtless need for amelioration of social injustices and of more amicable and saner relationships in international affairs, the root trouble must be corrected first, and, seeing that it is a technical flaw, all palliatives involving "better relationships between Capital and Labor," or the greatly desired "change of heart" will be ineffective to fundamentally improve conditions. The adoption of Social Credit by any country will tend to remove the cause of much of the above mentioned trouble.

The DOUGLAS CREDIT LEAGUE OF CANADA is an educational association whose main business is to present the facts of our present system and to explain them in the light of the New Economics. (The Economics of the Age of Plenty—which is here!)

152629

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"Our urgent task is to bring consumption and production into a proper relationship - not a simple, but quite a possible task."

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, DURING AN ADDRESS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Send plan

Douglas Social Credit is the only definite plan yet submitted which would effect this desired result.

Douglas Credit League

Box 782 Postal Station 'F'

Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

152630

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 13, 1933.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen has just received your letter of September 14th on his return from the West, and would be glad if you would send him the plan referred to therein.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

Mr. C. V. Kerslake,
The Douglas Credit League,
Box 782,
Postal Station "F",
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152631

The

Douglas Credit League

of Canada

ADVOCATING THE DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT PLAN FOR CANADA

Box 782 Postal Station 'F' Toronto, Ontario.

October 19th
1 9 3 3.

RT.HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont..

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your kind invitation to submit the Douglas Credit Plan for consideration I would like to accompany it with this brief letter of explanation.

Knowing the great demands on your time, and realizing that although the subject is vital it is too much to expect one in your position to take time to investigate minutely all matters thus brought to your attention, I have decided to condense it in a number of concise statements. Should you disagree with any statement might I point out that each one can be supported by corroborative, factual data and that to demolish the argument it is necessary to refute the evidence not merely the statement itself.

With this in mind might I ask your careful consideration of the plan. Its only disadvantage is that to gain open approval by one in your exalted position would call for the highest personal courage and the abnegation of self-interest to a degree that is possessed by few men in public life in Canada. The reason I make this statement is because although the Douglas Credit Plan would benefit every Canadian in his capacity as a consumer (the only common ground) it runs counter

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152632

The

Douglas Credit League

of Canada

ADVOCATING THE DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT PLAN FOR CANADA

Box 782 Postal Station 'F' Toronto, Ontario.

to the most powerful group in the country -- Finance.

Believing the reports of the high integrity of your personal character I thought it worth while to bring this matter to your attention.

Thanking you for the opportunity of presenting the Social, Credit Plan of Major C.H.Douglas, I am,

Yours very truly,

C.V. Kerslake

Dominion Secretary.

CVK-CW

Enc.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152633

THE DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT PLAN.

1. Economic activity is simply a functional activity of men and women in the world. Economic organization is the most efficient when it most easily and rapidly supplies economic wants without encroaching on other functional activities. Anything , such as the introduction of labor saving machinery, which tends to achieve this state is a benefit to mankind.

2. The sole purpose of a financial system is to assist economic activity. Its prime function is to facilitate the transfer and exchange of goods and services. To do this the quantity of money must bear some definite relation to the quantity of goods which in turn implies the existence of a controlling authority well-informed as to physical production. To-day this authority is non-existent.

3. Purchasing power (the essential of operating industry) is largely made up of bank credit. Bank credit is controlled by bankers whose actions and policy is related to the shareholders of the institutions and not to the citizens of the country.

4. Although Bank credit is created out of nothing by a stroke of a pen it has something supporting it. The support is NOT the savings deposits as advertised by Canadian banking institutions. This financial credit represents a claim on the REAL credit of Canada. REAL CREDIT (as in contrast to FINANCIAL CREDIT) may be defined as "the ability to produce and deliver goods and services as, when, and where required."

5. FINANCIAL CREDIT has no value in itself. It would be worthless on a desert island with no resources or plant even although it could be supported by a gold reserve. The value in financial credit is in the country itself as a "going concern." Therefore it is a communal value belonging to the people and it should be controlled in the interest of the people. The first step in the establishment of permanent prosperity will be to return the right of the issue of all money (and credit) to the proper authority, i.e. the Crown, acting on behalf of the people of Canada.

The Flaw in our system which must be adjusted.

6. Our economic system cannot work smoothly unless producers are able to recover at least the costs of production. For several reasons it is impossible under present conditions. The chief reason is outlined in the attached article headed A+B. (I should be glad if I might have this article returned when you have finished with it.) Two other factors tend to produce this shortage of purchasing power. First, when a bank loan is used to increase plant capacity this new money is a subtle form of inflation raising the prices of consumable goods then on the market, (true inflation is an increase in money without a corresponding increase in goods available at the moment.) The other factor is when savings are invested in industry. This is obvious when we remember that purchasing power is distributed for production and if we refrain from spending it on the goods for which it was distributed and in addition we use it to produce another series of goods

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

it enters into the costs of the second series as well as the first. This money can then be used to pay off one set of "costs" BUT NOT BOTH. (I am assuming that you are sufficiently well informed not to be misled by the "velocity of circulation " fallacy which supposes that a single dollar can be used to defray costs to almost any amount.)

If you have grasped this exposition you will now see that our main trouble (and all other industial countries) is caused by a defective cost-accounting system coupled with an irrational control of credit. Our system simply DOES NOT WORK regardless of any moral question regarding profit or other extraneous points. If it be objected that we do have periods of comparative prosperity it should be noticed that these periods coincide with a period of credit expansion when millions of dollars are being spent on all kinds of production that is not consumer's goods. In other words, an increase of bank credit is supplying the deficiency caused by the normal operation of our system. When credit policy changes we have a "depression."

It is possible to make up the deficiency by embarking on a huge programme of public works etc. but at what cost ? By going deeper and deeper into DEBT, the thing that governments seem to overlook or else do not assess at its proper importance.

The second step in returning to economic prosperity will be the adjustment of this flaw, i.e. inability of the people to buy back what they produce.

The Douglas Proposals

7. The principles which govern the Douglas proposals are :

(a) That the cash credits of the population of any country shall at any given moment be collectively equal to the collective cash prices for consumable goods for sale in that country, and such cash credits shall be cancelled on the purchase of goods for consumption.

(b) That the credits required to finance production shall be supplied, not from savings, but be new credits relating to new production.

(c) That the distribution of cash credits to individuals shall be progressively lessdependent upon employment. That is to say, that the dividend shall progressively displace the wage and salary.

None of this can be achieved without the adoption of the first step mentioned in Part I (that the Crown have sole responsibility of the money(and credit) issue. The government would no longer borrow from the banks nor tax the people directly. The National Credit Authority (acting for the Crown) would administer the nation's credit and would be the source of the money mentioned in the following paragraphs.

8. A National dividend would be paid to every man woman and child in the country. This is necessary because an unsupplemented wage system is inadequate to the needs of a machine age. (This is substantiated

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

in the rapid increase in unemployment insurance, doles, or the various forms of "relief." It is no good shutting one's eyes to the fact that after a certain stage of mechanization is reached "employment" in an economic sense will be an impossibilty for everyone,....and yet humans must live. If "work" is the only claim to wages, and there is not enough work, what is the solution?) The basis upon which the National Dividend will be issued is citizenship, and it would supplement any existing wage plan. It would not penalize the individual for working as the dole or unemployment insurance does now. The initial amount available would be fixed not by the amount available but by the amount thought advisable so that no demoralizing effect from the novelty of the move would be experienced. However, the National Dividend although a necessary part of the Douglas Plan is only one part and <u>is not meant to be instituted alone</u>, as obviously inflation would occur.

9. The other part of the Douglas proposal is the institution of what is known as the Just Price. I do not think it is necessary to go into this topic exhaustively as you realize that the REAL cost of anything as compared to the financial cost is a physical depreciation of existing wealth. "The cost of production is consumption." In building a ship quantities of wood, steel etc. are "consumed" along with the food of the workers, depreciation of their clothing and intangible and unassessible factors as human energy, etc.

Douglas proposes that goods be sold at a fraction of their financial price, i.e. the Just Price. The actual mechanism of the can be obtained in several ways but an outline of one way is as follows.

Retailers would be invited to co-operate with the National Credit authority by selling their goods at a discount of say, one-half. The dealer would be allowed to sell a $4 hat for $2 and he would be reimbursed $2 from the National Credit Authority on proof of sale. This is upon his agreement to sell at a fixed rate of profit but not a fixed price. It is a <u>controlled</u> price but not fixed. In this way the present deficiency of purchasing power would be made up, and provided industry, enormously stimulated by sales to the extent of the community's demand, could employ the whole population there would be little need for the National Dividend.

This is a very inadequate presentation of the technique of the proposals but I hope enough has been written to stimulate interest to a deeper and wider study into the plan as outlined by various text-books on the subject. One objection may be mentioned as it isa popular "bogey" to be flung indiscriminately at all types of credit reform. I refer to the charge that the proposals are "inflationary." If inflation as a word is to be applied to any increase of purchasing power regardless of other factors it is misapplied. If an increase of money <u>did not produce a rise in prices</u> THEN THE WORD HAS NO MEANING TO THE AVERAGE MAN FOR IT DOES NOT AFFECT HIM. The Just Price constitutes an effective control of prices so that inflation in any real meaning of the word is an impossibility.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152636

Conclusion

A person may turn from the Douglas proposals for various reasons but one thing is certain -- the Douglas analysis must be faced and refuted. This is difficult for all the physical facts in all civilized communities seem to be in a conspiracy to support Douglas. We see wealthy countries like Canada, able to produce plenty for every citizen in its borders and millions more.....and yet this scanty population has its thousands that are merely existing. If one accepts the Douglas analysis one is confronted with the task of supplying a solution and it is here that one is driven back to the Douglas Plan.....at least no one has yet brought forward an alternative.

A concluding word.....this is a matter to be settled by the individual. One must thresh it out in their own mind and by personal observation find if physical facts are in accord with Douglas. It is useless to seek "expert" opinion. We have had four years of the results of expert opinion. Besides, one would not go to a brewer in order to get an unbiased opinion on prohibition !.

IF THE DOUGLAS ANALYSIS IS CORRECT -----

(and in 14 years it has never been refuted)

SOCIAL CREDIT IS THE ONLY SOLUTION

TO CANADA'S PROBLEM.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152637 34

Reprinted from THE NEW AGE, *May 22, 1930.*

A + B.

By C. H. DOUGLAS.

Theorem. "In any commercial undertaking payments may be divided into two groups. *Group A.* All payments made to individuals (wages, salaries and dividends). *Group B.* All payments made to other organisations (raw materials, bank charges, and other external costs).

Now the rate of flow of purchasing power to individuals is represented by A, but since all payments go into prices, the rate of flow of prices cannot be less than A + B. Since A will not purchase A + B, a proportion of the product at least equivalent to B must be distributed by a form of purchasing power which is not comprised in the description grouped under A."

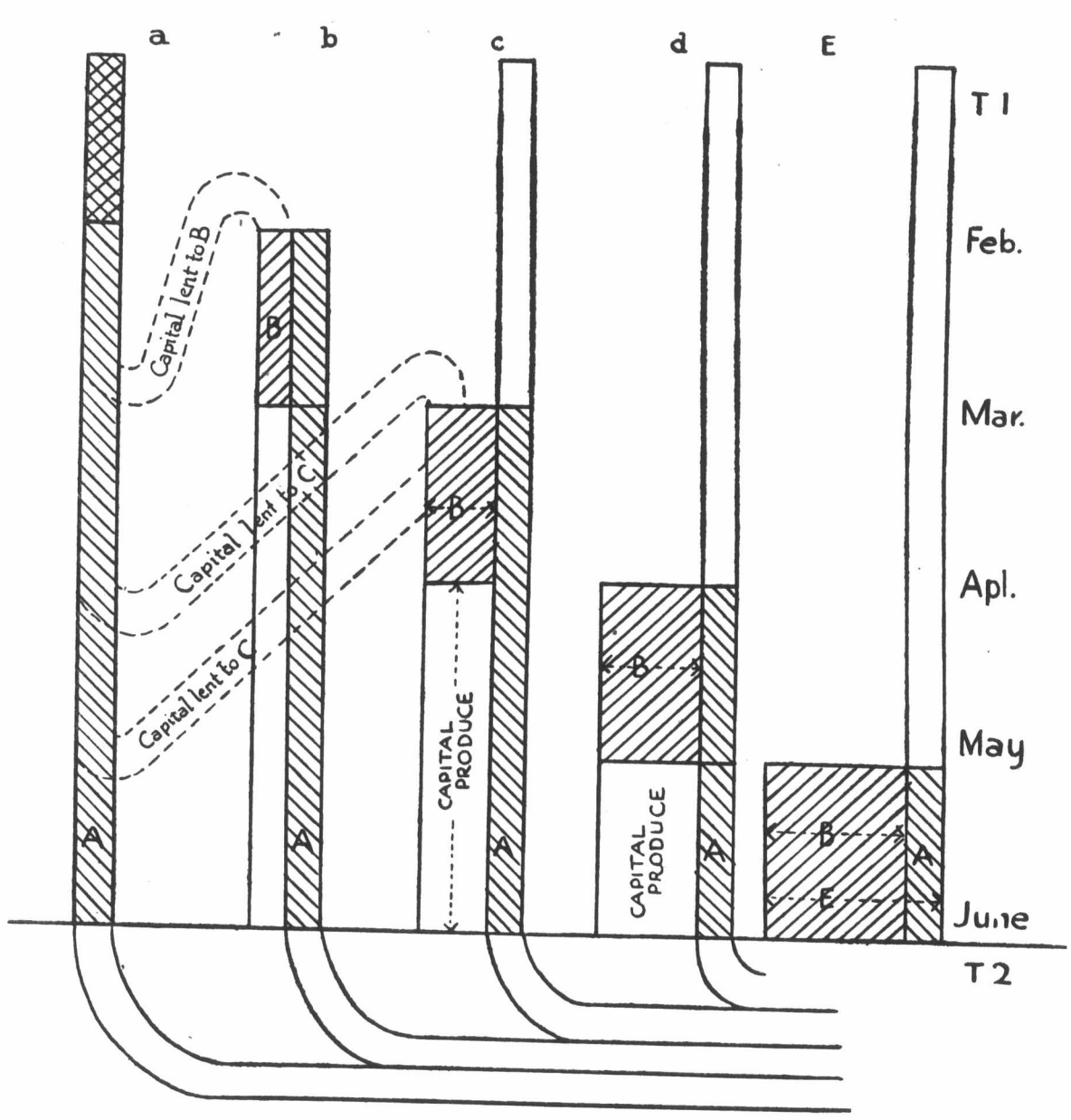
Postulate. Suppose first that I have £1,000 and I pay that thousand pounds away for the purpose of having a house built. We will imagine that the whole of the thousand pounds goes in nothing but wages, which does not in any way affect the argument, and we will also suppose that by doing work on something else the workmen could live and save all that they earned by housebuilding.

Suppose now that the workmen who built the house, who collectively would have my thousand pounds, decided to buy the house and I agree to sell to them for a thousand pounds.

Notice that no question of profit arises. The workmen now have the house and I have my thousand pounds back again.

In other words, the workmen have got the house merely by working for it. But these workmen would express it by saying they had paid a thousand pounds for the house.

I am now out of the transaction altogether, and we will suppose I and my money removed to another planet, or we can suppose that I tore up the money



PRODUCTION FOR PERIOD = E+d+c+b+a = £150
COSTS .. .. = E+2d+3c+4b+5a = 50+40+30+20+10 = £150

MINIMUM PURCHASING POWER DISTRIBUTED = £50
CORRECT PURCHASING POWER .. .. = £150 } POSSIBLE DEFICIT = £100

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152638

when it was returned to me (which is the equivalent of the repayment of a bank loan).

Suppose now that the workmen decide to use the house to make and sell shoes. If they carry on the business on orthodox lines the cost of the shoes will consist of at least three items:—(1) Wages, (2) raw materials, (3) rent of factory—i.e., house.

We will suppose for the moment that they get their raw materials for nothing, and that the "rent" of the house is nothing but an appropriation of money of such amount that when the house eventually falls down they will have got back their thousand pounds. It is technically called "depreciation." Since the public get the shoes, clearly they ought to pay "depreciation."

Notice, therefore, that neither interest—i.e., "usury"—nor dividends, nor land monopoly are imported into the question. But the simple and vital fact remains that the wages paid during the production of the shoes are less than the price of the shoes by an amount, large or small, which is added to the *cost* of the shoes before the shoes are sold, representing, at least, "depreciation."

This amount, which is added to the *cost* of the shoes, represents overhead charges in their simplest form, and in many modern productions overhead charges are between 200 and 300 per cent. of the *direct* cost of the product. It is *not* profit.

Suppose in the instance given above that having sold my house to the workmen I had used the thousand pounds to build another house with which I had repeated the identical process.

Once again I should have got *the same* thousand pounds back again, once again the workmen would have got into possession of the house, merely by working for it, once again they would have created an overhead charge on anything they manufactured in the house of one thousand pounds, and although there would only be one thousand pounds of *money* in existence in respect of the production of the houses, there would be two thousand pounds of *prices* created in respect of the two houses which would have to be recovered in the price of something sold to the public, and the amount of money and purchasing power would be exactly what it was before the houses were built.

Deduction. Where any payments in money appear twice or more in series production, then the ultimate price of the product is increased by that amount multiplied by the number of times of its appearance, without any equivalent increase of purchasing power.

Consider the attached diagram which represents series production split up into five processes, a, b, c, d, and E. Each of these processes is assumed to take one month. In consequence the result of the primary process *a* appears in the ultimate product E five months later.

Each of these processes is assumed to distribute wages at the rate of £10 per month, and in the first place no other costs are considered. The direct cost of the product will, therefore, be £50.

It should be noticed that, although the production of the intermediate products, a, b, c, d, is continuous, product E, which is finished in June, is physically obliged to use product *d* which was finished in May. In other words, it is physically impossible to bake bread with flour which you are simultaneously grinding.

It being obvious that the payments for the ultimate product E must come from the public, producer a has to pay out five months' wages before he gets any of it back, while producer *b* has to pay four months' wages, and so forth. The wages paid by each of these producers are A payments, and the sums paid by E to d, d to c, c to b, b to a, are B payments.

Now it is quite obvious that if the public were to be able to buy back at any moment the equivalent of the work that they had performed, as represented by the whole of the wages distributed, which it will be noted ultimately appear in the price of E product, "a" group of producers would need to have five months' wages saved, "b" group would have fours months' saved, "c" group would have three months' saved, and so forth. They would then be able to buy E + d + c + b + a.

In other words, put mathematically, the volume of cash credits at any moment in the hands of the public would be the $\int_{T_1}^{T_2} da$ Still, in other words, the public would have the cash value of all capital production, whether the production had been "depreciated" or not, together with the cash value of the final product, providing these were sold at wages cost. Under these conditions A payments would be equivalent to A + B in the theorem.

But just as it is impossible to bake bread with flour which you are simultaneously grinding, so it is impossible for producer E to pay producer *d* with money which he will not recover from the public until a month later. Consequently each producer in the chain shown must possess a month's credit (i.e., purchasing power) equivalent to the price of the product of the producer immediately preceding him in the chain. But it will be seen that these credits equal d + 2c + 3b + 4a. Consequently, without the introduction of an additional factor it is impossible for both the public and the producers to have purchasing power equivalent to the goods for sale. In other words the producers must have working capital, and this working capital must by hypothesis be "saved" from the A payments.

But it can be shown from the Postulate that if any portion of the A payments can be shown to re-appear once or more times in the chain production between *a* and E then ΣA does not equal E.

Now the orthodox statement supported by the bankers and the orthodox economists, is that all capital must be financed from savings. But capital, i.e., tools, etc., is an intermediate product appearing in the chain *a* to E, and savings are a portion of the A payments, also between *a* and E, therefore all capital payments increase the price of E without increasing the amount of ΣA, therefore, ΣA is less than E, therefore A will not purchase A + B.—Q.E.D.

(Copyright by C. H. Douglas.)

Price 1d. Special rates for quantities.

The Credit Research Library, 70, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Printed by ARGUS PRESS, LTD., Temple Avenue and Tudor Street, London, E.C.4. 1M 30/5/31.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152639

Nat. Def. B. 239.
100,000—7-26
H.Q. 1772-39-194.

In reply please quote

No.....

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Winnipeg Feb. 22nd 1928.

Private and Confidential.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am taking the liberty of writing you about the following matter, and trust I am not troubling you too much in doing so:-

You will no doubt remember having been so kind in the summer of 1926, whilst Prime Minister, arranging for Mr. Guthrie, your Minister of Defence, to cancel my suggested transfer from Winnipeg to Victoria, which had some little time previously been initiated by the North Winnipeg Reds, whose two votes in the House were pretty useful about that time. I think Colonel Faussett Taylor wrote you also about this for me.

Mr. Guthrie gave the necessary instructions verbally, cancelling the transfer as directed by yourself, and I have remained here since.

The new Minister has now ordered my transfer to Halifax from 1st May, which is not only playing into the hands of the same Reds we had to put down in 1919, but is also a straight case of pure discrimination against me, based on the fact that all the soldiers at the Barracks voted Conservative in the last Election. I have been over 34 years in the Service, of which I have been stationed in Winnipeg 27 years (excluding 4 years overseas) and have now only 8 months after 1st May to put in to complete my full period for maximum Pension. To make me move now simply means breaking up my home and family, and the accompanying heavy loss which that also will entail, as we have our home here. It seems a contemptible bit of business.

I have, therefore, been forced to ask for a year's leave and then to be allowed to go to Pension. The same has in the immediate past been extended to several Officers, and precedents exist in such cases as those of Generals Burstall, Morrison and MacBrien, the last named having had ten years less service than myself and being junior to me in seniority as Major-General.

The present Minister seems to take particular delight in raising every possible objection he can conceive to my reasonable request, and in fact is just forcing me out of the Service, as well as depriving me of the few months still left to serve to complete my full term of 35 years from counting towards pension.

I daresay you will recollect my having on various occasions mentioned to you the rough treatment handed out to Western soldiers, and particularly to myself, as the only Western Major-General. On these occasions you were kind enough to say that whilst you would be in Office that I need not fear but that equitable and honourable treatment would eventually be accorded me, in such promotion or appointments as I might be reasonably entitled to and qualified for.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152640

Having, however, been now practically forced to apply for leave and retirement to pension, I stated in my application that I had always carried on under the definite understanding, despite my juniors being given the higher paid appointments at Ottawa, during the last few years, that I would in all fairness be given the opportunity before my Service was up of a higher appointment such as Inspector-General, which would balance up my own pension on retirement with those obtainable by the other General Officers who, although junior, had been given preference to myself, and I have, therefore, asked for such an appointment now before being retired.

I would, therefore, be extremely obliged to you if you could see your way clear to write me a few lines, which I could use at Ottawa, stating that you had a clear recollection of the reasons for the cancellation of my transfer to Victoria in 1926, and that you requested Mr. Guthrie to arrange to have that transfer cancelled, as I had but a year or two wanting to complete service for maximum pension, and it was, therefore, decided to leave me in Winnipeg, and that you understood I was so informed at that time.

If you have any recollection of any of the conversations we have had at various times, when you kindly assured me that I could depend on fair and square treatment in regards to being given any available higher appointment to which I would be entitled, in order to obtain the higher pensions made available to others of equal rank but less service and seniority, it would be appreciated if you would please include that also, as it would undoubtedly help me out.

E.M.Macdonald who also promised me he would cancel my transfer to Victoria and leave me at Winnipeg now seems to have had a serious lapse of memory, as he now claims he cannot remember having promised to do so, which however is an absolute fact, as I saw him and had it out with him in April 1926, when I daresay you may remember I met you in the Club and you kindly arranged a seat in the Gallery of the House for me, and I saw E.M. the same afternoon.

Hoping I am not asking you too much, and that you will excuse the trouble I am giving you, and thanking you in anticipation for anything you can see your way clear to write me.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

H. D. B. Ketchen.

(H.D.B. KETCHEN.)

(I am sure I need not ask you to keep anything I have written as strictly private - I know you will.)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152641

February 24, 1928.

Private and Personal

Major-General H.D.B. Ketchen,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear General Ketchen:

Perhaps the enclosed letter may be of some value to you. There is really nothing I could do at Ottawa, and I think my interference would rather injure than help.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152642

February 24, 1928.

Major-General H.D.B. Ketchen,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear General Ketchen:

A friend of mine was telling me to-day that you were to be moved to Halifax. This I know will be very unwelcome news to you, and on that account I take the liberty of writing you a short note. It may possibly be of value to you, and it may not. I have not the least desire to interfere with any of the arrangements of the present Government, to make any request, or to receive anything in the way of consideration to myself. At the same time I feel from a knowledge of your position for some years back that it is only due you that I should put in writing one or two facts and the impressions that are in my mind.

While in office I remember well the desire you always expressed to remain at Winnipeg and that because of our acceding to this desire on your part you were quite agreeable to the promotion above you of others junior in rank to yourself. I remember well one occasion in particular when your removal to Victoria was contemplated and partially decided upon. A review of your circumstances was taken into account and of the understanding I had always give you that you would be reasonably and fairly treated in relation to other men in the service, and it was decided that you should be permitted to remain the rest of your period at Winnipeg, that is up to the time when you would be entitled to pension. I personally spoke to the Hon. Mr. Guthrie at that time in your behalf.

It is only the truth to say as well that a measure of antipathy was aroused against you in Winnipeg at the time of the general strike in 1919, and only because on that occasion you faithfully and fearlessly did your duty. While I have no personal

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152643

Major-General H. D.B. Ketchen,
Winnipeg, Man.

knowledge of the facts, I was privately convinced that influences were used against you to remove you, arising out of these circumstances. On this account it seemed to me all the more incumbent upon us that there should be no yielding to pressure to your personal prejudice. I would indeed be sorry if it were now necessary for you to move. I can quite understand what this will mean in your domestic arrangements, and if you think there is anything I could do to meet your wishes in the matter I would deem it my duty to act in any legitimate way I could.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152644

Private.

Winnipeg
28th Feby. 28.

My dear Mr. Meighen -

Allow me to express my most sincere & grateful thanks for your kindness in sending me the letter as requested - It is indeed kindly of you - & I appreciate it exceedingly - The letter

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152645

is excellent - in every way -

Might I ask your permission however to add the word "temporary" before the word "promotion" in line 14 of the first page - I have been making a little point in that regard - as to the promotion of my juniors to the higher appointments - with a view to trying to get a little higher pension for myself on retirement, on the basis of equalizing my pension with those of others -

I hope I am not asking too much in this -

I cannot understand why they are making

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

so much trouble over it -
as it would only be the
same treatment for me
as given others - but
I trust it will come
out O.K. in the end -
Many thanks - I feel most
sincerely grateful to you
for - again - many many
thanks -

Yours very sincerely

H. B. Rutcher

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152646

March 2, 1928.

Major-General H.D.B. Ketchen,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear General Ketchen:

I have your letter of 28th and am agreeable to the suggestion you make.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152647

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL
PORT HOPE, ONT.

26. IX. '58

Dear Mr. Meighen,

How very thoughtful and kind of you! We are all delighted to have this recording of your address and we shall use it often.

You may have heard that we installed last year an individual reproducing unit in our library where boys, four at a time,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152648

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL
PORT HOPE, ONT.

May listen to the best
in literature drama
music and addresses.
Your first memorable
talk on Shakespeare has
been used there so often.
I often think of you
both and wish I could
see you from time to
time. Your career in
Canada is an inspiration

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152649

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL
PORT HOPE, ONT.

to so many of us.

Your grandson Michael will make his mark some day.

Have you again, and our warmest good wishes to you and Mrs Meighen

Yours very sincerely

Philip Le Roy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152650

March 20, 1931.

Zeb. C. Ketchum, Esq.,
Westboro, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Ketchum :

Your letter of the 17th instant addressed to Mr. Meighen has been referred to me.

I have to state that, while I do not think very highly of the security of the Genosha Hotel Mortgage, I consider it very much superior to any mortgage on the Queen's Park Plaza. I have also to suggest that it is not customary to deduct unpaid past due interest coupons when bonds are sold.

Yours faithfully,

JLMcD:K

Statistician

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152651

H.S.Black
Good First Mortgage Bonds

104 SPARKS STREET
OTTAWA
QUEEN 7297

Ottawa, March 16, 1931.

Mrs. Zeb. C. Ketchum,
Westboro, Ontario.

Dear Mrs. Ketchum:-

As requested by Mr. Ketchum I am advising of the cost to you should you decide to take a $500 First Mortgage Genosha Hotel bond instead of the $1000 as outlined in my previous letter.

The cost on account of $500 as follows:-

$500 - First Mortgage 6½% Genosha Hotel, Price, 70		$350.00

CREDIT

$500 - Gen. Mortgage Queens Park Plaza Price, 42	$210.00	
Balance to adjust	140.00	
	$350.00	$350.00

As in my previous correcpondence should you purchase the $1000 Genosha bond and turn in as well your $250 Genosha the cost would be as follows:-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152652

Mrs. Zeb. C. Ketchum.

$1000 - 1st. Mtge. 6½% Hotel Genosha Price, 70		$700.00

CREDIT

$250 - 1st. Mtge. 6½% Hotel Genosha, Price, 70	$175.00	
$500 - Gen. Mtge. Queens Park Plaza Price, 60	300.00	
Balance to adjust	225.00	
	$700.00	$700.00

As mentioned to you I can supply a $1000 Genosha Hotel Bond with interest adjusted (two unpaid past due interest coupons detached) price 2½% less i.e. the cost of the $1000 Genosha Bond would be $675.00 instead of $700 as set forth above. Your payment would, therefore, be $200.00 and this would give you delivery of a $1000 Genosha Hotel First Mortgage Bond that would stand costing you as follows:-

Original Cost of Gen. Mtge. Plaza Sept. 30, '29	$450.00	
Less		
Interest Nov.'29 $16.25		
" May '30 16.25	32.50	
	$417.50	$417.50
Original cost $250 Genosha		250.00
Balance to adjust		200.00
		$867.50

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152653

Mrs. Zeb. Ketchum.

If on the other hand you decide to take the $500 Genosha Hotel Bond, a summary of cost would be approximately ~~would be~~ as follows:-

Original cost of Gen. Mtge. Plaza as above outlined	$417.50
Balance to adjust	140.00
	$557.50

You will note from the above that the cost of $557.50 on a $500 bond is not nearly as attractive as a cost of $867.50 for a $1000 bond. Consequently I trust you will appreciate the prudence of making the exchange on the basis of the $1000 offering.

Hoping to have the pleasure of completing this transaction accordingly, I remain

Yours sincerely,

H.S. Black

HSB:KC.

H.S. BLACK.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152654

March 17, 1931.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o London Trust Co.,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing a letter that I received from the Agent of the United Bond Co., who sold Mrs. Ketchum some of these bonds and he is pressing her to exchange them according to the letter enclosed.

I wish you would give me your advice on this as to whether we should accept the proposition or not.

Yours sincerely,

Zet. B. Ketchum

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152655

March 22, 1955.

Mr. S. J. Key,
Curator,
The Art Gallery of Toronto,
317 Dundas St. West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Key:

Mr. H. H. Elliott, 1849 Vanness Ave., Vancouver, B. C., has recently written me about some paintings of his own which have been shipped to you. He wishes me to see them, and I have promised to do so, but am afraid my opinion would be of little value, as my judgment of paintings is anything at all but an enlightened judgment.

Perhaps you would indicate to me confidentially what your opinion of Mr. Elliott's work would be.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152656

President
HARRY M. ZEILIG

Treasurer
E. H. THISTLETHWAITE

Executive Secretary
KENNETH SALTMARCHE

WILLISTEAD LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY
WINDSOR ONTARIO

March 24, 1955

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.
Canadian General Securities Limited
Bank of Montreal Building
Toronto 1, Ontario

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter of March 22 has been forwarded to me here. I regret that I am not familiar with the work of Mr. H. H. Elliott, of 1849 Vanness Ave., Vancouver, B.C. but I have somewhere gained the impression that he works as an accomplished amateur.

Should you wish further information and an informed opinion you might write to Mr. G. Morris, Curator, Vancouver Art Gallery, 1145 Georgia St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

I am sorry I cannot be of more help.

Yours sincerely

Sydney Key

Sydney Key
Curator

SK:gw

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

152657

FORM 6124

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME.

1929 NOV 6 PM 1 02

Foreign Policy Association

CA 301 52 DL 9 EXTRA

MINNEAPOLIS MINN6 1140A

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 1869

CARE CANADIAN GENERAL SEC LTD NATIONAL BLDG TORONTO ONT

CAN YOU ADDRESS DINNER MEETING MINNEAPOLIS BRANCH FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION LATTER HALF NOVEMBER OR FIRST HALF DECEMBER ON RELATIONS CANADA AND UNITEDSTATES DISCUSSING POSSIBLY TARIFF STLAWRENCE WATERWAY AND OR OTHER VITAL QUESTIONS PLEASE WIRE COLLECT IF AND WHEN YOU CAN COME AND TERMS

C F KEYES CHAIRMAN 1218 MCKNIGHT BUILDING MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

FORM 6124

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152658

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

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Toronto, November 7, 1929.

Mr. C. F. Keyes,
1218 McKnight Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Foreign Policy Association

SINCERELY REGRET UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO GO

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

COLLECT

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152659

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 20, 1934.

Dear Sir:

Senator Meighen would appreciate it very much indeed if you could arrange to have tickets for the Opening of the Legislature sent again this year to Mrs. E. Culver, and Mrs. G. Hay, of 64 Westminster Ave., Toronto--that is, tickets for the visitors' Gallery.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

Lt.Col. The Hon. T. A. Kidd,
Speaker of the Ontario Legislature,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152660

Mrs. C. Cuber
64 Westminster Ave

Mrs. G. Stacy.
64 Westminster Ave.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152661

ONTARIO

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS

Toronto,
January 23,
1 9 3 4 .

Dear Miss Edmondson:

I have handed your letter of January 20th to Colonel G. Hunter Ogilvie, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and, as requested, tickets for the Visitors' Gallery have been forwarded to Mrs. E. Culver and Mrs. G. Hay, of 64 Westminster Avenue, Toronto.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Nkad

Miss E. Mildred Edmondson,
Secretary to Honourable R.E. Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152662

January 26, 1928.

G.T. Killam, Esq.,
Barrister, Etc.,
Foam Lake, Sask.

My dear Mr. Killam:

I thank you for your letter of the 9th January, and am to-day sending copies of speeches to those whose names and addresses you mentioned. Would indeed be glad to have the names of any in Foam Lake to whom I might send the speech.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152663

G. T. KILLAM
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

FOAM LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN
CANADA

June 12th, 1928.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen Esq., P.C.,

Toronto, Ontario.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:-

In a letter received from you some little time ago you requested that when I got better acquainted here I should send you names of some parties to whom you might send copies of the address delivered by you at the convention in Winnipeg last fall. I am sure the following would appreciate very much receiving a copy of this address: C. M. Kyle, M. Gudmundson, N.A.Narfason, E.C.Wilde, H. Kaufman, John Janusson, H. J. Helgason, Alf Powrie, H. McCuish, A. J. Rysden, Fred Carter, William Reid, Malcolm Craig, Harold Narfason, Joe Helgason, Paul Helgason, Gerald Nicolson and Joe Lane all of Foam Lake, Saskatchewan.

There is to be a nominating convention for this provincial constituency at Wynyard next Monday as it looks as though there will be an election in this province before very long. I see by the paper there is considerable rumour that you may contest Sir Henry Drayton's seat. It will be most welcome news to the rank and file of the party if the rumour proves to be correct.

An editorial in the Saskatoon Star the other night stated that you would be a great asset to the parliamentary life of Canada if you again became a member. It also goes on to state that you never were persona non grata with St. James Street. However that may be; yours is the household name with the rank and file of the Conservative party and with a great many of those who do not class themselves as Conservatives.

With very best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

G. T. Killam

Please send one to Miss Hilda Wood also of Foam Lake.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152664

June15, 1928.

Mr. G. T. Killam,
Barrister, Etc.,
Foam Lake, Sask.

My dear Mr. Killam:

I have your letter of 12th and am very pleased to forward by to-day's mail a copy of the Winnipeg speech to each of the names mentioned.

As to the West York nomination, it took place on Saturday. I had never any thought of contesting this seat and am quite content to continue where I am.

I appreciate very much your good wishes and will be glad to send further copies of the speech to any other names which you may subsequently forward.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152665

G. T. KILLAM
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
Agent of the Attorney General

PHONE 60
"CABLES" KILLAM

FOAM LAKE,
SASKATCHEWAN

July 11th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C. P.C.,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

When in Regina a short time ago, I was in the office of Mr. Fred Somerville and I noticed a pen sketch of yourself which appealed very much to me. Mr. Somerville informed me that it was done by Joshua Smith and he would not be surprised if you still had a few left. I am venturing therefore, to write you and express the hope you may have one to spare and that you will send one to me. It is the best picture of you I have ever seen and it would be very gratifying to receive one.

I was pleased to note in the paper that you had been appointed to the Hydro Commission by the Prime Minister of Ontario. While there are other positions that I would much prefer to see you occupy, as you are well aware, yet it is gratifying to know that some people in a position of authority publicly recognize your ability which is so much appreciated by a great number of us here.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Geo. T. Killam

GTK'hw.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152666

July 14, 1931.

Mr. Geo. T. Killam,
Foam Lake, Sask.

Dear Mr. Killam:

I have your letter of 11th. In view of your many kindnesses to me at various times, I am complying with your request and will have photograph sent you within a day or so.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152667

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
DEC 2 1938
Commissioner of Tariff

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

Dear Senator Meighen:-

Every little while I impose myself upon you seeking information of some governmental nature. May I again take advantage of your kindness in asking for information on the following:-

> In relation to the recent bilateral trade treaty between Canada and the United States there have been frequent assertions in the press that the 3% Special Excise Tax cannot be removed except by Act of Parliament, leaving the presumption that no change can be made in the Act by Order in Council. If this is so, and in view of the fact that changes are not infrequently made on individual items in the tariff, and other matters, by Order in Council, what are the limitations to government action by Order in Council?

If my question is too wide and involved for a brief reply in clear explanation, would you kindly advise me where I could get definite information on the subject?

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

Desmond Killikelly

525 Dominion Street,
Montreal, P.Q. - November 30,1938

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152668

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

CANADA

Ottawa, December 2, 1938.

Dear Arthur:-

As per your request, I enclose a memorandum which will enable Mr. Meighen to answer the letter from Mr. Desmond Killikelly, which I return.

I have attempted to make the memorandum brief and to the point, feeling that Mr. Meighen may prefer to answer the precise questions asked by his correspondent, rather than attempt to cover all the powers of the Governor in Council.

Yours faithfully,

W. D. McKinnon
Commissioner of Tariff.

Arthur H. Hinds, Esq.,
Chief Clerk of Committees,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Canada.

encls.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152669

Right Hon.Senator Arthur Meighen P.C.
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, ONT.,

Dear Senator Meighen:-

Please accept my grateful thanks for your letter of December 6th, enclosing information requested, with regard to Amendments of the Special Excise Tax.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

Desmond Killikelly

525 Dominion Street,
Montreal, P.Q. - December 9, 1938

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152670

Miss E.

Pls. note memo attached from the Commissioner of Tariff in answer to the question asked by Mr. Killikelly.

A.H.H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152671

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 6, 1938.

Mr. Desmond Killikelly,
525 Dominion Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Killikelly:

It is a pleasure to hear from you once in a while. There is no one of our workers in Montreal of whom I have more pleasant memories.

Your letter was addressed to Ottawa and my Secretary th re got it before I did and obtained from the Department a memorandum on the point you raised. This is enclosed to you herewith. You will see from it that the 5% Excise Tax cannot be reduced by Order-in-Council. However, the Government may instructs its officers all to follow an Order-in-Council in any event and then afterwards have it ratified by Parliament. This is something Mr. King would roar to high Heaven about if any other Government did it, but it is not at all impossible his own Government will do that very thing.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"QUALITY AND SERVICE – ASK OUR CUSTOMERS" 152672

BUSINESS SYSTEMS LIMITED

SHIPPING AND FACTORY TAGS
BOOK KEEPING MACHINE FORMS
TRANSO' AND OTHER ENVELOPES
VISIBLE INDEX BINDERS AND SUPPLIES

LITHOGRAPHED STATIONERY
AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER SYSTEMS
ACCOUNTING FORMS AND RECORDS
LOOSE LEAF BINDERS AND SUPPLIES

SUPERIMPOSED CONTINUOUS FORMS OF ALL KINDS FOR EVERY MAKE OF TYPEWRITER

46-52 SPADINA AVE.
TORONTO Feb. 19, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building, Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

ALL QUOTATIONS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

This letter and enclosures is in connection with the amalgamation as suggested by Mr. W. J. McCarthy, Ottawa.

Our auditors were slow in completing our annual statement, hence the writer was unable to furnish you with this as soon as he had anticipated.

Copies of balance sheets as of date of Dec. 31, 1930, of the following Companies are enclosed:

Business Systems Limited,
Dominion Machine & Tool Co. Limited,
Toronto Envelope Co. Limited,
Paper Sales Limited,

also a condensed summary of the Profit and Loss sheets for the four years 1927 to 1930 inclusive.

Business Systems own 83% of the Dominion Machine & Tool Co.

Business Systems owned 100% of the Toronto Envelope Co. for the years 1927 and 1928; 320 out of 329 shares in 1929, and 320 out of 338 shares in 1930, there being 9 shares issued in 1929 to the employees as bonus, and 9 shares more in 1930.

Business Systems own 50% of Paper Sales.

For your information we would add that in all our Companies we have taken full advantage of every deduction the Income Tax Dept.'s regulations permit of, as you will note by our depreciation write-off, our reserves for bad debts, the absence of any fixture account in the Paper Sales balance sheet, etc.

GOOD SYSTEMS AND FORMS ARE NOT MONEY LOST
THEY ELIMINATE ERRORS AND REDUCE LABOUR COST

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED
ON THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

ADDING MACHINE ROLLS
AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS
FORMS OF ALL KINDS IN ROLLS

BINDERS FOR LOOSE LEAF FORMS
CATALOG
COVERS-ORDER BLOCKS
LEDGER
MACHINE POSTING LEDGER
PRICE BOOK
PROUDFIT FLEXIBLE BAND
RING
SECTIONAL POST
SIEBER
SOLID POST
TRANSFER

BILLING MACHINE FORMS AND

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE FORMS FOR
BURROUGHS
ELLIOTT FISHER
UNDERWOOD
REMINGTON
SMITH PREMIER ETC.

BURROUGHS DUPLEX MACHINE ROLLS

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
CARBON LEAF, FLAT OR FOLDED
CARBON BACK

ENVELOPES
COMMERCIAL
METAL CLASP
OFFICIAL
TAG
TRANSO
TWO-FOLD

STATIONERY (LITHOGRAPHED
CHEQUES (PRINTED OR EMBOSSED
DRAFTS
ENVELOPES
INVOICES
LETTER HEADS
STATEMENTS
VOUCHERS ETC.

INDEX CARDS
ALL KINDS TO ORDER

LEDGER LEAVES, STATEMENTS, INVOICES, ETC.

LOOSE LEAF FORMS AND SYSTEMS
BILL AND CHARGE
BOOK INDEXES
CASHIER RECEIPTS
CITY DELIVERY
COAL TICKETS
INVENTORY
INVOICE
LEDGER
MONTHLY ACCOUNT
ORDER BLANK
ORDER BLOCK
ORDER REGISTERS
PURCHASE INVOICE
RECAPITULATION
REQUISITION
RETAIL ACCOUNTING
SHIPPING RECEIPTS
STATEMENTS
SYNOPTICS
TRACER
TRIAL BALANCE

MULTI-PLY AND OTHER ROLL FORMS

SUPERIMPOSED CONTINUOUS
FORMS OF ALL KINDS FOR
EVERY MAKE OF TYPEWRITER

TAGS
SHIPPING
FACTORY

TIME CLOCK CARDS

VISIBLE INDEX BINDERS AND SUPPLIES

CONDITIONS GOVERNING ALL QUOTATIONS AND ORDERS
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN BODY OF LETTER

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL ORDERS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS, FIRE OR OTHER DELAYS UNAVOIDABLE AND BEYOND OUR CONTROL. CANCELLATION OF ORDERS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED AFTER MATERIALS FOR THE JOB HAVE BEEN ORDERED OR WORK STARTED. OVER RUN TO THE EXTENT OF TEN PER CENT (10%) OF THE QUANTITY ORDERED TO BE PAID FOR PRO RATA. DELIVERY OF NOT LESS THAN NINETY PER CENT (90%) OF THE QUANTITY ORDERED TO BE REGARDED AS A COMPLETE DELIVERY, SUCH SHORTAGE TO BE DEDUCTED PRO RATA FROM THE TOTAL PRICE. ALL DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PLATES, STONES, ETC. ARE TO REMAIN OUR PROPERTY. ALL TEMPLATES, ETC. TO BE CHARGED FOR. CLAIMS NOT ALLOWED UNLESS MADE IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF GOODS. TERMS: NET 30 DAYS, F.O.B. FACTORY TORONTO. GOVERNMENT SALES TAX ADDITIONAL ON ALL QUOTATIONS AND ORDERS.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS LIMITED-TORONTO, CAN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152673

We might also add that Price-Waterhouse & Co. made an exhaustive audit of Business Systems Limited covering a period of three years ending June 30, 192? for McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Limited, and they added back into our profits quite a sum which we had written off. Possibly you could obtain from McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. the Price-Waterhouse report.

In connection with the item of "Investments" in statement of Business Systems Limited, possibly $60,000.00 is questionable, and hence permissible to deduct from the capital account.

We will be glad to furnish your auditors with a more detailed statement and in other information which they may desire, but what we have given you we believe is sufficient for a rough draft for the purpose you have in mind.

Very truly yours,

BUSINESS SYSTEMS LIMITED.

F. M. Kimbark.

President.

Encs.
FMK-R.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152674

BUSINESS SYSTEMS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930

A S S E T S

Cash on Hand and in Banks			$24,782.50
Accounts Receivable - Good	$56,720.37		
Less Reserve	7,371.04	$49,349.33	
Accounts Receivable - Doubtful	1,731.49		
Less Reserve	1,731.49	-	49,349.33
Travellers' Advances and Sundry Debtors - Schedule #1			629.38
Merchandise Inventory - Schedule #2			68,413.73
Stocks and Shares at Market Value			28,471.00
Total Current Assets			$171,645.94
Business Systems Limited First Mortgage Bonds, 6% due 1942 - Par $125,000.00			112,500.00
Insurance - Cash Value - Schedule #3			36,316.42
Miscellaneous Investments - Schedule #4			226,640.96
Traveller's Advance re Automobile			405.00
Bills Receivable and Advances to Officials - Schedule #5			25,356.46
Plant, Machinery and Equipment		$404,973.43	
Office Furniture and Equipment		14,158.65	
		419,132.08	
Less Depreciation Reserve	$314,516.49		
Appraisal Surplus	79,993.35	394,509.84	24,622.24
Patents		160,190.60	
Less Reserve		21,519.19	138,671.41
Deposit - What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Co.		2,475.86	
Prepaid Insurance		462.86	2,938.72
Goodwill			49,606.21
			788,703.36
Preferred Stock of Company - Held in Trust			250,000.00
Total Assets			$1,038,703.36

Re bonds - we retired $100000 in 1929
on Jany 1st 1930 we bought in balance $125000 -
for $112,500 - bank held as collateral for loan.
paid Bank back $35,000 - in 1930

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152675

LIABILITIES

Bank Loan		$77,500.00
Accrued Wages and Bonuses		2,692.35
Accounts Payable - Trade	$12,120.66	
" " - Dominion Machine and Tool Co. Limited	17,639.70	
" " - Toronto Envelope Co. Ltd.	777.75	30,538.11
Commissions Payable and Sundry Creditors - Schedule #6		6,756.09
Reserve for Federal Income Tax - 1930		2,585.00
Total Current Liabilities		$120,071.55
First Mortgage Bonds, 6% due 1942		125,000.00
Capital Stock - Authorized and Issued		
Preferred Stock - Held in Trust	$250,000.00	
Common Stock	250,000.00	
	$500,000.00	
Surplus, Balance December 31, 1930	293,631.81	793,631.81
Total Liabilities		$1,038,703.36

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152676

DOMINION MACHINE AND TOOL COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930

A S S E T S

Cash on Hand and in Bank			$8,178.88
Accounts Receivable - Good	$3,383.77		
Less Reserve	338.37	$3,045.40	
Accounts Receivable - Doubtful	$ 266.15		
Less Reserve	266.15		
Accounts Receivable - Business Systems Limited		17,639.70	20,685.10
Inventory of Stock		7,116.78	
Less Reserve		2,231.02	4,885.76
Total Current Assets			$33,749.74
Machinery and Equipment		39,820.30	
Less Reserve for Depreciation		35,337.62	4,482.68
Deposit - What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Company		833.49	
Unexpired Insurance		110.62	944.11
Employees' Insurance			21.74
Office and Factory Supplies			525.29
Goodwill			9,399.37
Total Assets			$49,122.93

L I A B I L I T I E S

Accounts Payable and Accrued Charges		$ 251.89
Employees' Benefit Fund		163.32
Reserve for Federal Income Tax - 1930		322.96
Total Current Liabilities		738.17
Capital Stock		
Authorized - 400 shares @ $100.00 each	$40,000.00	
Issued - 400 shares @ $100.00 each	$40,000.00	
Surplus, Balance, December 31, 1930	8,384.76	48,384.76
Total Liabilities		$49,122.93

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152677

PAPER SALES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1930

A S S E T S

Cash in Bank		$19,314.45
Cash - Toronto and Montreal		800.00
Accounts Receivable	$21,439.80	
Bills Receivable	10,334.25	
	31,774.05	
Less Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Accounts	3,503.64	28,270.41
Inventory		5,839.27
Investment Account		5,597.50
Deferred Expense Items:		
Unexpired Insurance		447.50
Unearned Taxes		74.35
		$60,343.48

L I A B I L I T I E S and C A P I T A L

Accounts Payable	$ 5,711.77
Bills Payable	112.76
Dominion of Canada Sales Tax	3.15
Customs Reserve	396.79
	6,224.47
Capital (Fully Paid-up)	40,000.00
	46,224.47
Unappropriated Surplus	14,119.01
	$60,343.48

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152678

TORONTO ENVELOPE COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930

A S S E T S

Cash on Hand and in Bank			$10,138.68
Accounts Receivable - Good	$8,605.11		
Less Reserve	860.51	$7,744.60	
Accounts Receivable - Doubtful	$1,085.60		
Less Reserve	1,085.60		
Accounts Receivable - Business Systems Limited		777.75	8,522.35
Merchandise Inventory		16,035.94	
Less Reserve		1,361.41	14,674.53
Advance to Employees re Insurance			77.16
Total Current Assets			$33,412.72
Equity in Chattel Mortgage			130.40
Machinery and Equipment		49,712.89	
Less Reserve for Depreciation		41,272.86	8,440.03
Deposit - What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Company		1,427.42	
Unexpired Insurance		6.45	1,433.87
Office and Factory Supplies on Hand			1,007.04
Goodwill			10,000.00
Total Assets			$54,424.06

L I A B.I L I T I E S

Accrued Wages, Commission and Bonus		$ 292.39
Accounts Payable and Accrued Charges		3,366.08
Reserve for Federal Income Tax - 1930		239.20
Total Current Liabilities		$ 3,897.67
Capital Stock		
Authorized - 400 shares @ $100.00 each	$40,000.00	
Issued - 342 shares @ $100.00 each	$34,200.00	
Surplus, Balance December 31, 1930	16,326.39	50,526.39
Total Liabilities		$54,424.06

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152679

BUSINESS SYSTEMS LIMITED	1927	1928	1929	1930
Net Sales	$529,862.66	$612,129.86	$637,289.02	$546,499.41
Net Trading Profit	67,018.19	77,913.53	111,576.28	71,549.30
Bond Interest	13,500.00	13,500.00	7,500.00	5,500.00
Bank Interest and B. Debts, etc.	9,244.49	6,814.87	1,600.16	2,548.07
Depreciation Machinery and Patents	25,253.26	28,414.41	32,790.25	34,665.69
Net Profit	19,020.44	29,184.25	69,685.87	28,835.54
Income from Investments	15,320.37	8,097.09	9,183.69	18,890.13
Total Net Profit	34,340.81	37,281.34	78,869.56	47,725.67
Deduct Income from Subsidiary Companies	11,601.00	5,918.00	8,520.00	15,160.00
Net Business Systems Limited	$ 22,739.81	$ 31,363.34	$ 70,349.56	$ 32,565.67

DOMINION MACHINE & TOOL CO. LIMITED				
Net Sales	$ 59,566.00	$ 59,895.63	$ 69,786.28	$ 51,593.97
Net Trading Profit	8,386.88	8,281.11	15,612.28	9,211.42
Interest, Bad Debts, etc.	577.97	679.81	229.31	253.66
Depreciation	3,146.58	3,365.77	3,776.46	3,982.03
Net Profit	$ 4,662.33	4,235.53	11,606.51	4,975.73
Income from Investments	421.25	392.62	812.25	917.64
Total Net Profit	5,083.58	4,628.15	12,418.76	5,893.37
B.S. Ratio 83%	4,219.37	3,841.36	10,307.57	4,891.50

TORONTO ENVELOPE CO. LIMITED							
Net Sales		$ 85,479.12		$ 98,439.11		$108,699.99	$ 91,817.41
Net Trading Profit		7,248.14		10,929.09		12,183.57	9,717.93
Interest, B. Debts, etc.		188.66		1,476.54		1,117.71	567.60
Depreciation		3,183.05		3,450.02		3,455.13	3,691.71
Net Profit		3,876.43		6,002.53		7,610.73	5,458.62
Income from Investments		112.50		187.50		211.87	251.34
Total Net Profit		3,988.93		6,190.03		7,822.60	5,709.96
B.S. Ratio	100%	3,988.93	100%	6,190.03	(320 (329	7,608.60 (320 (338	5,405.90

1927-28 B.S. owned all outstanding shares; 1929 - 320 out of 329, and 1930 - 320 out of 338.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152680

PAPER SALES LIMITED	1927	1928	1929	1930	4 YEARS
Net Profit	$ 13,788.97	$ 13,123.28	$ 13,150.66	$ 7,202.83	
B.S. Ratio50%	6,894.48	6,561.64	6,575.33	3,601.41	
SUMMARY					
Business Systems Limited	$ 19,020.44	$ 29,184.25	$ 69,685.87	$ 28,835.54	$146,726.10
Toronto Envelope Co. Limited	3,988.93	6,190.03	7,608.60	5,405.90	23,193.46
Dominion Machine & Tool Co. Limited	4,219.37	3,841.36	10,307.57	4,891.50	23,259.80
Paper Sales Limited	6,894.48	6,561.64	6,575.33	3,601.41	23,632.86
Total share of Profit for B.S.Ltd.	34,123.22	45,777.28	94,177.37	42,734.35	216,812.22

Subdividing Profits and Dividends Paid in 4 Years	PROFITS	RECEIPTS BY B.S.LTD. DIVIDENDS	B.S.SHARE OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
Dominion Machine & Tool Co. Limited	$ 23,259.80	$ 17,276.00	$ 6,959.35 - 83%
Toronto Envelope Co. Limited	23,193.46	10,240.00	15,462.85 - 320 out of 338
Paper Sales Limited	23,632.86	13,683.00	8,019.50 - 50%

NOTE: In 1927 and 1928 B.S.Ltd. paid our employees each year a bonus amounting to $15,000.00, which was included in our manufacturing costs. This was discontinued Jan. 1, 1929, and wages advanced to in part at least offset the discontinued bonus.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152681

Re McCarthy

February 23rd, 1931.

F.M.Kimbank, Esq.,
President,
Business Systems Limited,
46-52 Spadina Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Kimbank:

I appreciate indeed receiving yours of the 19th with balance sheets etc.

Mr. McCarthy is endeavoring to get some others, but they are not in yet. The sooner the better, because I would like to get at work on this task.

Yours truly,

AM:N

Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152682

The Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare

(Founded 1920)
Ottawa, Canada

Past President—
MRS. C. H. THORBURN, OTTAWA, ONT.
President—
MR. J. FRED DAVEY, OTTAWA, ONT.
Vice-Presidents—
DR. H. E. YOUNG, VICTORIA, B.C.
MR. F. N. STAPLEFORD, TORONTO, ONT.
Treasurer—
MR. JULES TESSIER, QUEBEC, QUE.
Child Welfare Division—
CHAIRMAN, MR. ROBERT E. MILLS, TORONTO, ONT.
Family Welfare Division—
CHAIRMAN, MR. G. B. CLARKE, MONTREAL, QUE.
Executive Director—
MISS CHARLOTTE WHITTON, M.A., OTTAWA, ONT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH

THE RT. HON. R. B. BENNETT, P.C., K.C., LL.D.
THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, P.C., C.M.G.
THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

Advisory Finance Committee—
HON. SENATOR H. H. HORSEY, OTTAWA, ONT.
MR. JOHN B. LAIDLAW, TORONTO, ONT.
MR. C. L. BURTON, TORONTO, ONT.
MR. W. H. CARRUTHERS, TORONTO, ONT.
MR. J. M. MACDONNELL, TORONTO, ONT.
MR. JAMES A. RICHARDSON, WINNIPEG, MAN.
MR. PHILIP FISHER, MONTREAL, QUE.
MR. R. O. SWEEZEY, MONTREAL, QUE.
MR. JAMES BRIERLEY, MONTREAL, QUE.
COL. NELSON SPENCER, VANCOUVER, B.C.
MR. W. H. LOVERING, HAMILTON, ONT.
MR. R. L. SMITH, HAMILTON, ONT.
HON. SENATOR D. O. L'ESPERANCE, QUEBEC, QUE.
MRS. J. A. STEWART, PERTH, ONT.
MR. JAS. D. MCKENNA, SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Honourary Counsel—
SENATOR THE HON. R. DANDURAND, K.C.
W. L. SCOTT, ESQ., K.C., OTTAWA.
W. L. HALL, ESQ., K.C., HALIFAX.
JUDGE P. A. CHOQUETTE, QUEBEC.

COUNCIL HOUSE, 245 COOPER ST., (QUEEN 16)
Ottawa, Canada

August 10th., 1931.

Re Miss Whitton

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vice-President,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
TORONTO: ONT.

Hon. and dear Mr. Meighen:

In Miss Whitton's absence from the office I am writing to acknowledge your letter of August the eighth, which will be placed before her on her return.

I know Miss Whitton will appreciate the conditions which led to your decision in regard to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth King

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.

EK/MW

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Governing Board

Advisory Committee on Child Welfare

French Speaking Section—
CHAIRMAN, LT.-COL. L. R. LAFLECHE, OTTAWA, ONT.
Child Hygiene—
CHAIRMAN, DR. J. T. PHAIR, TORONTO, ONT.
The Child in Employment—
CHAIRMAN, MR. TOM MOORE, OTTAWA, ONT.
Education—
CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. T. B. MITCHELL, MONTREAL, QUE.
Recreation—
CHAIRMAN, CAPT. WM. BOWIE, MONTREAL, QUE.
Child Care and Protection—
CHAIRMAN, MR. W. A. WESTON, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Delinquency—
CHAIRMAN, MR. HARRY ATKINSON, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child—
CHAIRMAN, DR. D. N. MACLACHLAN, TORONTO, ONT.

Advisory Committee on Family Welfare

DR. HELEN R. Y. REID, MONTREAL, QUE.
MR. J. H. T. FALK, VANCOUVER, B.C.
MISS MARY MACPHEDRAN, VANCOUVER, B.C.
MISS MALCA FRIEDMAN, MONTREAL, QUE.
MR. A. CHEVALIER, MONTREAL, QUE.
MISS THELMA WILLIAMS, OTTAWA, ONT.
MRS. G. CAMERON PARKER, TORONTO, ONT.
MISS DOROTHY KING, MONTREAL, QUE.

Governing Council

MR. F. C. BLAIR, OTTAWA, ONT.
DR. F. S. BURKE, OTTAWA, ONT.
MR. C. A. SEGUIN, OTTAWA, ONT.
MME. P. E. MARCHAND, OTTAWA, ONT.
MR. C. S. MACDONALD, TORONTO, ONT.
MR. C. L. BURTON, TORONTO, ONT.
MRS. J. S. DRISCOLL, TORONTO, ONT.
MISS GERTRUDE CHILDS, WINNIPEG, MAN.
MRS. R. A. ROGERS, M.L.A., WINNIPEG, MAN.
MRS. J. A. STEWART, PERTH, ONT.
DR. FRANK PEDLEY, MONTREAL, QUE.
MR. JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C., MONTREAL, QUE.
MR. W. MCL. CLARKE, MONTREAL, QUE.
MR. A. M. BELDING, SAINT JOHN, N.B.
MISS H. DYKEMAN, SAINT JOHN, N.B.
JUDGE E. H. BLOIS, HALIFAX, N.S.
MRS. HAROLD RILEY, CALGARY, ALTA.
MRS. R. J. MACDONALD, SASKATOON, SASK.
MISS OLIVE SNYDER, VICTORIA, B.C.
MISS LAURA HOLLAND, VANCOUVER, B.C.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

Executive Director—
MISS CHARLOTTE WHITTON, M.A.

Assistant to Director—
MISS ELIZABETH KING, M.A.

Secretary, to the Child Hygiene Section—
MISS VIOLA HENDERSON, Reg. N.

Secretary, to the French Speaking Section—
MME. NOEL CHASSE, Reg.N.

Official Publication—
"CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152683

CABLE ADDRESS "CANGENSEC"
CODE: BENTLEY'S
PETERSEN'S 2ND EDITION

TELEPHONE-ADEL.3241

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS
NATIONAL BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

W.W. EVANS
PRESIDENT
RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C.
VICE-PRES. & GENERAL COUNSEL

WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
REGINA
CALGARY

2-4 COCKSPUR STREET
LONDON, ENG.

December 1, 1930.

Mr. Tom King,
c/o Canadian Press Limited,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tom:

I wonder if you could procure for me the records of the United States Senate of 14th January, 1874, and also of 24th February, 1874. What I want to read are the speeches of Carl Schurtz delivered on each of those days, but especially on the later day.

It may be impossible for you to send this to me, but I am just writing on the off chance.

Thanking you very much,

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152684

December 1, 1930.

Mr. Tom King,
c/o Canadian Press Limited,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tom:

I wonder if you could procure for me the records of the United States Senate of 14th January, 1874, and also of 24th February, 1874. What I want to read are the speeches of Carl Schurtz delivered on each of those days, but especially on the later day.

It may be impossible for you to send this to me, but I am just writing on the off chance.

Thanking you very much,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

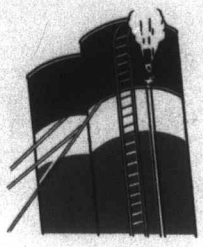
Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152685 PRINTED IN CANADA

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED



W. J. KING
DISTRICT MANAGER

File 23

TORONTO, ONT.
April 13th, 1938.

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

Dear Senator:

I have your letter of April 11th, and Record of Service and Application Form prepared by Mr. A. Benson Meighen relative to his desire to obtain summer employment on one of the passenger vessels of our fleet in connection with 1938 operations.

Unfortunately the application reached me quite late, as I have already received about 600 applications, among them requests from almost all of the young men with us last season seeking reappointment.

Possibly at a little later date an opening, of which I have no knowledge at the moment, may occur and in that event I shall be glad to communicate with applicant.

Yours very truly,

WJK/CG

DISTRICT MANAGER.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152686

Mr. King?

To meet the Rt. Hon. James Ramsay Macdonald, P.C., LL.D., M.P.,
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland.

The Prime Minister
on behalf of The Government of Canada
requests the honour of the company of
The Rt. Hon. Archer and Mrs. Meighen
at Dinner at the Houses of Parliament,
on Thursday, the 17th October, 1929,
at eight o'clock, P.M.

Oct 3/29

Evening Dress
Decorations

An early answer is requested to
The Clerk of the Privy Council
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152687

CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

THE OGDENSBURG AGREEMENT

REPRINT FROM SPEECH

BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

PRIME MINISTER

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOVEMBER 12, 1940*

When history comes to record the time and place at which the onward sweep of nazi aggression was halted, and the tide of war turned, that place and time will be found, I believe, to be the English channel, during the months of August and September. Just as the evacuation of Dunkirk will remain a chapter unsurpassed in the history of British arms on land, on sea and in the air so the indomitable resistance of Britain, the stout hearts of the people of London, the unflagging skill and daring of the young men in the air, and the unceasing vigilance of the navy will mark the supreme moment in the present world conflict when tyranny was halted in its threatening course, and despair was changed to hope.

There remains little doubt that when French resistance collapsed last June, the government of France and her military leaders believed that not only France but also Britain was doomed. In their despair, they thought that the nazi onslaught was irresistible and that Britain, too, would crumble before the might of the German attack. The terms of the French surrender and much that has happened since can be understood only in the light of this conviction of nazi invincibility.

The myth of isolation dissolved

Nor were the French alone in this appalling belief. It was generally held on the continent of Europe and, to a surprising degree, even in the United States. Public attention there became concentrated on the extent of American preparedness to meet the threat to this hemisphere which would follow the defeat of Britain. The myth of isolation was dissolved in an almost frenzied preoccupation with self-preservation. In order to meet the requirements of United States defences on land and sea and in the air, a movement of opinion developed even to the length of urging the retention in America of supplies of equipment and munitions desperately needed by Britain. Ominous rumours spread and gained credence that Britain could not hold out.

But Britain did hold out, and held out magnificently. The world's vision cleared, Great Britain stood forth as she has through the centuries, an impregnable fortress of freedom. On this side of the ocean despair vanished. The English channel came to be viewed as the first line of defence of the United States and of the new world. This

*The divisions and headings of the text have been inserted for the convenience of readers, and for purposes of ready reference. They do not appear in the official report.

14737

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152688

break in the encircling gloom, this dawn of fresh hope on the horizon, inspired in the United States a new desire to do all that was possible, short of actual war, to aid Britain in her resistance, and in her determination to destroy the enemies of freedom.

The practical expression of that new hope was a steadily increasing supply of planes and guns and munitions and other essentials of war from the factories of the United States to the battlefield of Britain and the training fields of Canada. As each week passed, British determination evoked increased admiration. As admiration increased, support also increased.

The lines of defence

The overwhelming majority of the people of the United States came to see in Britain an outwork of their own defence. They saw the need of giving all possible assistance to Britain. But they saw, too, the need for strengthening their second line of defence. If the coasts of America were to be immune from attack, naval and air bases were needed on the islands of the Atlantic. Joint action between the United States and Canada was recognized also as necessary to their common security. From the point of view of Canada and the whole British commonwealth, what followed constitutes the most significant development in international affairs in the three months since our parliament adjourned in August. In ultimate importance, it far surpasses the formation of the triple axis.

The Ogdensburg Agreement

The first inkling of developments already under way was given to the public by the president of the United States, on August 16. On that day Mr. Roosevelt announced that:

The United States government is holding conversations with the government of the British empire with regard to acquisition of naval and air bases for the defence of the western hemisphere and especially the Panama canal. The United States government is carrying on conversations with the Canadian government on the defence of the western hemisphere.

I shall have something to say to the house in a moment about these conversations. I wish first to recall the events which followed immediately on President Roosevelt's announcement.

The following day, which was August 17, I met the president at Ogdensburg. Our conversations that day, in continuance of conversations previously held, culminated in the formulation of an agreement which was made public the next afternoon, in a joint statement issued by Mr. Roosevelt and myself. I should like now to place the joint statement on record. It has come to be known as the Ogdensburg agreement. These are its terms:

The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It has been agreed that a permanent joint board on defence shall be set up at once by the two countries.

This permanent joint board on defence shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and material.

It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere.

The permanent joint board on defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

The offer of bases

The Ogdensburg agreement was reached, as I have said, on August 17, and the joint statement setting forth its terms was issued on the following day. On August 20, Mr. Churchill announced in the British House of Commons the decision of the British government "spontaneously and without being asked or offered any inducement" to offer the United States sites for naval and air bases in the British possessions in the western hemisphere. I should like particularly to draw the attention of the house to one sentence of Mr. Churchill's announcement of the decision of the British government. "In all this line of thought," he said, "we found ourselves in very close harmony with the government of Canada."

The formation of the Permanent Joint Board

On August 22, the Canada-United States permanent joint board on defence was appointed. Colonel O. M. Biggar, K.C., became chairman of the Canadian section and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, chairman of the United States section. The first meeting of the board was held at Ottawa, in the following week. The board has met since on several occasions, and has been engaged upon continuous study of the sea, land and air problems immediately related to the defence of the north half of this hemisphere.

The transfer of bases and destroyers

The next significant announcement came on September 3, the anniversary of the British declaration of war. On that day President Roosevelt announced that an agreement had been reached between the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States by which sites for bases in British Atlantic possessions were to be made available to the United States. In Newfoundland and Bermuda these sites were leased for no other consideration than Great Britain's interest in the strength and security of North America. The other sites in the Bahamas, the British West Indies and British Guiana, forming an outer ring of defence to the Panama canal, were leased in exchange for fifty over-age United States destroyers.

152689

The house is aware that six of the fifty destroyers have since been made available to the Royal Canadian Navy and are already in commission. During a recent visit to Halifax, I had an opportunity of visiting some of the destroyers about to be transferred and of seeing how completely they were equipped. I was also privileged to extend to the United States admiral who brought the destroyers to Canadian waters the thanks of the government and people of Canada. I had previously written to the president to express our appreciation. Hon. members may be interested in the contents of my letter and the president's reply, and perhaps I might be permitted to place these on *Hansard* without reading them. My letter was as follows:

Ottawa, 30th September, 1940.

Dear Mr. President,

During the last few days I have been receiving reports from the officers in command of our naval service concerning the delivery and transfer of the United States destroyers to Canada and to the United Kingdom. One of the aspects of this transfer which has been repeatedly referred to in these reports is the splendid condition in which the vessels arrived in Canada and the cordial and cooperative attitude displayed by the officers and crews when the transfer was actually being effected. I have been told, for example, that the vessels were so completely equipped that not only were the mess appointments in perfect condition but the larders were stored as though the vessels were to be used for prolonged cruises with their United States personnel aboard.

I want you to know that the thoughtfulness and consideration which have been displayed in these, perhaps minor, but very characteristic actions, have been recognized and very deeply appreciated by the Canadian naval service and by the government of this country as well. I hope that you will inform the responsible officers that the way in which they have acted in arranging and carrying out the transfer of these vessels has been brought directly to my attention, and that I have asked that they should be thanked collectively and individually on behalf of the Canadian navy, the Canadian government and the Canadian people.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King.

The president's reply reads:

October 17, 1940.

Dear Mr. King:

Your very cordial letter concerning the manner and condition in which our destroyers have been turned over to Canada and the United Kingdom has given me great pleasure.

I shall be happy indeed to have conveyed to the responsible officers the sentiments you have so graciously expressed.

On their behalf and that of the United States navy please accept my sincere thanks.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Conversations with the President

Now for a word as to the conversations which preceded the Ogdensburg agreement. The agreement itself was not due to any sudden or precipitate action. It was the outcome of several conversations between the president and myself with respect to coastal defence on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, in which the mutual interests of Canada and the United States were discussed. It has seemed to me that I should reserve for parliament such statement as it might be advisable to make with reference to those conversations which, in their nature, necessarily were highly confidential. I might say I have received the president's permission to refer to them publicly.

In the matter of time and significance, the conversations between President Roosevelt and myself on matters pertaining to the common interest of our two countries in the defence of their coasts, divide themselves naturally into two groups: the conversations which took place prior to the commencement of the war, and those which have taken place since.

The first conversation was on the occasion of a visit I paid the president at the White House, as long ago as March, 1937. At that time the discussion had reference to the position on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic coasts. It was then agreed that, at some time in the future, meetings might be arranged between the staff officers of both countries to discuss problems of common defence.

On September 30 of that year, the president paid a visit to Victoria, British Columbia, crossing on a United States destroyer from Seattle. This visit led to arrangements for talks between staff officers regarding Pacific coast problems, which took place in Washington in January, 1938.

I think I may say that on every occasion on which I have visited the president in the United States, or on which I have met the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152690

president on his visits to Canada, matters pertaining to the defence of this continent have beeen a subject of conversation between us.

The defences on the Atlantic were referred to particularly in our conversations in August, 1938, in the course of the president's visit to Kingston, and the opening of the Thousand Islands bridge at Ivy Lee. At that time, it will be recalled, the president made the open declaration that the people of the United States would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire. To this declaration I replied at Woodbridge, Ontario, two days later, that we too had our obligations as a good, friendly neighbour.

Our common problems of defence were discussed at length and in a more concrete and definite way when I visited Washington in November, 1938, to sign the new Canadian-United States trade agreement.

In the summer of 1939, the president paid a visit to Canadian waters off the Atlantic coast. He subsequently told me that this visit, like his similar visit to Victoria two years earlier, had been occasioned by his concern with the problem of coastal defence.

Vital importance of coastal defences

With the outbreak of war, the question of coast defences became of vital importance. At the same time, the fact that Canada was a belligerent and the United States a neutral complicated the problem of pursuing the discussions. In the face of the European menace it was obviously desirable to give expression to the needs of joint defence. To the means, however, of effecting this end, the most careful consideration had to be given in order that there might be no grounds for the belief that there was any attempt on Canada's part to influence the policies or to interfere in the domestic affairs of a neutral country. Had there not been, between the president and myself, complete confidence in each other's purpose and motives, I question if the situation could have been met without occasioning genuine embarrassment to one side or the other, if not indeed to both. Fortunately, in the light of our previous conversations, there was no danger of the position being misunderstood, and my visit with the president at Warm Springs, in April of the present year, afforded an exceptional opportunity for a careful review of the whole situation.

This is perhaps an appropriate place for me to say that, from the beginning, and at the time of each conversation, the president made it perfectly clear that his primary interest in the subject was the defence of the United States. I was equally frank in making it clear that my concern was the effective defence of Canada, and the defence of the British commonwealth of nations as a whole.

Common interest in defence of continent

If one thing above another became increasingly evident in the course of our conversations, it was that our respective countries had a common interest in the matter of the defence of this continent. Since this was the case, everything pointed to the wisdom of planning carefully in advance for whatever contingency might arise.

The conversations begun between the president and myself before the war, in the direct manner I have described, and at Warm Springs taken up anew after Canada had entered the war, were supplemented as the weeks went by, by conversations conducted through diplomatic channels. Staff conversations followed in due course.

I should perhaps say that I gave to my colleagues who were members of the war committee of the cabinet my entire confidence with respect to the conversations I had had with the president, and subsequent steps were taken with their knowledge and full approval. I should also like to say that the British government was kept duly informed of what was taking place. The Canadian government likewise was kept informed of the defence matters directly discussed between the British government and the United States. The discussions naturally included questions pertaining to the leasing of air and naval bases on the Atlantic.

As I have already mentioned, the president had announced the day before our meeting at Ogdensburg that conversations had been taking place between the two governments. The Ogdensburg agreement formally confirmed what the previous conversations and planning had initiated. It made known to the world that plans of joint defence were being studied and worked out between the two countries. It did one thing more: It made clear that the board which was being established to make studies and recommendations was not being formed for a single occasion to meet a particular situation, but was intended to deal with a continuing problem. The board on joint defence was, therefore, declared to be permanent.

152691

Cabinet approval of Joint Board

By a minute of council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on August 21, the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence was formally ratified and confirmed.

With the permission of the house, I should like to insert in Hansard a copy of the complete minute:

The committe of the privy council have had before them a report, dated August 20, 1940, from the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, representing:

That on August 17, 1940, at the invitation of the President of the United States, he proceeded to the United States to Ogdensburg in the state of New York, to meet Mr. Roosevelt for the purpose of discussing mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States;

That conversations on this subject between the Prime Minister and the President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of State for War of the United States (Mr. Stimson), took place on August 17, and the following joint statement with respect to agreement which had been reached was, on August 18, released for publication by the Prime Minister and the President:

"The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set up at once by the two countries.

This Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and material.

It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly."

That the actions of the Prime Minister in conducting the said conversations and in agreeing, on the part of Canada, to the establishment of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence for the consideration of the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere, are in accord with the policy of the government as approved on many occasions by the war committee of the cabinet and the cabinet itself.

The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that his actions in conducting the said conversations and in agreeing to the establishment of the said Permanent Joint Board on Defence be ratified and confirmed.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

I draw particular attention to the following paragraph:

That the actions of the Prime Minister in conducting the said conversations and in agreeing, on the part of Canada, to the establishment of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence for the consideration of the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere, are in accord with the policy of the government as approved on many occasions by the war committee of the cabinet and cabinet itself.

Reciprocity in defence

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence might well be considered a logical development from the declarations made by President Roosevelt and myself in August, 1938. Let me recall these declarations to the minds of hon. members. The vital passage in Mr. Roosevelt's declaration at Kingston on August 18 reads:

The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire.

My acknowledgment of Mr. Roosevelt's Kingston declaration at Woodbridge, Ontario, on August 20, 1938, contained these words:

We, too, have our obligations as a good friendly neighbour, and one of them is to see that, at our own instance, our country is made as immune from attack or possible invasion as we can reasonably be expected to make it, and that, should the occasion ever arise, enemy forces should not be able to pursue their way, either by land, sea, or air to the United States, across Canadian territory.

These declarations marked the first public recognition by both countries of their reciprocity in defence.

I should be the last to claim that the Ogdensburg agreement was due wholly to the conversations between the president and myself, or to our reciprocal declarations in 1938. I am happy to know that, in a moment of crisis, personal friendship and mutual confidence, shared over many years between Mr. Roosevelt and myself, made it so easy for us to conclude the agreement reached at Ogdensburg. In reality the agreement marks the full blossoming of a long association in harmony between the people of Canada and the people of the United States, to which, I hope and believe, the president and I have also in some measure contributed. The link forged by the Canada-United States defence agreement is no temporary axis. It was not formed by nations whose common tie is a mutual desire for the destruction of their neighbours. It is part of the enduring foundation of a new world order, based on friendship and good will. In the furtherance of this new world order, Canada, in liaison between the British commonwealth and the United States, is fulfilling a manifest destiny.

A century of far-sighted statesmanship

It cannot be assumed that our common background would, of itself, have produced harmonious relations between the two countries, much as that background has helped to make possible a close understanding be-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152692

tween us. The understanding which exists owes its vitality to positive and far-sighted statesmanship over more than a century.

May I recall in this connection the words I used at the opening of the Thousand Islands bridge on August 18, 1938:

Our populations, after all—

I said, in referring to Canada and the United States.

—do not differ greatly from those of Europe. Indeed, the European countries have contributed most to their composition. Each of our countries has its problems of race and creed and class; each has its full measure of political controversy. Nevertheless we seem to have found the better way to secure and maintain our peace. . . . In the realm of international relations, we, too, have learned to bridge our differences. We have practised the art of building bridges. . . . In the art of international bridge-building there are two structures, each with its association with the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, of which I should like to say just a word. They stand out as monuments of international cooperation and good will. Each has its message for the world of to-day. The one is the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817; the other, the International Joint Commission created in 1909.

The Rush-Bagot agreement is a self-denying ordinance of mutual disarmament. The International Joint Commission is an instrument for the peaceful adjustment of differences. The permanent joint board is a mutual arrangement for common defence. All three may appear an inevitable progress dictated by ordinary common sense. But we need only to pause for a moment's reflection to realize that, in the madness of the world to-day, common sense is the highest statesmanship.

Unanimous approval in Canada

I doubt if any act by a Canadian government, and certainly no development in our international relations, has ever received such unanimous acclaim in this country. So far as I have been able to ascertain, not a single newspaper from coast to coast uttered a syllable of disapproval of the Ogdensburg agreement itself. Though estimates of its importance and of the contribution made by myself may have varied, almost no voice was raised to decry its significance.

To illustrate the reception given in Canada to the Ogdensburg agreement, I might cite three brief appreciations, all of which appeared in papers which are frequently critical of the government. The Ottawa *Journal* of August 19 stated:

Because they are joint trustees of this North American continent little can be wrong about Canada and the United States setting up a permanent joint board of defence. It is a measure of sane caution.

The same day, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* said:

English-speaking peoples, and all who love liberty, will applaud the arrangement, which welds the bonds of friendship that have grown steadily stronger in the last century and a quarter.

The Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph* echoed the same sentiments in these words:

This decision, making the two countries a defence entity and revealing graphically how the greatly changing conditions in Europe are affecting North America's war problems and policies, will undoubtedly be warmly approved in both the United States and Canada, will be of considerable comfort to the British empire as a whole and to the entire Christian civilized world in general.

Unanimous approval in the United States

Although the presidential campaign was already in progress in the United States, and some effort to make political capital might perhaps have been expected, an examination of American press comment reveals a similar unanimous approval of the Ogdensburg agreement. The general sentiment in the United States seems to have been aptly expressed by the Chicago *Tribune* on August 21 in these words:

Each nation is obliged to defend the other because that is its own best defence. Common sense dictates that arrangements for such defence should be made in advance, to assure efficiency and economy of force if the necessity for cooperation arises. The making of these arrangements is to be the function of the permanent joint board on defence which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King have agreed to establish.

The realization, both in Canada and in the United States, that each nation is obliged to assist in the defence of its neighbour because that is its own best defence, has grown in the two years which elapsed between the Kingston and Woodbridge declarations and the Ogdensburg agreement.

Contribution to Anglo-American friendship

The events of those two momentous years have served, as well, to allay the fears of those in Canada who felt that closer relations with the United States would weaken Canada's ties with Britain. Throughout my public life, I have consistently maintained the view that the friendliest relations between Canada and the United States, far from

152693

weakening the bonds betweens the nations of the British commonwealth, would, at all times, prove a source of strength. Moreover, I have always held that in the promotion of Anglo-American friendship, Canada has a very special role to play. This belief, I am happy to say, is shared, in all three countries, by those who have worked for closer relations between the English-speaking communities. It is shared in fullest measure by the present Prime Minister of Great Britain. More than ten years ago, at a time when he himself was holding no public office, Mr. Churchill expressed this belief in terms which I should like to quote from an article of his which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* of February 15, 1930.

The words gain a prophetic significance in the light of all subsequent developments and of none more than those of the present day. I quote:

Great Britain herself has for centuries been the proved and accepted champion of European freedom. She is the centre and head of the British commonwealth of nations. She is an equal partner in the English-speaking world.

It is at this point that the significance of Canada appears. Canada, which is linked to the British empire, first by the growing importance of her own nationhood, and secondly, by many ancient and sentimental ties precious to young and strong communities, is at the same time intimately associated with the United States.

The long, unguarded frontier, the habits and intercourse of daily life, the fruitful and profitable connections of business, the sympathies and even the antipathies of honest neighbourliness, make Canada a binder-together of the English-speaking peoples. She is a magnet exercising a double attraction, drawing both Great Britain and the United States towards herself and thus drawing them closer to each other. She is the only surviving bond which stretches from Europe across the Atlantic ocean. In fact, no state, no country, no band of men can more truly be described as the linchpin of peace and world progress.

It is a happy coincidence that the soundness of this view of Canada's position as a link between the British and American peoples should have been so amply demonstrated at a moment when the one who shared it so completely, and who expressed it in such eloquent terms, has come to hold the office of Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The significance of Ogdensburg recognized in Britain

In an editorial comment which appeared in the London *Times* on August 22 of this year, the significance of the Ogdensburg agreement in the wider relations between the English speaking peoples was recognized in terms reminiscent of Mr. Churchill's utterance of ten years ago.

"The two countries" said the *Times*, "will henceforward have closer ties than they have ever had in the past, and Canada more than ever before will be the linchpin of Anglo-American relations."

Let me quote two other extracts, one from a Labour, and one from a Liberal newspaper. They serve to reveal the unanimity of view of the British press. The London *Daily Herald* said:

Faith in the British system has been revitalized. So to-day it is with blessing we say: Canada, through you new links can be forged between us and our cousins across your unarmed frontier. Make your own decisions. They are ours.

On August 20 the *Manchester Guardian* said:

There is a close connection between the two announcements of the week-end of the negotiations with Britain for the leasing by the United States of naval and air bases in the Caribbean sea and of the agreement between the United States and Canada for setting up a joint defence board. They are part of the preparations for the defence of the western hemisphere against the dictatorships. They have a bearing on the war and on American help for Britain.

Views of British Statesmen

In view of the extent to which, throughout my public life, my known attitude towards the United States has been so greatly misrepresented, I may perhaps be pardoned if I venture to give to the house some indication of how this attitude and my occasional visits to that country have been viewed by those in the United Kingdom who are perhaps in the best position to judge of their value.

In a cable which he sent to me as recently as September 13, and which was first made public in the United Kingdom, Mr. Churchill was kind enough to use the following words:

I am very glad to have this opportunity of thanking you personally for all you have done for the common cause and especially in promoting a harmony of sentiment throughout the new world. This deep understanding will be a dominant factor in the rescue of Europe from a relapse into the dark ages.

A few days later—September 17—in the House of Lords, Lord Caldecote, who was at that time Secretary of State for the Dominions, made the following reference:

Perhaps the most striking development in the recent weeks has been the coming together of the British empire and the United States, as illustrated in the recent agreement for the grant of defence bases to the United States in certain British territories and the supply of American destroyers for our naval forces. But

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152694

this is not all. It has been coupled with and indeed preceded by the agreement between the United States and Canada for the setting up of a joint defence board and perhaps I may be allowed to repeat the tribute which the Prime Minister paid in a recent message to the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, for the great part which he has consistently played in promoting a harmony of sentiment between the British empire and the United States of America. I need not remind your lordships how pregnant with possibilities this new development may well be for peace and freedom in the years to come.

Any part which our country may have had in bringing about a harmony of sentiment between the British empire and the United States may well be a legitimate source of pride to all Canadians. In the midst of the darkness which to-day enshrouds mankind, the relations between the United States and the British commonwealth shine forth as the one great beam of hopeful light left in the world.

A new hope for humanity

During the American civil war, when the relations between Britain and the United States were strained almost to the breaking point, John Bright, speaking in the British House of Commons on June 16, 1863, used these conciliatory and prophetic words:

> I can only hope that, as time passes, and our people become better informed, they will be more just, and that ill feelings of every kind will pass away; that in future all who love freedom here will hold converse with all who love freedom there, and that the two nations, separated as they are by the ocean, come as they are, notwithstanding, of one stock, may be in future time united in soul, and may work together for the advancement of the liberties and the happiness of mankind.

What greater hope can we entertain for humanity than that the vision of John Bright for the union of souls of the British and American peoples may find its realization in their work together for the preservation of the liberties of mankind.

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1940.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152695

CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

THE OGDENSBURG AGREEMENT

REPRINT FROM SPEECH

BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

PRIME MINISTER

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOVEMBER 12, 1940*

When history comes to record the time and place at which the onward sweep of nazi aggression was halted, and the tide of war turned, that place and time will be found, I believe, to be the English channel, during the months of August and September. Just as the evacuation of Dunkirk will remain a chapter unsurpassed in the history of British arms on land, on sea and in the air so the indomitable resistance of Britain, the stout hearts of the people of London, the unflagging skill and daring of the young men in the air, and the unceasing vigilance of the navy will mark the supreme moment in the present world conflict when tyranny was halted in its threatening course, and despair was changed to hope.

There remains little doubt that when French resistance collapsed last June, the government of France and her military leaders believed that not only France but also Britain was doomed. In their despair, they thought that the nazi onslaught was irresistible and that Britain, too, would crumble before the might of the German attack. The terms of the French surrender and much that has happened since can be understood only in the light of this conviction of nazi invincibility.

The myth of isolation dissolved

Nor were the French alone in this appalling belief. It was generally held on the continent of Europe and, to a surprising degree, even in the United States. Public attention there became concentrated on the extent of American preparedness to meet the threat to this hemisphere which would follow the defeat of Britain. The myth of isolation was dissolved in an almost frenzied preoccupation with self-preservation. In order to meet the requirements of United States defences on land and sea and in the air, a movement of opinion developed even to the length of urging the retention in America of supplies of equipment and munitions desperately needed by Britain. Ominous rumours spread and gained credence that Britain could not hold out.

But Britain did hold out, and held out magnificently. The world's vision cleared, Great Britain stood forth as she has through the centuries, an impregnable fortress of freedom. On this side of the ocean despair vanished. The English channel came to be viewed as the first line of defence of the United States and of the new world. This

*The divisions and headings of the text have been inserted for the convenience of readers, and for purposes of ready reference. They do not appear in the official report.

14737

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152696

break in the encircling gloom, this dawn of fresh hope on the horizon, inspired in the United States a new desire to do all that was possible, short of actual war, to aid Britain in her resistance, and in her determination to destroy the enemies of freedom.

The practical expression of that new hope was a steadily increasing supply of planes and guns and munitions and other essentials of war from the factories of the United States to the battlefield of Britain and the training fields of Canada. As each week passed, British determination evoked increased admiration. As admiration increased, support also increased.

The lines of defence

The overwhelming majority of the people of the United States came to see in Britain an outwork of their own defence. They saw the need of giving all possible assistance to Britain. But they saw, too, the need for strengthening their second line of defence. If the coasts of America were to be immune from attack, naval and air bases were needed on the islands of the Atlantic. Joint action between the United States and Canada was recognized also as necessary to their common security. From the point of view of Canada and the whole British commonwealth, what followed constitutes the most significant development in international affairs in the three months since our parliament adjourned in August. In ultimate importance, it far surpasses the formation of the triple axis.

The Ogdensburg Agreement

The first inkling of developments already under way was given to the public by the president of the United States, on August 16. On that day Mr. Roosevelt announced that:

> The United States government is holding conversations with the government of the British empire with regard to acquisition of naval and air bases for the defence of the western hemisphere and especially the Panama canal. The United States government is carrying on conversations with the Canadian government on the defence of the western hemisphere.

I shall have something to say to the house in a moment about these conversations. I wish first to recall the events which followed immediately on President Roosevelt's announcement.

The following day, which was August 17, I met the president at Ogdensburg. Our conversations that day, in continuance of conversations previously held, culminated in the formulation of an agreement which was made public the next afternoon, in a joint statement issued by Mr. Roosevelt and myself. I should like now to place the joint statement on record. It has come to be known as the Ogdensburg agreement. These are its terms:

> The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.
>
> It has been agreed that a permanent joint board on defence shall be set up at once by the two countries.
>
> This permanent joint board on defence shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and material.
>
> It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere.
>
> The permanent joint board on defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

The offer of bases

The Ogdensburg agreement was reached, as I have said, on August 17, and the joint statement setting forth its terms was issued on the following day. On August 20, Mr. Churchill announced in the British House of Commons the decision of the British government "spontaneously and without being asked or offered any inducement" to offer the United States sites for naval and air bases in the British possessions in the western hemisphere. I should like particularly to draw the attention of the house to one sentence of Mr. Churchill's announcement of the decision of the British government. "In all this line of thought," he said, "we found ourselves in very close harmony with the government of Canada."

The formation of the Permanent Joint Board

On August 22, the Canada-United States permanent joint board on defence was appointed. Colonel O. M. Biggar, K.C., became chairman of the Canadian section and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, chairman of the United States section. The first meeting of the board was held at Ottawa, in the following week. The board has met since on several occasions, and has been engaged upon continuous study of the sea, land and air problems immediately related to the defence of the north half of this hemisphere.

The transfer of bases and destroyers

The next significant announcement came on September 3, the anniversary of the British declaration of war. On that day President Roosevelt announced that an agreement had been reached between the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States by which sites for bases in British Atlantic possessions were to be made available to the United States. In Newfoundland and Bermuda these sites were leased for no other consideration than Great Britain's interest in the strength and security of North America. The other sites in the Bahamas, the British West Indies and British Guiana, forming an outer ring of defence to the Panama canal, were leased in exchange for fifty over-age United States destroyers.

152697

The house is aware that six of the fifty destroyers have since been made available to the Royal Canadian Navy and are already in commission. During a recent visit to Halifax, I had an opportunity of visiting some of the destroyers about to be transferred and of seeing how completely they were equipped. I was also privileged to extend to the United States admiral who brought the destroyers to Canadian waters the thanks of the government and people of Canada. I had previously written to the president to express our appreciation. Hon. members may be interested in the contents of my letter and the president's reply, and perhaps I might be permitted to place these on *Hansard* without reading them. My letter was as follows:

Ottawa, 30th September, 1940.

Dear Mr. President,

During the last few days I have been receiving reports from the officers in command of our naval service concerning the delivery and transfer of the United States destroyers to Canada and to the United Kingdom. One of the aspects of this transfer which has been repeatedly referred to in these reports is the splendid condition in which the vessels arrived in Canada and the cordial and cooperative attitude displayed by the officers and crews when the transfer was actually being effected. I have been told, for example, that the vessels were so completely equipped that not only were the mess appointments in perfect condition but the larders were stored as though the vessels were to be used for prolonged cruises with their United States personnel aboard.

I want you to know that the thoughtfulness and consideration which have been displayed in these, perhaps minor, but very characteristic actions, have been recognized and very deeply appreciated by the Canadian naval service and by the government of this country as well. I hope that you will inform the responsible officers that the way in which they have acted in arranging and carrying out the transfer of these vessels has been brought directly to my attention, and that I have asked that they should be thanked collectively and individually on behalf of the Canadian navy, the Canadian government and the Canadian people.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King.

The president's reply reads:

October 17, 1940.

Dear Mr. King:

Your very cordial letter concerning the manner and condition in which our destroyers have been turned over to Canada and the United Kingdom has given me great pleasure.

I shall be happy indeed to have conveyed to the responsible officers the sentiments you have so graciously expressed.

On their behalf and that of the United States navy please accept my sincere thanks.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Conversations with the President

Now for a word as to the conversations which preceded the Ogdensburg agreement. The agreement itself was not due to any sudden or precipitate action. It was the outcome of several conversations between the president and myself with respect to coastal defence on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, in which the mutual interests of Canada and the United States were discussed. It has seemed to me that I should reserve for parliament such statement as it might be advisable to make with reference to those conversations which, in their nature, necessarily were highly confidential. I might say I have received the president's permission to refer to them publicly.

In the matter of time and significance, the conversations between President Roosevelt and myself on matters pertaining to the common interest of our two countries in the defence of their coasts, divide themselves naturally into two groups: the conversations which took place prior to the commencement of the war, and those which have taken place since.

The first conversation was on the occasion of a visit I paid the president at the White House, as long ago as March, 1937. At that time the discussion had reference to the position on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic coasts. It was then agreed that, at some time in the future, meetings might be arranged between the staff officers of both countries to discuss problems of common defence.

On September 30 of that year, the president paid a visit to Victoria, British Columbia, crossing on a United States destroyer from Seattle. This visit led to arrangements for talks between staff officers regarding Pacific coast problems, which took place in Washington in January, 1938.

I think I may say that on every occasion on which I have visited the president in the United States, or on which I have met the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152698

president on his visits to Canada, matters pertaining to the defence of this continent have beeen a subject of conversation between us.

The defences on the Atlantic were referred to particularly in our conversations in August, 1938, in the course of the president's visit to Kingston, and the opening of the Thousand Islands bridge at Ivy Lee. At that time, it will be recalled, the president made the open declaration that the people of the United States would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire. To this declaration I replied at Woodbridge, Ontario, two days later, that we too had our obligations as a good, friendly neighbour.

Our common problems of defence were discussed at length and in a more concrete and definite way when I visited Washington in November, 1938, to sign the new Canadian-United States trade agreement.

In the summer of 1939, the president paid a visit to Canadian waters off the Atlantic coast. He subsequently told me that this visit, like his similar visit to Victoria two years earlier, had been occasioned by his concern with the problem of coastal defence.

Vital importance of coastal defences

With the outbreak of war, the question of coast defences became of vital importance. At the same time, the fact that Canada was a belligerent and the United States a neutral complicated the problem of pursuing the discussions. In the face of the European menace it was obviously desirable to give expression to the needs of joint defence. To the means, however, of effecting this end, the most careful consideration had to be given in order that there might be no grounds for the belief that there was any attempt on Canada's part to influence the policies or to interfere in the domestic affairs of a neutral country. Had there not been, between the president and myself, complete confidence in each other's purpose and motives, I question if the situation could have been met without occasioning genuine embarrassment to one side or the other, if not indeed to both. Fortunately, in the light of our previous conversations, there was no danger of the position being misunderstood, and my visit with the president at Warm Springs, in April of the present year, afforded an exceptional opportunity for a careful review of the whole situation.

This is perhaps an appropriate place for me to say that, from the beginning, and at the time of each conversation, the president made it perfectly clear that his primary interest in the subject was the defence of the United States. I was equally frank in making it clear that my concern was the effective defence of Canada, and the defence of the British commonwealth of nations as a whole.

Common interest in defence of continent

If one thing above another became increasingly evident in the course of our conversations, it was that our respective countries had a common interest in the matter of the defence of this continent. Since this was the case, everything pointed to the wisdom of planning carefully in advance for whatever contingency might arise.

The conversations begun between the president and myself before the war, in the direct manner I have described, and at Warm Springs taken up anew after Canada had entered the war, were supplemented as the weeks went by, by conversations conducted through diplomatic channels. Staff conversations followed in due course.

I should perhaps say that I gave to my colleagues who were members of the war committee of the cabinet my entire confidence with respect to the conversations I had had with the president, and subsequent steps were taken with their knowledge and full approval. I should also like to say that the British government was kept duly informed of what was taking place. The Canadian government likewise was kept informed of the defence matters directly discussed between the British government and the United States. The discussions naturally included questions pertaining to the leasing of air and naval bases on the Atlantic.

As I have already mentioned, the president had announced the day before our meeting at Ogdensburg that conversations had been taking place between the two governments. The Ogdensburg agreement formally confirmed what the previous conversations and planning had initiated. It made known to the world that plans of joint defence were being studied and worked out between the two countries. It did one thing more: It made clear that the board which was being established to make studies and recommendations was not being formed for a single occasion to meet a particular situation, but was intended to deal with a continuing problem. The board on joint defence was, therefore, declared to be permanent.

152699

Cabinet approval of Joint Board

By a minute of council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on August 21, the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence was formally ratified and confirmed.

With the permission of the house, I should like to insert in Hansard a copy of the complete minute:

The committe of the privy council have had before them a report, dated August 20, 1940, from the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, representing:

That on August 17, 1940, at the invitation of the President of the United States, he proceeded to the United States to Ogdensburg in the state of New York, to meet Mr. Roosevelt for the purpose of discussing mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States;

That conversations on this subject between the Prime Minister and the President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of State for War of the United States (Mr. Stimson), took place on August 17, and the following joint statement with respect to agreement which had been reached was, on August 18, released for publication by the Prime Minister and the President:

"The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set up at once by the two countries.

This Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and material.

It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly."

That the actions of the Prime Minister in conducting the said conversations and in agreeing, on the part of Canada, to the establishment of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence for the consideration of the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere, are in accord with the policy of the government as approved on many occasions by the war committee of the cabinet and the cabinet itself.

The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that his actions in conducting the said conversations and in agreeing to the establishment of the said Permanent Joint Board on Defence be ratified and confirmed.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

I draw particular attention to the following paragraph:

That the actions of the Prime Minister in conducting the said conversations and in agreeing, on the part of Canada, to the establishment of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence for the consideration of the defence of the north half of the western hemisphere, are in accord with the policy of the government as approved on many occasions by the war committee of the cabinet and cabinet itself.

Reciprocity in defence

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence might well be considered a logical development from the declarations made by President Roosevelt and myself in August, 1938. Let me recall these declarations to the minds of hon. members. The vital passage in Mr. Roosevelt's declaration at Kingston on August 18 reads:

The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire.

My acknowledgment of Mr. Roosevelt's Kingston declaration at Woodbridge, Ontario, on August 20, 1938, contained these words:

We, too, have our obligations as a good friendly neighbour, and one of them is to see that, at our own instance, our country is made as immune from attack or possible invasion as we can reasonably be expected to make it, and that, should the occasion ever arise, enemy forces should not be able to pursue their way, either by land, sea, or air to the United States, across Canadian territory.

These declarations marked the first public recognition by both countries of their reciprocity in defence.

I should be the last to claim that the Ogdensburg agreement was due wholly to the conversations between the president and myself, or to our reciprocal declarations in 1938. I am happy to know that, in a moment of crisis, personal friendship and mutual confidence, shared over many years between Mr. Roosevelt and myself, made it so easy for us to conclude the agreement reached at Ogdensburg. In reality the agreement marks the full blossoming of a long association in harmony between the people of Canada and the people of the United States, to which, I hope and believe, the president and I have also in some measure contributed. The link forged by the Canada-United States defence agreement is no temporary axis. It was not formed by nations whose common tie is a mutual desire for the destruction of their neighbours. It is part of the enduring foundation of a new world order, based on friendship and good will. In the furtherance of this new world order, Canada, in liaison between the British commonwealth and the United States, is fulfilling a manifest destiny.

A century of far-sighted statesmanship

It cannot be assumed that our common background would, of itself, have produced harmonious relations between the two countries, much as that background has helped to make possible a close understanding be-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152700

tween us. The understanding which exists owes its vitality to positive and far-sighted statesmanship over more than a century.

May I recall in this connection the words I used at the opening of the Thousand Islands bridge on August 18, 1938:

Our populations, after all—

I said, in referring to Canada and the United States.

—do not differ greatly from those of Europe. Indeed, the European countries have contributed most to their composition. Each of our countries has its problems of race and creed and class; each has its full measure of political controversy. Nevertheless we seem to have found the better way to secure and maintain our peace. . . . In the realm of international relations, we, too, have learned to bridge our differences. We have practised the art of building bridges. . . . In the art of international bridge-building there are two structures, each with its association with the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, of which I should like to say just a word. They stand out as monuments of international cooperation and good will. Each has its message for the world of to-day. The one is the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817; the other, the International Joint Commission created in 1909.

The Rush-Bagot agreement is a self-denying ordinance of mutual disarmament. The International Joint Commission is an instrument for the peaceful adjustment of differences. The permanent joint board is a mutual arrangement for common defence. All three may appear an inevitable progress dictated by ordinary common sense. But we need only to pause for a moment's reflection to realize that, in the madness of the world to-day, common sense is the highest statesmanship.

Unanimous approval in Canada

I doubt if any act by a Canadian government, and certainly no development in our international relations, has ever received such unanimous acclaim in this country. So far as I have been able to ascertain, not a single newspaper from coast to coast uttered a syllable of disapproval of the Ogdensburg agreement itself. Though estimates of its importance and of the contribution made by myself may have varied, almost no voice was raised to decry its significance.

To illustrate the reception given in Canada to the Ogdensburg agreement, I might cite three brief appreciations, all of which appeared in papers which are frequently critical of the government. The Ottawa *Journal* of August 19 stated:

Because they are joint trustees of this North American continent little can be wrong about Canada and the United States setting up a permanent joint board of defence. It is a measure of sane caution.

The same day, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* said:

English-speaking peoples, and all who love liberty, will applaud the arrangement, which welds the bonds of friendship that have grown steadily stronger in the last century and a quarter.

The Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph* echoed the same sentiments in these words:

This decision, making the two countries a defence entity and revealing graphically how the greatly changing conditions in Europe are affecting North America's war problems and policies, will undoubtedly be warmly approved in both the United States and Canada, will be of considerable comfort to the British empire as a whole and to the entire Christian civilized world in general.

Unanimous approval in the United States

Although the presidential campaign was already in progress in the United States, and some effort to make political capital might perhaps have been expected, an examination of American press comment reveals a similar unanimous approval of the Ogdensburg agreement. The general sentiment in the United States seems to have been aptly expressed by the Chicago *Tribune* on August 21 in these words:

Each nation is obliged to defend the other because that is its own best defence. Common sense dictates that arrangements for such defence should be made in advance, to assure efficiency and economy of force if the necessity for cooperation arises. The making of these arrangements is to be the function of the permanent joint board on defence which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King have agreed to establish.

The realization, both in Canada and in the United States, that each nation is obliged to assist in the defence of its neighbour because that is its own best defence, has grown in the two years which elapsed between the Kingston and Woodbridge declarations and the Ogdensburg agreement.

Contribution to Anglo-American friendship

The events of those two momentous years have served, as well, to allay the fears of those in Canada who felt that closer relations with the United States would weaken Canada's ties with Britain. Throughout my public life, I have consistently maintained the view that the friendliest relations between Canada and the United States, far from

152701

weakening the bonds betweens the nations of the British commonwealth, would, at all times, prove a source of strength. Moreover, I have always held that in the promotion of Anglo-American friendship, Canada has a very special role to play. This belief, I am happy to say, is shared, in all three countries, by those who have worked for closer relations between the English-speaking communities. It is shared in fullest measure by the present Prime Minister of Great Britain. More than ten years ago, at a time when he himself was holding no public office, Mr. Churchill expressed this belief in terms which I should like to quote from an article of his which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* of February 15, 1930.

The words gain a prophetic significance in the light of all subsequent developments and of none more than those of the present day. I quote:

Great Britain herself has for centuries been the proved and accepted champion of European freedom. She is the centre and head of the British commonwealth of nations. She is an equal partner in the English-speaking world.

It is at this point that the significance of Canada appears. Canada, which is linked to the British empire, first by the growing importance of her own nationhood, and secondly, by many ancient and sentimental ties precious to young and strong communities, is at the same time intimately associated with the United States.

The long, unguarded frontier, the habits and intercourse of daily life, the fruitful and profitable connections of business, the sympathies and even the antipathies of honest neighbourliness, make Canada a binder-together of the English-speaking peoples. She is a magnet exercising a double attraction, drawing both Great Britain and the United States towards herself and thus drawing them closer to each other. She is the only surviving bond which stretches from Europe across the Atlantic ocean. In fact, no state, no country, no band of men can more truly be described as the linchpin of peace and world progress.

It is a happy coincidence that the soundness of this view of Canada's position as a link between the British and American peoples should have been so amply demonstrated at a moment when the one who shared it so completely, and who expressed it in such eloquent terms, has come to hold the office of Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The significance of Ogdensburg recognized in Britain

In an editorial comment which appeared in the London *Times* on August 22 of this year, the significance of the Ogdensburg agreement in the wider relations between the English speaking peoples was recognized in terms reminiscent of Mr. Churchill's utterance of ten years ago.

"The two countries" said the *Times*, "will henceforward have closer ties than they have ever had in the past, and Canada more than ever before will be the linchpin of Anglo-American relations."

Let me quote two other extracts, one from a Labour, and one from a Liberal newspaper. They serve to reveal the unanimity of view of the British press. The London *Daily Herald* said:

Faith in the British system has been revitalized. So to-day it is with blessing we say: Canada, through you new links can be forged between us and our cousins across your unarmed frontier. Make your own decisions. They are ours.

On August 20 the *Manchester Guardian* said:

There is a close connection between the two announcements of the week-end of the negotiations with Britain for the leasing by the United States of naval and air bases in the Caribbean sea and of the agreement between the United States and Canada for setting up a joint defence board. They are part of the preparations for the defence of the western hemisphere against the dictatorships. They have a bearing on the war and on American help for Britain.

Views of British Statesmen

In view of the extent to which, throughout my public life, my known attitude towards the United States has been so greatly misrepresented, I may perhaps be pardoned if I venture to give to the house some indication of how this attitude and my occasional visits to that country have been viewed by those in the United Kingdom who are perhaps in the best position to judge of their value.

In a cable which he sent to me as recently as September 13, and which was first made public in the United Kingdom, Mr. Churchill was kind enough to use the following words:

I am very glad to have this opportunity of thanking you personally for all you have done for the common cause and especially in promoting a harmony of sentiment throughout the new world. This deep understanding will be a dominant factor in the rescue of Europe from a relapse into the dark ages.

A few days later—September 17—in the House of Lords, Lord Caldecote, who was at that time Secretary of State for the Dominions, made the following reference:

Perhaps the most striking development in the recent weeks has been the coming together of the British empire and the United States, as illustrated in the recent agreement for the grant of defence bases to the United States in certain British territories and the supply of American destroyers for our naval forces. But

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152702

this is not all. It has been coupled with and indeed preceded by the agreement between the United States and Canada for the setting up of a joint defence board and perhaps I may be allowed to repeat the tribute which the Prime Minister paid in a recent message to the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, for the great part which he has consistently played in promoting a harmony of sentiment between the British empire and the United States of America. I need not remind your lordships how pregnant with possibilities this new development may well be for peace and freedom in the years to come.

Any part which our country may have had in bringing about a harmony of sentiment between the British empire and the United States may well be a legitimate source of pride to all Canadians. In the midst of the darkness which to-day enshrouds mankind, the relations between the United States and the British commonwealth shine forth as the one great beam of hopeful light left in the world.

A new hope for humanity

During the American civil war, when the relations between Britain and the United States were strained almost to the breaking point, John Bright, speaking in the British House of Commons on June 16, 1863, used these conciliatory and prophetic words:

> I can only hope that, as time passes, and our people become better informed, they will be more just, and that ill feelings of every kind will pass away; that in future all who love freedom here will hold converse with all who love freedom there, and that the two nations, separated as they are by the ocean, come as they are, notwithstanding, of one stock, may be in future time united in soul, and may work together for the advancement of the liberties and the happiness of mankind.

What greater hope can we entertain for humanity than that the vision of John Bright for the union of souls of the British and American peoples may find its realization in their work together for the preservation of the liberties of mankind.

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1940.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Wm S you
McKenzie

152703

From Elgin-Grey papers 1846-1852. Vol.1. page 228. Dominion Archives,1937

Private, Not Official. Tribune Office New York 14th Feb.1848.

Sir,

A Passenger by the Acadia for Liverpool, left with me about a fortnight since, letters from Toronto enclosing Copy of a Petition to the Governor General, written by Mr. James Lesslie, and signed by one of my daughters, now on a visit to her Uncle at Toronto & Kingston, in which is expressed a wish that I may be allowed to return to Canada, together with your note of Nov. last, acknowledging the rect. of that request.

At same time I got copy of another Petition also drawn up I suppose by Mr. Lesslie. It had been quietly circulated before the Election, but Mr. Scobie of the Colonist published & condemned it - he then appealed to the Electors of the North Riding, but had no occasion to chrohicle his success. Mr. Dyer the Phonographer tells me it was supposed when he was at Toronto that 20,000 Signatures would be affixed; but recent advices from Your City say that its further circulation was very properly delayed till after Election time.

I had no hand in these proceedings, but am well pleased. They afford me some apology for addressing you, and should you deem it your duty to lay the following explanatory remarks before the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, I would be glad to receive a reply in such form and manner, and at such a time as might be deemed proper under the circumstances. This appears to be the proper moment for me to enter into the merits of the question involved in my daughter's petition, and to invite attention to its prayer.

The late Mr. John Neilson with whom I was for many years acquainted, wrote me a letter to Toronto about a twelvemonth before the outbreak, in which he said that he took it for granted that I remained, as ever, true and faithful to British Connexion. I replied by reminding him what I had done and risked to put that connection on a firmer basis, and acknwoledged that I was becoming utterly hopeless of attaining good government, and inclined to be friendly to independence, or a closer intimacy with this country, which I had not been previously, or my efforts in England would have been withheld. That letter closed our correspondence. I had ceased to confide in the wisdom and experience of that truly excellent man. He stood by his Country. In 1831 he drew the greater part of a petition which was signed by many thousands, and which I carried to England. I was wrecked in the Steamer Waterloo when she went down near his country seat at Carouge, my sole object in then visiting Quebec, having been to consult with him on the best course to be taken to prevent future revolt - the result of our conference, was that Memorial.

On Nov.28,1846, I once more wrote Mr. Neilson (from Albany) at great length, and received a very full and friendly answer. That part of it which related to 1837-8 expressed a strong desire "that the British Government would yet be induced to extend oblivion, without exception, to those who were concerned in the overt acts of Rebellion." His proceedings previously, in the Legislature had been in strict accordance with that wish.

A Sister of my Wife's, who is married to Mr. John Macintosh, a Scotsman, formerly member of Assembly for the Riding now represented by Robert Baldwin Esq. applied in 1843, to Lord Metcalfe, for my recall. What she said in her Memorial, I know not, but the reply thro' Mr. Higginson, was sent to me, intimating, "that unless it should be the pleasure of Her Majesty to proclaim a General Amnesty", the Governor General saw no probability that I would be singled out as an object of especial favor.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152704

In answer to what was I believe the unanimous address of the House of Assembly, dated the 17th of Dec.1844, asking that,-"free pardon indemnity and oblivion" might be extended to all concerned in the movements of 1837-8, Lord Metcalfe replied on the 20th that

"The only exceptions, and these are extremely few, have been in those cases in which other crimes of peculiar atrocity against the community, or against individuals have been superadded, and which it has been deemed that pardon would be manifest injustice to some of Her Majesty's faithful subjects."

Being thus included among the few exceptions, I wrote a friend who was near those in authority, for an explanation, Colonel Moodies' death was said to be alluded to,- Capt. Bonnycastle, in one of his Books published in London, had also set me down as the Colonel's murderer! I immediately addressed a note to Mr. Gladstone, the Colonial Secretary, saying that if that was the cause of my being excepted, I was ready to be tried on any indictment that could be brought before any Court, Judge or Jury, at Toronto. There was no reply.

Even if there were no indictment I would be glad that a judicial enquiry could take place, in some form, for my Canadian friends tell me that even the Colonel's son is impressed with the idea that I was there. Were this the case, I would at once own it, but it can be proved by the clearest, most unexceptionable testimony, that I was not at, nor near the place, and could not have been.

If it is on that account that I am placed on the list of persons excepted, I am ready to produce the facts that would enable you to come at the truth, and to name most credible witnesses. When returning from the rencontre with Mr. Powell, we brought back a messenger from the Justices, who had been on his way to town, passed the dead body of Mr. Anderson on the road, and on arriving at Montgomery's Hotel, Mr. Archibald McDonell being with us, a prisoner, were told that Colonel Moodie had been shot and was dying fast. Never to my Knowledge, had I met the Colonel, before seeing him on the bed at the Hotel. I told his friends that it would be impossible to get a Messenger thro' to Toronto, but that Dr. McCague would be sent for. He said it was useless. I then offered to write his will. He explained why he had fired upon the second line of guards after safely passing the first. In the steps that led to the placing of a guard over the road, every thing was done in strict conformity to the wishes of the gentlemen, in whom those engaged had placed the chief control. His express order was given, when he came to us with Mr. Baldwin the second time, and stopt our progress, for the burning of Dr. Horne's house, first, because the doctor had employed spies to watch and come through the rebel camp, and made his home a place for such observations, giving Sir Francis information, and also as a means of inducing the peaceful surrender of the City in the evening. The stories of my intention to burn Toronto are visionary. I had not hesitated to risk my life in 1834, by laboring like a very slave, in every place of danger during Cholera time. Why should I burn the City in December 1837, with my family, relatives & numerous friends in it, and all that they possessed?

Mr. Papineau had been advised of Dr. Rolph's appointment as the Executive, by letters sent with Mr. Lloyd, our Messenger, who reached Montreal on the 5th or 6th of November. A Magistrate of that City was soon after sent up to Toronto to urge us to hasten our movement, owing to the outbreak in Lower Canada. I was pledged to aid the Lower Canadians, and kept my word faithfully, even after advices of their disastrous failure had reached Toronto, of which Dr. R, drew up a statement for supplement to my newspaper, and had it published after I had left for the Country.

If McLeod, in the case of the Caroline, was, or would have been justified in obeying orders, we who had agreed to act under an Executive head, in operations requiring the exercise of power, were also bound, if we acted at all. Thus it was that Dr. Horne's house was burned - I was a party to it, as instructed. as Dr. Rolph has long since,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152705

been included in an amnesty, and lost none of his property, I am not clear that I, who lost every thing, should be forever excluded, under the rule.

There may be political reasons for my exclusion, I will therefore state my opinions with perfect frankness, and as little reserve as if it were the last act of my life.

When Mr. Isaac Buchanan went to England last, he wrote me at some length, intimating the sense he had of the hardship of my situation, and his intention to apply to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and Lord George Bentinck, on my behalf. He did so, and the answer of the Premier was unfavorable - other Gentlemen have since interfered - several of them M.P's and Lord John Russell's replies are said to have been of a like tenor with Sir Roberts'.

Had I not been compelled to reside over ten Years in this Country - to investigate closely and watch carefully the complicated operations of the machine of Government, it is most probable that my ideas of its practical excellence, derived from conversation, from reading its constitutions, journals, historians, &c. & from hastily travelling through a part of it, would have remained as in 1837. That they are not so now, my efforts of late Years to induce the authorities in Canada to remove the outlawry, or whatever it is, afford good evidence. I am not of that class who would seek to return to a Country by the favor of its rulers in order to betray them. No act of my life would warrant the inference.

Supposing that, as I have a large family to support, I might desire to begin business, my old Scottish friends, the Messrs. Bruce here, who are very wealthy, but lost £500 by me in the affair of 1837, offered from their extensive foundries last year, while I was up at Albany, the credit of a new establishment, such as I might select. I replied to their letter that I felt daily less and less at home in the United States, and, that if not permitted to do business again in Canada, I should not desire to do so in a Country where Scotsmen, Englishmen and Irishmen are treated as an inferior class, by political leaders, used as instruments at Elections, but always distrusted on account of their birth place. Had I desired to acquire influence here, I might have settled in the western States, set up a large News & Printing establishment, taken but half the trouble I did in Canada, gone with the Stream, and reminded the Million that I was the last Upper Canada Outlaw, in the cause of "Liberty" &c - my success in the way of popularity could scarcely have failed. But I could not act the part, and would not have valued the recompense.

When admitted behind the scenes, such was my dislike of what I saw, that at personal risk and loss, after resigning a Sinecure in the customs, I exposed the hollowness of the class by whom I had been deceived, and who prey upon society here - 50,000 copies of the Book were sold, but I refused any share of the profits, or other recompense. By this step I obtained the displeasure of the Canadian ultras also, Yet was I not unfriendly to Elective Governments, so far as experience would prove them capable of making society wiser and happier. There is much to admire in the American People, & sorry would I be to see any more wars with them, but I doubt whether lovers of good Government, & well regulated freedom, will go to Washington any more for a pattern of the beauties of Democracy.

The false ambition which has ruined so many governments, Monarchical, Republican & Despotic, is powerful here. Keeping three Millions of Slaves degraded at home, they incur heavy debts under the pretext of Spreading liberty abroad. Then the public leaders here, as a whole, I have known nothing on earth more unscrupulous and selfish. No man living is more fully convinced than myself, that the condition of Canada would not be improved by "the spoils" system, a connexion with the United States, the sending of the products of Canadian taxation to aid in carrying on Wars against Mexico, and leaving its public lands in pawn at any Money-Broker's for funds to aid in extending Slavery's area.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152706

Had I seen things in '37 as I do in '48, I would have shuddered at the very idea of revolt, no matter what of our wrongs might have been. I ought as a Scotsman, to have stood by the Govt. in America to the last, exerted every energy I possessed to make it better, more just, more perfect,-left it for a time if too oppressive, but never tried, as I did, to put it down. Surely, Surely, there was cause of complaint, but, we took the wrong course to get redress. Had I taken the other course, what an influence for good, never now to be regained, I might have possessed by this time. Instead of which, for several years, I made every possible effort to extend the Worship of the Idol enthroned at Washington, as the best means of securing for all rational freedom and just Laws! Declamation is easy; but it would puzzle a reasonable person to show how Canada could be made happier, by seeking through Revolution, the System of which every body here may now see the bitter fruits - One Gentleman on Your side, in addressing St. Maurice County, truly asserted, that annexation to the States, might raise the price of land in Canada, a cheering thought to those who deal in lands, and have much on hand; but not likely to help the Millions much, who want to buy farms, and are scarce of Money.

I feel inclined to make up some of my leeway but may be too feeble, even if allowed. Yet, if I trust myself in Canada, after all said and done, I think the Government may safely trust me under its own power, and eye; altho' I shall not object to take another years probation here, if I must do so. I might feel inclined, if a full amnesty were granted, and the country tranquil, to establish a large printing concern at Toronto or the Capital, but confidence is a plant of slow growth, and perhaps I won't be allowed to do this.

I was sincere and straight forward, even in error. I asked no favor where I could not yield an unqualified support - Never either when in England or in Canada, altho in the former Country I had a long and an easy access to the highest authorities, did I ask for the smallest personal favor, place of office. Never in the Legislature, crude as my ideas often were, did I allow any measure to slip, that I believed would promote good Government. I worked like a Slave. In my place late and early. Often in Assembly did the Servants complain to the Speaker, that I kept them from their rest. When in London I told Lord Goderich that we would have to revolt if some concession or change was not made. His reply has appeared in both continents. There was much of error in my movements but there was no deceit. No great excuse that, perhaps.

Are error and enthusiasm with regard to the potency for good of the American System, or Systems, new or rare? What more can man do, than seek for truth, and own himself in the wrong when he feels that he is wrong? There is no man on this continent, who more sincerely desires that British Government in Canada may long continue, and give a home and welcome to the Old Countryman than myself. Is this inconsistent? Because a man may have half killed himself (and others) with quack medicines, is that a reason why he should keep on? Did I say that I felt as I now do, or as to an Amnesty, seven or eight Years ago? Did I not study with unwearied earnestness the workings of the Institutions before me, and the manners and morals of this people, and looked at what had been done, until few men, even natives, were better acquainted with their country? The result was not a desire to attain power, influence, or a permanent home here, but to help if I can, and all I can, and that is now and will be but little, the country of my birth, and the land where I ever felt at home from the first hour on which I set foot upon its shores.

Much have I wished to publish a narrative of the events of the last 15 or 20 years. I would do it now, but the dissention and quarrelling and excitement which the facts I have carefully arranged and treasured up would produce in Canada, would come amiss just now. It would be impossible not to arouse feelings and passions which had better slumber. When I do publish it, the impressions and opinions here expressed will be fearlessly avowed.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152707

I have no right to thrust my correspondence on you, thus, yet I venture to ask that this may not be considered an official paper, but private - not for the present or a future Ministry - but for the Earl of Elgin, if he will listen to the leading facts, when at leisure. I think I am blamed more than I deserve, tho' undoubtedly, much was said and done on this side, to some of which I was a party, which it is impossible to justify, any more than the Earl of Durham and Lord Sydenham have justified the Governments we had in the Canadas - I am not soured at what I see here, on personal grounds - far from it - the ideas I had of good, honest, upright Government, are not realized - I can not become an American, and enter into the spirit of their parties and Assemblies, as I see them; therefore I have given up the attempt, which ought not to have been made.

Language like this from the most headstrong rebel of 1837, may seem strange, but there are no lessons like those of experience. I write as I feel, and if ever you find reason to believe that I desire to deceive, then if you think it worth while, publish my letter as evidence of my hypocrisy - Remember I would not thus write, if I were a native of these States. In that case, if I did not quit public life, I would seek popularity that I might therewith battle and baffle the factions, covetous and wildly ambitious. I would join the best party, for this is a government of party - that I might help onwards those in it who wanted to do right, and to foster a manly, free & independent, self-sustaining spirit in the Millions - As it is I write much under a screen, urging, where I dare do it, the folks in authority, to practice what their Institutions profess- a hard task that, whether on the Civil or religious side, in this world.

The Houses of Assembly have, I believe, repeatedly requested an Amnesty for 1837-8 &c with no exceptions; and unless there are concealed charges as to crimes of "peculiar atrocity" which I could not meet, as I did not know them, and which unexplained, may look very different to what they would, if both sides were heard, I may have some hope of a favorable decision. At all events, the Nobleman at the head of the Government had a right (if he felt it to be worth while) to know my feelings and sentiments, when application was made for my return. If in this communication, I have adopted the wrong course, or used language in aught offensive, most assuredly it was far from my intention so to do. The time will come when the Earl of Elgin, if he is not now, will be fully assured of the perfect sincerity with which I write, and of the pleasure I would have in seeing Canada united, happy, prosperous, prepared for whatever may happen, the voice of faction lulled, and all this achieved under the auspices of the representative of a name and a lineage interwoven with memories that will be dear to Scotsmen (aye even to Scottish outlaws, when they come to their senses) in all time.

I had some hand in the creation of Responsible "Ministries" as they are called, but I beg that I may not be turned over to their tender mercies. I hope but little from them, of either side. If I am to be restored to my rights, let me have the satisfaction of owing the boon to the Governor in Chief or the Colonial Secretary. In conversation with Lord Howick and Mr. Stephen at Downing Street, 15 years since, they objected to the virtual independence of the "Responsible govt" plan "what can we do"? said I, "you send men to rule the colonies who impede useful, practical Govt. and know not how to do otherwise. Give us a capable able Governor, a man who will exert himself to make the country flourish, and I'll go home to Canada, and give him a thorough and independent support." Some 10 or 12 Secretaries have followed one another since, and how far the Governor is the Minister and how far shielded by a "Ministry" I know not. Only I would most earnestly entreat not to be consigned to its kindness.

I have suffered hard here, and this letter places me in the category of sinners who defer their repentance till late in life; but the moment I became sensible that I was wrong, both as to means and end, I hastened to make all the amends in my power. I have tried to be right,-I'll try again- and without having a great deal of confidence in this application, I once more venture to request your good offices in keeping it before the Government till some decision is arrived at. With great respect. I am &c

(Signed) Wm. L. Mackenzie.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152708

Vancouver, B. C.,
January 26th, 1942.

An Open Letter to,

The Rt. Hon. W. L. McKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

In the year 1935, when you were seeking Power for the Liberal Party, speaking before a large audience in this great Western City of Vancouver where poverty and want lurked in tens of thousands of homes, you gave a solemn pledge that, if elected, you would solve the unemployed question. How did you implement that pledge? In the year 1938 four hundred of our young men were left in the Post Office - a Federal Building - for thirty-one days. They were there because they were hungry and as a protest against your broken pledge. Did you feed them? No, but the police finally handled them with guns, clubs and tear bombs. The stench from those dirty, ill dressed and unwashed young men hung heavy in the sultry atmosphere within the Post Office. Never in the annals of Canadian Government has there been such an example of indecision and callousness.

War came in 1939 and you called for volunteers for Overseas Service to defend Canada. Many of these illtreated boys volunteered and all those physically fit were enlisted to defend to the death the country, the Liberal Government of which refused them an existence - let alone a decent living. The Press reported you offered a prayer when they sailed away. How the gods must have laughed! This country did not have the money to feed them yet Canada now is spending four million dollars a day for our war effort. Does this make any sense? What excuse have you to now offer to these ex-starved boys now serving overseas? Is it any wonder you were booed in England. The people of England did not understand but the people of Western Canada understood perfectly.

In the year 1940, you gave this country a solemn pledge not to bring in conscription. But this was before the war broke on us in all its fury. I supported you in 1935 when you gave me and the rest of the people in this country your solemn pledge to make work or feed our young men and women. You never attempted to keep that pledge when only the people of this country were affected. Now, you insist you must delay the war effort to find out if the people want conscription. You maintain you must keep a pledge which I knew was wrong at the time and given for political purposes only. You say civilization is tottering, the foundations of all liberty may be swept away and every institution we cherish and have reared in the last five hundred years is threatened with destruction.

Let us face the facts. Surely all Canada - except Quebec - has given you ample proof that they want and demand conscription NOW. Is the rest of this country interested in the opinions of one section of the population? You claim you want unity in Canada. The French Canadian, who moved the Speech from the Throne, claimed he wanted unity and that a vote on conscription was the only way this could be obtained.

What about the rest of Canada? Let me tell you. I have three sons and all on active service. The eldest, 23 years of age, has been in England for over two years. He did not wait for a commission before joining. He left a good job in September, 1939, although helping to support his mother. He arrived in England, December, 1939 - selected for service in Norway and moved to Scotland He was moved and ready to go to Belgium before Dunkirk fell and later at Portsmouth to go to France before that country fell. He was at Spitzbergen. His youngest brother, 19 years of age, is flying a Spitfire, as a Fighter Pilot, over England and my second boy, 21 years of age, is a radio operator with the R.C.A.F. in Canada. I

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152709

offered my services in the last war but was not accepted. I offered my services the day after war came in 1939. I have not been accepted. My brother, Capt. J. F. Matheson, M.D.M.C., is buried in France - killed in action, 1918. My Grandfather fought in the Peninsular War in 1810-1812 and at the battle of Waterloo; my Grand Uncle was killed at New Orleansin 1815; my Great Grand Uncle was killed at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Can anyone question my patriotism? Have I not bought with blood and still buying at the same price an inalienable right to speak plainly? The Mathesons do not fight for adventure but from a high sense of duty to their country.

Conscription is either right or wrong. If wrong, I would expect you to oppose it with your full strength and you would at least have my admiration for your sincerity,- if not my support. If conscription is right, then, as Prime Minister I can only expect you to courageously stand before Parliament and demand that it be put into force immediately. Let every man go to his appointed post - the one he is best suited to fill. Although Canadian war effort has been splendid it can be increased 100% so far as the Pacific Province is concerned. Let the French member of Parliament go to Quebec and tell their people you had to so act for their sake and for the good of the country. I have met and worked with many French Canadians and greatly admire them. No one can doubt their bravery - they love their homes - they are a simple people. They must be taught and would understand. We Anglo Saxons, who read more widely, fully appreciate the present awful danger to our country. But we demand from our French Canadian citizens an equal and immediate service. We only ask that they share with us the common danger. If there be danger of disunity by enforcing conscription at once, the danger of disunity is a hundred fold greater if a vote is taken on it.

You are suggesting that the final decision be left to yourself. You now have that power. You already have the decisions of the Provinces. Is it fair to let the slackers, the foreigners and those who have good jobs at many times the soldiers' pay, make such a momentous decision? It is unthinkable and can only breed discord and disunity. Parliament's course is clear. Your course is clear. Conscription must be enforced at once. Parliament with sovereign power must fully support my sons and the sons of all the other fathers and mothers who have offered their lives. No matter how difficult it may appear it is the only safe way. World shattering events have released you from any pledge you have given; millions of oppressed people are calling for help. Let the world know that 11 million Canadians are on the march guided by a courageous Prime Minister who could be a great statesman and not a politician and who is big enough to meet the present desperate emergency. And, Mr. Prime Minister, the Canadian people - Anglo Saxon, French and Foreigner alike - would follow if you take the right course; and Canada would be great long after we are gone. "Carry on Canada".

Yours truly,

(Sgd) A. S. MATHESON

1235 Hornby Street.

Signature guaranteed.

(Sgd) G. H. Andrews.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152710

CANADA AND THE WAR

TOTAL WAR AND TOTAL EFFORT

An Appeal for War Savings

BROADCAST BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1941

Issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, under authority of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of National War Services

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152711

CANADA AND THE WAR

TOTAL WAR AND TOTAL EFFORT

An Appeal for War Savings

BROADCAST BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

Sunday, February 2, 1941

I wish to make an appeal to every Canadian. It is an appeal to rally all our strength, to save Christian civilization from disaster.

There are many indications that, within a very short while, the enemy will make a tremendous effort to destroy the British Commonwealth by a series of smashing blows of unprecedented severity. Total war will be waged in all its fury. Hitler has made his purpose clear. It will be a desperate race against the growing power and strength of the British Commonwealth, a strength augmented by steadily increasing supplies from the United States.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152712

Total War and How to Meet It

We have heard a great deal about total war. Total war means an indiscriminate attack on every front, by every means, however fiendish. It is war on sea, on land, and in the air, against armed forces and forts, warships and merchant ships. Practised by the Nazis, as we have seen, it is war against homes, hospitals, schools and churches. It is war on men, women and children. It is war by shot, shell, fire and poison gas. Its aim and purpose are total destruction. This is the war with which Britain is face to face. We would soon know all its horrors if the enemy could reach us. Between this continent and that attack, Britain stands as the first line of defence.

There is only one way to meet total war, and that is by total effort—effort not for a day, or a week, or a month, but every day until victory is won.

Total effort means that every man, woman and child does and keeps on doing everything possible to help.

Total effort can be achieved in two ways. It can be compelled by dictatorial force—that is the enemy's way. It can be obtained by the free-will offering of a free people—that is our way, and the way we must strive to preserve. We are a free people, and every day since the war began, there has been proof of the growing willingness of our people to spare no effort or sacrifice, that the needs of the war demand.

152713

A Time for Sacrifice

When I spoke to you on New Year's Eve, I told you that the year 1941 would require more effort, more sacrifice, and far more change in our daily lives than we had known or made in 1940. No task, I said, is too humble, no labour too insignificant, no individual too poor or too weak to make a contribution to the winning of the war.

Our contributions are being made in many ways. Tens of thousands of our young men are in the army, the navy, and the air force. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are working in factories, on farms, in mines and forests and by the sea. Many more thousands are deeply stirred with a passionate desire to help. Not everyone can fight in the front line, or make war supplies. But almost everyone can help to provide the money which is necessary to feed, equip and transport the fighting forces, and to make the weapons and munitions of war. Now that the skies are full of sure signs of a gathering storm, the government of your country appeals to you to lend what assistance you can, as quickly as you can.

Savings Required to Win the War

Some time ago, the government decided that, in the month of February, there should be an intensive campaign to bring our war savings up to the steadily growing needs of the war. The campaign opened yesterday. To-night, in making this appeal, I have told you why war savings are needed. I intend to say something further of how they are to be used by the government. To-morrow, the Minister of Finance will speak to you from Windsor. In his speech, Mr.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152714

Ilsley will explain how important to the financing of the war, is the individual effort each one of you is being asked to make now, and to keep on making, regularly, until the war is won.

The government asks you to save carefully and to lend freely; to set aside, regularly, some portion of your income or your wages.

Every dollar which is lent to Canada will be a bond between him who lends his money to his country and those who fight for him in the front line of battle.

Without the sinews of war neither defence nor victory will be possible, suffering and sacrifice will be in vain.

By lending freely, you will be helping to save human lives; you will yourself become a defender of freedom.

The Programme for 1941

During the past week, the government has been considering the reports of the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Munitions and Supply on their visits to Britain and their discussions with the United Kingdom authorities. As you already know, the purpose of Mr. Ralston's and Mr. Howe's visits was to emphasize, and to translate into the most effective action, the determination of the Canadian people to put forth their utmost strength in the cause of freedom. It was also to gain at first hand further information as to how Canada's resources might best be used to achieve our maximum effort.

152715

On the programme for 1941 which has been worked out by the War Committee of the Cabinet, there is, I am pleased to say complete agreement between the British and Canadian governments. This programme involves a number of new measures. It represents a co-ordinated effort based upon Canada's utmost productive capacity.

The new measures are being so timed as to fit into the programme of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, and the Supply departments of the United Kingdom.

The Royal Canadian Navy

The expansion of the Royal Canadian Navy will continue at a rapid rate. The Navy had a strength, at the beginning of the war, of 15 ships and 1,774 men on active service. To-day, the strength of the Navy is 175 ships and 15,319 men of all ranks. The present plan will bring the Navy up to an estimated strength by March 31, 1942, of 413 ships and 26,920 men.

Canadian ships are at present serving in the Atlantic and the Pacific, both North and South, in the Caribbean, and in European waters. Canadian sailors, in the Canadian Navy, or attached to the Royal Navy, are on duty on all of the Seven Seas.

The Army

The plan for our active Army for 1941 includes the despatch overseas, successively, of the following formations:

(1) the balance of the Corps Troops for the Canadian Corps of two divisions now in England;

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152716

(2) an Army Tank Brigade for employment with the Canadian Corps. This will enable Canada to be represented in the United Kingdom by a Canadian armoured formation which will be attached to and operate with the Canadian Corps, thus providing increased striking power;

(3) the Third Canadian Division, with its complement of Corps Troops;

(4) a Canadian Armoured Division.

All these Army projects have been approved by our National Defence staff, by Lieutenant-General McNaughton, and by the staff of the British War Office. There is complete agreement on the timing and extent of the measures which it is proposed to take.

The Air Force

Throughout 1941 we shall continue the vigorous and energetic development of the Air Training Plan. All the projects and schools connected with the Plan will be opened, and in operation, before September of this year. This represents a clear gain of eight months on the original schedule. The aerodrome construction this year will be equal in extent to that of last year. Through the recruiting of airmen and air crew, the present strength of 36,000 men will be doubled. The present number of 1,700 aeroplanes now in use in the Training Plan will be increased to well over 4,000 before the end of the year.

In Canada, our air defence will be strengthened by an increase in the number of operational squadrons attached to the Home War Establishment.

Overseas, the three Canadian squadrons, fully equipped, manned and maintained by Canada, will

152717

be kept up to strength. There will, in addition, be constituted out of the graduate pupils of the Joint Air Training Plan, and identified as Canadian, twenty-five new squadrons. Under the terms of the Air Training Plan Agreement, as you may recall, these squadrons are to be equipped and maintained by the United Kingdom. In addition to the men who will form these squadrons, many thousand more young Canadians, who are graduates of the Plan, will go forward to Britain to take their place in the battle line of the air, alongside their comrades from Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

War Production and Supplies

A vast increase in production in war equipment and supplies has been arranged. As the United States is prepared to manufacture for Britain only such munitions as are in common use for United States' war purposes, Canadian armament production during 1941 will be concentrated on types of war equipment and weapons which are not obtainable in the United States, such as: Mark-3 Tanks, small arms, Bren guns, aircraft machine-guns and anti-tank guns. Canada will also specialize on the production of ammunition for these weapons, and on the manufacture of explosives.

The production of a wide range of naval guns and 25-pounder field guns will be enlarged. Canada is the only source of supply outside Britain for these guns. Canada will also produce anti-tank guns for infantry use, and heavy anti-aircraft guns for defence purposes.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152718

Canada is now the only source of supply outside Britain for motor transport vehicles. You will, I am sure, be pleased to know that practically all of the motor vehicles in use in the African campaign have been and still are of Canadian manufacture. Canadian workmen may well take pride in their share in the victories of Libya.

Canada's shipbuilding industry has already constructed many small naval vessels. A number of these are operating in European waters. We are also building merchant ships in increasing numbers. We propose to undertake the building of destroyers in Canadian shipyards.

Our aircraft industry will concentrate on building in Canada enough aeroplanes for the Air Training Plan. At Britain's request, our surplus capacity will be used for the manufacture of long-range bombers which can be flown across the Atlantic.

Training of Additional Man Power

It will be apparent that the needs of the armed forces and of war industry will make large demands upon available Canadian manpower. It is estimated that, for the purposes mentioned, 200,000 additional men and women will be required during the present year. Of this number at least 75,000 must be skilled or semi-skilled workers. The federal government, in co-operation with the provincial governments, is establishing vocational and plant training schools capable of training 100,000 persons a year.

To do all these new things, and to continue the work already in hand, will tax Canada's productive capacity to the limit. It will necessitate more of a

152719

shift from peace-time to war-time production, and a cutting down of luxury production, and of luxury buying. It will mean more in the way of united determination, effort and sacrifice than has ever before been asked of the Canadian people. We have also to keep in mind the financial assistance which Canada is undertaking in financing purchases of the United Kingdom in this country.

War Effort Dependent on Individual Effort

Every saving you lend to Canada will help to make possible the attainment of the war effort I have outlined. Your savings, standing alone, may seem small and insignificant. But taken together, the savings of all the citizens of Canada, may well weight the scales on the side of victory.

In the midst of the dark days of the last war, the then Prime Minister of Great Britain, in appealing to his countrymen, related to them an old Celtic legend. It seems to me in his appeal, and in the simple tale which it relates, there lies a lesson for us all.

"There is a story", said he, "of a man who was given a series of what appeared to be impossible tasks to perform, ere he could reach the desires of his heart. Amongst other things he had to do, was to recover every grain of seed, that had been sown in a large field, and bring it all in, without one missing, by sunset. He came to an ant-hill, and won all hearts, and enlisted the sympathies of the industrious little people. They spread over the field, and, before sundown, the seed was all in except one grain; and, as the sun was setting over the western skies, a lame ant hobbled along with that grain also. Some of us

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152720

have youth, and vigour, and suppleness of limb; some of us are crippled with years or infirmities, and we are, at best, but lame ants. But we can all limp along with some share of our country's burden, and thus help her in this terrible hour, to win the desire of her heart."

Freedom's Crowning Hour

As, in Canada, we each seek to serve as best we can, let us not be misled into believing that because we have not been assigned some special role, our contribution in effort or in saving may be too slight to be of value to so great a cause. It is for each one to seek out for himself, in the circumstances in which he finds himself, how he can best play his part. Example sufficiently inspiring will surely be found in the lives of the men and women of Britain. Neither let us be dismayed at the magnitude of the task, nor discouraged by the length of the road. Across the centuries, there come to us, as there came to the defenders of the faith in ancient days, words which have sustained the human heart in all its struggles: "Let us not be weary in well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not".

"Ye, that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life,
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart,
That God has given you the priceless dower
To live in these great times and bear your part
In Freedom's crowning hour;
That ye may tell your sons who see the light
High in the heavens—their heritage to take;
I saw the powers of darkness put to flight,
I saw the morning break."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152721

CANADA AND THE WAR

CONTROLLING THE COST OF LIVING

The Stabilization of Prices and Wages

BROADCAST BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

OCTOBER 18, 1941

Issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, under the authority of Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152722

CANADA AND THE WAR

CONTROLLING THE COST OF LIVING

The Stabilization of Prices and Wages

BROADCAST BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

OCTOBER 18, 1941

The thoughts of us all to-night are turned, I am sure, towards the Russian front and the gathering threats in the Far East. What has happened and what is threatened, make clear that now, more than ever, Canada must rally all the power within herself to fortify her strength. If we are to be strong enough to do our duty abroad, we must be strong and united at home.

I am, therefore, going to speak to you to-night about an action which the government proposes to take in connection with conditions within Canada. I believe that what is proposed will vitally affect our war effort, because it will affect every man, woman and child within Canada.

The action which I am about to explain represents an experiment hitherto untried on this continent, and perhaps having regard to its breadth and variety, hitherto untried by the will and consent of any free people anywhere.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152723

It has to do with the price of goods and services, and the price of the products of land and sea. It has to do with wages. It is of the greatest importance to every citizen in Canada, and of particular importance to every housewife, every worker, and every farmer. It will affect the daily lives of each one of us. It will require the co-operation and support of all. It will help to intensify the effort of this country in war. It will help to prevent a repetition of distress and depression after the war.

The Menace of Inflation

We have heard much in recent weeks about rising prices. They have affected the budget of every family in Canada. We have heard and seen something of the dangers of inflation. But comparatively few of us, I imagine, understand those dangers fully, and what their effect may be upon our lives and our labours. By inflation we mean a rise in prices and costs brought about by abnormal conditions whereby our money is able to buy less of the things we need.

Rising prices unless controlled will make it more costly and therefore more difficult to finance the war. Rising prices, unchecked, will spread confusion and uncertainty in industry and trade. They will hinder production and the proper distribution of supplies. They will make the cost of living rise more rapidly than wages and salaries. The value of savings will be materially lessened. The result would be hardship to nearly every one, and hardship in very unequal measure.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that a rising cost of living is a source of acute personal anxiety to all and, particularly, to those with small incomes. And it is this very anxiety which is the danger to our war effort. For in the making of war no weapon is more powerful than peace of mind. We all know that we cannot do our best work and put forth our utmost effort if we are beset by personal fears and anxieties. And we know that a maximum war effort for Canada depends upon each and all working together in conditions that are just to all. That is why the government, which is responsible for the direction of Canada's war effort, is deeply concerned about the effect of rapidly rising prices upon the prosecution of the war. That is why the government has decided that hereafter prices must be controlled more rigorously than they have been during the first two years of war. The needs of to-day demand it.

It has been the experience of countries at war, in modern times at least, that at a certain stage in the conflict, prices begin to rise rapidly. Many of us recall the experience in the last war. During the first two years there was only a modest increase in prices, but in 1916 prices began to rise suddenly and the rise continued with increasing rapidity until 1920. Much hardship resulted because the incomes of the mass of the people did not keep pace with prices.

152724

Unfortunately, in a period of rapidly rising prices, they never do. A few made large fortunes; they were the people to whom the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States referred recently, in reminding his fellow-citizens that only the profiteer, the speculator and the hoarder gain from inflation.

Many of us recall, too, the sudden drop in prices in 1920 which brought in its train depression and unemployment. No one wants to see those experiences repeated—much less the far worse experience of many European countries with their disastrous sequence of uncontrolled inflation, sudden deflation, prolonged depression and misery, Fascist or Nazi dictatorship, and finally war.

The Cause of Rising Prices

After two years of the present war, we have reached the same stage we had reached after two years of the last war. Prices are again rising rapidly. To speak generally, prices are rising again because the public has more money to spend and there is less of the things people wish to buy. For two years the government has been competing with the individual consumer for almost every commodity Canada produces or imports. The government must have the goods to build and maintain our war machine; to clothe, feed and equip our fighting men; and to aid Britain and other allies with arms and with food. We sometimes forget that the same sheet of aluminum cannot be used to make a plane and to make pots and pans. The same gallon of gasoline cannot be used in any army tank and a pleasure motor car. The same pound of cheese cannot be eaten in Britain and in Canada. And most important of all, the same men cannot make machine guns and washing machines at the same time.

With every week that has passed since the outbreak of war, the services of more and more men have been required to meet the needs of war. To-day, more than a million Canadians are engaged in war service in the forces, in the factories, and in the fields. The stage of taking up the slack of partial employment has now passed and the need for more men for the armed forces and for war industry is still growing.

We must face the fact that there are not enough men; there are not enough machines; there are not enough materials to meet the demands of consumers and the needs of war. Since the government, with the full support of the Canadian people, is determined to maintain and to intensify the war effort, we have no choice but to reduce our consumption of goods. To us, too, has come the choice between guns and butter.

The problem we face to-day is more acute than the corresponding problem was in 1916. It is estimated that at no stage in the last war was more than 10 per cent of our national income devoted to war purposes. In the present struggle we expect, this year, to be devoting some 40 per cent of the national income to the prosecution of the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152725

war. Translated into everyday language this means that, in the last war, only one-tenth of our economic energies were consumed in waging war, while, to-day, we are approaching the point where nearly one-half of our energies are being used for war.

The Effect of Rising Prices

It stands to reason that all the goods and services we are accustomed to enjoy in peace time cannot be provided when only a little more than half our energies can be spared to provide them. Most goods and services are becoming increasingly scarce and will become scarcer still. We must face the problem of sharing what is scarce. If we let prices rise unduly, we know what will happen. Ask any housewife. For no one feels the effect of rising prices more than the housewife.

Rising prices—a rising cost of living—do not have the same effect on all households. The smaller the family income and the larger the family, the more serious the hardship imposed. For those with small incomes, rising prices of clothing, food and other necessaries may mean serious hardship, while for those with larger incomes only luxuries and small comforts may have to be given up.

Rising prices thus serve to aggravate the inequalities in society, and to throw the heaviest burdens on those least able to bear them. Wartime experience has shown that prices rise faster than wages or salaries, and bear more heavily still on those who live on small pensions or life savings.

Nor is the position of the farmer any happier than that of the wage-earner. The present war is a war of machines. Because of the heavy demands of war on industry, the scarcity of manufactured goods is likely to be greater than the scarcity of farm products. The rise in prices will consequently be unequal, if prices are left to themselves. The things farmers have to buy tend to go up in price, more than the things they have to sell.

Moreover, some farm prices left to themselves would not rise at all under present circumstances. This is notably true of the price of wheat, although there are other products in the same class. It is recognized, however, that wheat and other non-perishable products, held in reserve, constitute an invaluable war asset. Agriculture itself is a national asset which must be preserved. The uncontrolled rise of prices would throw an intolerable burden upon wheat farmers and others similarly situated. Their situation differs from what it was in the last war. At that time, we had fewer acres, by many millions, in production. We produced much less wheat. There were more allies to feed.

The truth is that all but an insignificant minority of the population would be worse off as a result of rising prices, if prices were permitted to rise unchecked, and, in general, the relatively poor would suffer more than the relatively well-to-do.

152726

Government Control of Prices Generally

I think I have said enough to make it clear why the government is unwilling, as a means of reducing consumption, to allow prices to rise unchecked. That would be the easy way out of the immediate difficulty. But it would be unfair and unjust now, and perilous for the future. Therefore, the government has decided to halt the rise of prices; to undertake the control of all prices; and, where necessary, to take other steps to control civilian consumption in fair and equitable ways.

Let me pause to interject a word of warning. There is no panacea or cure-all for the evil of rising prices. The government does not pretend to have a magic formula which can be applied. We are all aware that the task of controlling prices is very difficult. It has not been easy to control prices even in totalitarian countries which can enforce their controls by brutal methods which no free country would contemplate. In a democratic country, price control cannot succeed without the active support and co-operation of the mass of the people.

From the outset of the war, the government has been aware that the problem of a general rise in prices would ultimately have to be faced. We felt it advisable, however, to postpone the control of all prices, until it was really necessary. Complete control involves many complications and restrictions; moreover, it requires a large staff to administer the machinery of enforcement. It was clearly undesirable to take men's services from other tasks one moment before they were needed.

It is only in recent months that the necessity for the control of prices generally has become clearly apparent. In the summer of 1939, prices were abnormally low. This was particularly true of many agricultural products. The price increases of the early months of the war were, in most cases, little more than a healthy recovery from the low levels obtaining when war broke out. This recovery of prices had the effect of stimulating the employment of labour and capital. During the next twelve months, prices were relatively stable. The price increases which did occur resulted, in most cases, from one or other of the following causes: the premium on United States' funds; the rapid increase in ocean freight rates; war taxation on a wide range of commodities; and the normal recovery of excessively low agricultural prices. During this period a control of the prices of individual commodities worked satisfactorily. All price changes were, of course, carefully watched by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. When the prices of individual commodities or groups of commodities threatened to rise unduly or suddenly, the Board acted promptly. For example, at the beginning of the war, the panic-buying of sugar was quickly checked. Speculating was stopped; hoarding was stopped; profiteering was stopped. In regions where there was an acute shortage of housing, rent control

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152727

was applied. This piecemeal method could be used, when the problems arose piecemeal. To-day we face a different situation. We have entered the period of full employment. The upward trend of prices has become too widespread and powerful to be checked adequately by controlling the prices of a few commodities. To continue to attempt to control the rise in prices, piecemeal, might only serve to augment the very evil it is desired to avoid by occasioning through fear of the future, a precipitate rise in the prices of those commodities which are not already controlled. The problem is a general problem, and it calls for general treatment. It has spread just as the war has spread.

The government has, therefore, decided to halt the rise in the prices of all goods or services sold in Canada by imposing a general ceiling on prices. By a ceiling is meant an upper limit above which prices will not be allowed to rise. Theoretically, this is a simple policy, but the government realizes fully how great the practical administrative difficulties are. It will call for new and complicated administrative machinery. It will interfere with established methods of running business; it will impose irksome restrictions; and its success will depend, not alone upon the government, but equally upon the willingness of all who are affected to accept, and to accept cheerfully, the limitations imposed upon them as a necessary contribution to Canada's maximum war effort.

Method of Stabilizing Prices

This is what we propose to do. It is simple to understand. It will be more difficult to perform. On and after November 17, 1941, no person may sell any goods or supply any services at a price or rate higher than the maximum price or rate charged by him for such goods or services during the four weeks from September 15th to October 11th, of the present year. In other words, prices are to be halted at a level they have already reached. Except in cases where minimum prices are fixed, prices will be free to fall below the ceiling.

Full details of the policy will be made public later, but I can say now that the limit or ceiling on prices will apply to all goods, except sales for export. It will also apply to all rentals. The limit will also apply to the rates charged for electricity, gas, steam heat, and water; telegraph, wireless and telephone services; the transportation of goods and persons and the provision of dock, harbour and pier facilities; warehousing and storage; undertaking and embalming; laundering; cleaning; tailoring and dressmaking; hairdressing and related services; plumbing and heating; painting and decorating; repairing of all kinds; the supplying of meals, refreshments and beverages. Power is given to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to add to this list. In the case of most agricultural

152728

products and fish, the maximum prices will be based upon market prices during the four weeks prior to October 11th, rather than upon the actual selling prices of individual farmers or fishermen.

The imposition of a price-ceiling will ensure that the hardships and scarcities resulting from the steadily increasing requirements of war will be more equitably spread among the whole people.

Control of Production Costs: Stabilization of Wages

I come now to the next feature of the policy of controlling the cost of living. It is obvious that the prices of finished goods cannot be controlled successfully unless the cost of production is also controlled. Wages are a large element in the cost of producing the manufactured goods required by consumers. That is why the cost of living cannot be controlled unless wages are also stabilized. The policy of limiting the rise of wages is, in other words, a vital part of the policy of safeguarding the wage-earners, as consumers, from the evil effects of a rising cost of living. With the policy of stabilizing wages the government is extending its policy of safe-guarding the earnings of the wage-earners.

A beginning was made in working out a wage policy at the end of last year when what is called Order in Council P.C. 7440 was enacted. This Order, which was for the guidance of boards of conciliation, fixed basic wage rates in general at the relatively high level then existing. It provided that sub-normal wages could be adjusted upward and that any further upward adjustment in wages should be by way of a cost-of-living bonus. While this experiment has been widely accepted by employers and employees in war industry, certain defects in the procedure must now be remedied. Industries not engaged in war production have not been subject to this control. Wage rates of many of these industries have continued to rise. In others there has been no rise to offset the increased cost of living. Even in the war industries, because of the increasing scarcity of labour and the absence of penalties for violation, the policy was not completely successful. This has been unfair to those employers and employees in industry, who loyally accepted the policy.

After consultation with representatives of the provinces, of employers and employees, the government has found general agreement with its view that its wartime wages policy could succeed only if it were broadened and strengthened and if machinery were established for its enforcement.

Extension of Government Wartime Wage Policy

The government has therefore decided to extend its wartime wage policy to cover all industry. The only exception will be certain smaller employers who are excluded solely for administrative reasons. Henceforward no employer in Canadian industry or commerce may, without permission, increase his present basic wage rates.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152729

After November 15th every employer will be obliged to pay a bonus in accordance with the terms specified by government order, and to adjust the bonus regularly every three months in accordance with a definite formula. The bonuses now being paid will require to be adjusted to the cost of living index as of the effective date. In future all employers will pay a bonus on the same basis. Penalties will be imposed for failure to comply with the order.

The administrative machinery will consist of a National War Labour Board and several regional War Labour Boards. Each will be equally representative of employers and employees. They will supervise a co-operative inspection and enforcement service by the joint staffs of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour. One of the primary functions of the Boards will be to observe how the policy works in practice and to recommend its revision or modification in the light of experience. The Boards will also be expected to advise the Minister of Labour about the further development of policy in all matters relating to labour and industrial relations.

Despite the careful thought given to the plan, it will no doubt have to be improved in detail from time to time. It is a step forward into new territory; success will depend upon the co-operation accorded by employers and workers, and not least by the support of the consuming public.

The Position of Agriculture

In undertaking to control the cost of living, particular attention has been given by the government to the effect of its policy on the position of agriculture. The policy touches the farmer in two ways. The principle of the price-ceiling will be applied to agricultural prices, while, at the same time, total agricultural income will be supported, where necessary, by government action. In other words, while wages and the prices of farm products will be stabilized, the income of both labour and agriculture will be safeguarded.

Agricultural prices, with a few conspicuous exceptions, especially wheat, are higher to-day than they have been at any time during the past ten years. In cases where agricultural prices have not kept pace with increases in costs of production, measures are being taken to bring about a more satisfactory relationship without significantly affecting the general level of retail prices to the consumer.

The major problem of maintaining incomes in Western Canada, where grain growing is the largest source of income, is closely related to the problem in Eastern Canada where feed supplies are not sufficient to enable farmers to produce the bacon and dairy products required for Britain and ourselves. Both these situations need adjustment. It is therefore the intention of the government to make supplementary payments to farmers in the spring wheat area, on the basis of their cultivated acreage as defined under the Prairie Farm

152730

Assistance Act. For farmers in Eastern Canada, the government will provide the transportation costs on feed grain and other feed from Fort William or Port Arthur to points in Eastern Canada.

In determining the price of farm products, it is obvious that the maximum price cannot be based upon the individual selling prices of individual farmers, which is the method applied to factories and stores. Instead, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will determine maximum prices for certain farm products on the basis of maximum market prices during the four-week period ending on October 11th, last.

Other special adaptations may be found necessary. Thus, in the case of farm products whose prices rise and fall seasonally, the setting of maximum prices may also require the setting of minimum prices, or action to remove temporary surpluses from the market. In most cases, however, the demand for food products, especially the export demand, is so great as to assure that prices will not fall much, if at all, below the maximum. For example, in the cases of bacon and cheese, reasonably stable prices have been or will be assured under large-scale agreements with the United Kingdom.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board will, before November 17th, take the necessary action, or advise the government as to the steps which should be taken, to achieve these objectives without violating the basic principle of the general price-ceiling.

Control of Prices and Wages an Essential of War Policy

The comprehensive measures which I have just outlined constitute a logical development of the economic and financial policy initiated by the government at the outset of the war. But we must bear in mind that the control of prices, by itself, will not ensure the cutting down of consumption, and it will only indirectly affect the direction of private spending. Other measures are required to safeguard adequate supplies of commodities needed by the government for war purposes. To give direction to private spending, definite restrictions have already been imposed on both production and consumption.

Restrictions have already been placed on the purchase of machine tools, aluminum and other metals, iron and steel, foreign exchange; on the production of automobiles, stoves, washing machines, refrigerators, radios; on the sale of gasoline, bacon and cheese. Restrictions have also been placed on new construction for purposes other than war and on the production of capital goods. These restrictions have been directed against the use of scarce commodities by civilian consumers. More recently there has been a significant broadening of this policy of restriction through the order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board relating to instalment buying.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152731

Further restrictions will have to be imposed from time to time. These direct controls of production and consumption are essential to the development of war production. They have, however, contributed to the scarcity of civilian goods and have, therefore, been one of the factors contributing to the rise in prices which the government is now undertaking to control. Steps may have to be taken to see that the necessities of life are fairly distributed.

In embarking upon the policy of price control by means of a general ceiling on prices, the government realizes that it will not be possible to maintain the exact price structure, in every particular, as it exists at the date on which the prices are to be fixed. The ceiling will not be absolutely rigid and entirely unchangeable. The control and stabilization of the general price level is the considered policy, but the detail will be a matter of administration in the hands of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Co-operation on the Part of all Essential to Success

Let me repeat: The policy of control as it affects industry, commerce, agriculture and labour, demands a degree of restriction to which Canadians, hitherto, have been quite unaccustomed. It will demand qualities of self-discipline and self-control. It will need, as it deserves, the whole-hearted support of everyone who has the well-being of his fellow-citizens at heart. In these perilous times, we must not shrink from any course of action which will help to preserve and strengthen the morale of our country.

By its policy the government hopes to avoid the fears, the sense of insecurity, the suffering and the profiteering which the inflation of prices inevitably brings in its train. The measures now being announced should help in the winning of the war, and, after the war, facilitate recovery and reconstruction.

Blank - Page

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152732

THE OTTAWA JOURNAL

January 21, 1948.

.....

FAREWELL 'WILLY NILLY' TO MR. KING

By I.N.S.

It was a touching scene, Mrs. Nancy Hodges "kissing" the bachelor Prime Minister good-bye like that, and in front of all those people.

But what ever made her think he was leaving?

Oh! What a moment! We've all seen it happen at cocktail parties, sometimes at 3.00 a. m. But to a Prime Minister with an OM, and they standing behind a microphone and the Cabinet and everything round and about. Oh my ears and whiskers!

The poor man had simply said he'd leave if necessary but not necessarily. He was tired, and all that, but it had been a lovely party and.....well, maybe if they thought he should stay.....

Everyone else in the room could see he wasn't really in earnest about looking for his overshoes. You could see in their faces that they could see it in his face.

And goodnes knows President Gordon Fogo caught the wistfulness of it. He thanked the Prime Minister for a very fine talk and let it go at that, except to add, of course, that the Federation Council would do as he suggested; that is, the Council would call a convention and the convention would decide whether there should be a new leader.

But there was a woman, a charming woman who was also a fine speaker and who incidentally was also a Vice-President of the Federation. When she'd got the wire away out in Victoria that she was to thank the Prime Minister for his talk she "had had no idea what he was going to say, or that this was going to be a moving and historic occasion."

Yet there she was, Mrs. Nancy Hodges, standing before this solemn assembly to say a fond farewell to the Prime Minister who'd served 40 years longer than Pitt, or was it Walpole?

"There won't be any sadder occasion in the history of liberalism than that which we are attending tonight", said Mrs. Hodges in a fine, clear, but broken-hearted voice.

Mr. Fogo looked as though he wished he were wanted on the telephone.

And this Mr. King, the man who apparently was going somewhere..... Mrs. Hodges spoke admiringly of his career, affectionatly of his character, proudly of his achievements. He was a man, all right, this "man whom we are so soon to lose as our leader".

Mr. Ilsley took the philosophical course, just relaxed and smiled and thought what a funny game was politics. Clarence Decatur Howe, a few seats along, but just back from the South, was never so glad of a sunburn in his life. Blushes always show on him so.

The Prime Minister took on a touch of that surprised little boy expression he sometimes finds, his hair sort of floating loosely and his eyes wondering what his cheeks were smiling at.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152733

It was, continued Mrs. Hodges, "a very sad occasion, and being a woman I'm very close to tears".

Ian Mackenzie looked gaunt, de Gaullish, ready to run for that Senate entrance any moment. Angus Macdonald on the other hand, and somewhat below the salt, mark you, was having a wonderful time. (How Mitch would have loved this! It seemed a case of farewell willy nilly.)

Mr. King, continued Mrs. Hodges--and she is perhaps the best woman speaker in Canada and does so without notes and without effort--had left a record which "no statesman in the history of Canada can eclipse, has brought lustre to Canada and world affairs".

At this point a rather puzzled audience, truly admiring Mrs. Hodges' platform manner and her ability as a speaker----she's also President of the Federation of Liberal Women, and an MLA to boot..... began to wonder whether maybe they had been asleep during a part of Mr. King's text-reading oration, a circumstance not without precedent in the memory of man. Had he, then, resigned?

But Mrs. Hodges had finished, adding simply that if in his "evening of life" Mr. King wanted to find himself a wife she was sure the Federation could supply him with one whose interests would be compatible. Everyone laughed, rather relieved, and some of those newly switched cabinet Ministers at the head table looked a little less like guests at the Mad Hatter's.

But it was funny about that speech of Mrs. Hodges, they thought, as they wandered out the corridors. Had Mr. King resigned? Well, had he?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152734

Mackenzie King's cable to Prime Minister Chamberlain after Munich.

"The heart of Canada is rejoicing tonight at the success which has crowned your unremitting efforts for peace. May I convey to you the warm congratulations of the Canadian people and with them an expression of the gratitude which is felt from one end of the Dominion to the other.

"My colleagues in the Government join with me in unbounded admiration at the service you have rendered mankind. Your achievements in the past month alone will assure you an abiding and illustrious place among the great conciliators which the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the whole world will continue to honour.

"On the very brink of chaos with passions flaming and armies marching the voice of reason has found a way out of the conflict which no people in their heart desire but none seem able to avert.

"A turning point in the world's history will be reached if, as we hope, tonight's agreement means a halt to the mad race of arms and a new start in building the partnership of all peoples. May you have health and strength to carry your work to completion."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152735

THE CAREER OF MACKENZIE KING

by JOHN A. STEVENSON

Reprinted from
THE POLITICAL QUARTERLY
October-December, 1950. Volume XXI, Number 4

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152736

THE CAREER OF MACKENZIE KING

THE RECORDS of political history can show few more paradoxical careers than that of the late William Lyon Mackenzie King. He was a Liberal and his religious faith was a fundamentalist brand of Presbyterianism. But it was the loyal support of the conservative French-Canadian Catholics which enabled him to give the Liberal Party of Canada a prolonged ascendency, in an age when liberalism had become a spent force in most other countries, and to achieve for himself the distinction of having held the office of Prime Minister longer than any other British statesman. Only a supreme master in the arts of political legerdemain could have accomplished this feat, and in this particular role Mr. King had no peer among his contemporaries.

His election to the leadership of the Liberal Party in 1919 was fortuitous. It had been rent in twain by the famous controversy over military conscription in 1917 and, when Laurier died in 1919, his followers, who were mostly French-Canadians, could only hope to revive its fortunes by choosing a Protestant as his successor. Through the almost solid support of the French-Canadian delegates, Mackenzie King was elected leader by a narrow majority, and his knowledge of the immense debt which he owed to French Canada implanted in his mind a fixed determination never to challenge its views and prejudices. This *idée fixe* was a governing factor in all his policies and actions.

The credit items in his balance sheet merit first consideration. From his youth he always had a genuine interest in industrial problems and social reforms, and it was stimulated by his experiences first as the chief official and then as ministerial head of the Department of Labour at Ottawa and found literary expression in a book called *Industry and Humanity*. But in his first spell of power he made no serious effort to translate his reformist ideals into legislation. In 1926, however, the leftist group, who were the predecessors of the present C.C.F. Party, extracted from him as the price of their support in the constitutional crisis of that year a promise to inaugurate a system of old age pensions, which he subsequently fulfilled, and the letter, giving this pledge, to-day adorns the headquarters of the C.C.F. at Ottawa. In 1936 he remodelled and made more workable a system of unemployment insurance, for which the late Lord Bennett had secured authority before the end of his régime, and after the second world war ended he introduced a plan of family allowances which has offered special benefits to the French-Canadians, notorious for their large families.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152737

It was also a fortunate thing that during the second world war Canada was ruled by a statesman who had always favoured the closest relations between his own country and the United States and was able in critical years to promote their effective co-operation in the war through his personal friendship with the late President Roosevelt, and his old connection with the Rockefeller family. As Prime Minister, he had a good understanding of the relations between policy and administration and he had a knack of picking out competent lieutenants for his Cabinet. As a war leader he was reasonably effective, since he had the good sense to give efficient ministers a free hand in managing their departments, but as will be recounted later, his vacillating course about recruiting policy revived in acute form the racial cleavage which has so often bedevilled Canadian life. He is also entitled to great credit for his intelligent and perennial interest in the beautification of Ottawa, and the magnificent national park of 75,000 acres, which is now in process of creation in the Gatineau Valley as an annex of the capital, owes much to his inspiration and practical support.

It was Mr. King's ingrained belief that the national unity of Canada could only be maintained by the perpetuation of the ascendency of the Liberal Party and himself at Ottawa, and to this task he addressed all his talents and energies, and for its achievement he rarely hesitated to sacrifice liberal principles, turn the sharpest of corners, and discard loyal colleagues and old friends. Since the French-Canadians, who were the solid core of his following, are extremely conservative in their outlook upon political, economic, and social problems, their influence operated continuously as a brake upon any reformist tendencies which Mr. King possessed. He was never a blazer of new trails of reform and was a convinced believer in the axiom, *Quieta non movere.*

As a domestic reformer Mr. King was an habitual opportunist. He was wont to deliver long harangues about the evils of protectionism and the advantages of a low tariff for Canada without betraying any real appreciation of the fundamental factors in economic policy in the modern world. His ministries did a great deal of tinkering with the tariff, but they preserved the main structure of the protectionist system and permitted the Canadian consumer to be exploited continually by a variety of business combines and price-fixing associations. In the general election of 1926, after promising the agrarian voters of Western Canada, as a bait for their votes, a drastic reduction in the tariff duties on farm implements, he went to Brantford, Ontario, one of the chief centres of their manufacture, and urged the re-

152738

election of Mr. Raymond, the sitting liberal member, who was pledged to oppose any such reduction.

As early as 1921, when the Conservatives were in control of the Senate, he was inveighing against it continually as a dangerously reactionary body which must be either abolished or drastically reformed. But, when he attained power and was able to fill the Senate, as vacancies occurred, with faithful Liberal partisans and secure a majority in it, his enthusiasm for senatorial reform faded away rapidly. Even when he was in power with overwhelming majorities in both houses, he made no move for its reform, and instead of nominating to it men of real distinction in different walks of life, he reserved his appointments to it mainly for tired liberal politicians or "fat cats" who had contributed generously to his party's fund. The consequence is that to-day the reduction of the Conservative opposition in the Senate to a feeble minority of fifteen elderly men, many of them invalids, in a house of 102 members has impaired its authority and prestige, and the St. Laurent Ministry is being forced by public opinion to consider plans for a reform of the Upper House, which has been long overdue.

Mr. King was fond of describing himself as a Gladstonian liberal and was never tired of expatiating upon the virtues of that statesman. But Gladstone would have been horrified at some of the grave departures from liberal principles, of which ministries headed by Mr. King were guilty. The Federal Government has a power of disallowance of provincial statutes which are unconstitutional or violate elementary rights, and it had no hesitation in disallowing an Act passed by the Social Credit Ministry of Alberta, which displeased the supporters of financial orthodoxy. But it resisted stubbornly strong pressure from bodies like the Civil Liberties League of Canada and important papers to disallow the notorious "Padlock Law" passed by Mr. Duplessis' provincial government of Quebec which authorized the Attorney-General to close up summarily any premises from which subversive propaganda (whose exact definition was avoided) was being disseminated. It was and remains a flagrant violation of elementary freedoms but, as it was aimed at the communists, Mr. King and his Cabinet were fearful of being limned in Quebec as protectors of infidels and revolutionaries and so they declined to act.

Later there was on the part of Mr. King's Government a denial of elementary rights of justice to most of the civil servants and other persons, who were arrested for complicity in the activities of the Russian Embassy at Ottawa in the field of espionage, and the offence became all the more serious when

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

about half of the persons arrested were found innocent by the courts.

Such stains upon the record of his last Government indicate that Mr. King had no serious concern for the principles of liberalism. Major C. G. Power, who resigned from Mr. King's Cabinet in 1944, was so indignant at these performances that in an article published in a national weekly and styled "What's wrong with the Liberals?" he made a formidable indictment of the backslidings of Mr. King's Ministry, and he summed up the case for his protest in these words:

"The traditional party of progress and reform has gone right off its track and is travelling in the ditches of expediency and improvisation. What it requires is a rebirth and resurgence of liberalism and a clear restatement of its principles. That resurgence must come upward from the ranks. It can never be handed down from on high in the shape of Orders of the Day. From what does it require saving? From opportunism and neglect of principle and from the possibility of coalition with the followers of any other political philosophy. Both ailments are begotten of what only can be called the office-holding mania."

Such was the verdict of a distinguished veteran liberal who was a very efficient Minister for Air during the last war and is now the dean of the Canadian House of Commons.

But history will bring its most serious indictment against Mr. King in the field of foreign policy, of which, as Minister of External Affairs, he took personal charge in all his administrations up to 1946. His management of them was always conducted with a weather eye upon domestic political exigencies and particularly upon sentiment in French-Canada, where the experiences of the first world war had bred a deep-rooted aversion to participation in foreign conflicts. So the governing principle of Mr. King's foreign policy was "No commitments", and his rigid adherence to it left successive British ministries always in doubt about Canadian support for their moves on the international board. His fear that Canada's obligations as a member of the League of Nations might involve her in some European conflict made him always a lukewarm supporter of the League, and it was at the instance of his Government that the Assembly of the League in 1923 adopted an interpretation of Article X of the Covenant, to which the procedure of the League afterwards conformed. It was in these terms:

"It is in conformity with the spirit of Article X that in the event of the Council considering it to be its duty to recommend the application of military measures in consequence of an aggression or danger, the Council shall be bound to take into account, more particularly of the geographical situation and condition of each state.

"It is for the constitutional authorities of each member to decide in reference to the obligation of preserving the independence and the integrity

of the territory of members in what degree the member is bound to assure the execution of this obligation in the employment of its military forces.

"The recommendations made by the Council shall be regarded as being of the highest importance and shall be taken into consideration by all the members of the League with the desire to execute their engagements in good faith."

This reservation gave the Canadian and other governments the right to judge for themselves the time and the degree of intervention for the purpose of upholding the decisions of the Council and it was a very serious emasculation of the authority of the League. But Mr. King attempted to assure the Canadian public that the mutilated and emasculated League, which he favoured, was "just as good", if not better, than the League which was brought into existence at Paris in 1919 and he overworked the blessed word "conciliation".

Mr. King next refused Canadian endorsement of the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Protocol of Geneva, and he harped constantly upon the thesis that the League could not succeed as an instrument for collective security because it was not a universal association, and described it repeatedly as "an international war office". Later, as the European skies darkened, his Government became the instrument for dealing a fatal blow to the authority of the League. When he returned after five years in opposition to power in 1935 he found Canada committed by the outgoing Conservative Ministry to the enforcement of economic sanctions against Italy for the purpose of checking her assault upon Ethiopia. The accurate story of Mr. King's deplorable betrayal of the League has been told in a very courageous book called *World Security by Conference* written by Dr. W. A. Riddell, who was from 1924 until 1935 Canada's permanent representative at Geneva.

Soon after assuming office in October, 1935, the King Ministry issued a statement which, while it made clear that Canada did not recognize any commitment for the adoption of military sanctions, contained an explicit pledge that her government would co-operate in the effective application of economic sanctions against Italy. Fortified by this statement, Dr. Riddell, the accredited agent of his Government, who was confident that any liberal ministry would want sanctions to be effective, proposed on November 2nd the extension of the sanctions' embargoes to petroleum and its derivatives, coal, iron, cast iron, and steel, and by his account when he cabled to Ottawa for approval of his action he had no thought that it would not be confirmed. It happened that Mr. King was on holiday in the southern part of the United States, and Mr. Lapointe, his chief French-Canadian

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152741

lieutenant, was acting Prime Minister and in charge of the Department of External Affairs. It is not known how far the pleadings of the Italian Minister in Ottawa and the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Quebec, which was notoriously sympathetic to Italy, affected the views of Mr. Lapointe, but a spate of critical editorials in the French-Canadian papers was sufficient to make him take fright at the idea that Canada should take the lead in imposing drastic measures. So he cabled Dr. Riddell not to take action without specific orders from his government. But the cable did not reach Dr. Riddell before the Economic Sub-committee had met to discuss his proposal and had refined it to a drafting committee. Thereupon Mr. Lapointe issued a statement to the press explaining that the Canadian Government did not intend to take the initiative in any proposal for economic sanctions and that any views expressed by the chief Canadian delegate were his own and not those of his government. There must be few parallels in history for such a repudiation by a cowardly government of an honest official who was trying to honour his country's obligation. It is true that Mr. Lapointe actually ordered this disgraceful retreat, but Mr. King assumed full responsibility for it, and at a later date gave this jumbled explanation to the House of Commons:

"We considered very carefully whether we should not immediately repudiate publicly his act and it was only because we were most anxious not to take any step which might possibly embarrass the situation in Europe and which might appear even remotely to indicate an exception on the part of Canada to what was being done by other parts of the British Empire that we refrained from taking any action of that kind."

But what constitutes public repudiation if a statement by the acting Prime Minister that one of his officials spoke for himself and not for his Government is not?

The French-Canadian press gave its unanimous benediction to the retreat at Geneva, but Canadian supporters of the League, like Sir Robert Falconer, the President of the University of Toronto, and Mr. Newton Rowell, later Chief Justice of Ontario, raged furiously in statements to the press. And soon afterwards Mr. John W. Dafoe, of Winnipeg, the most distinguished Liberal editor in Canada, expressed to an international conference on Canadian-American relations his uneasiness about the future "after the League of Nations with assurances of the most distinguished consideration has been ushered out into the darkness by Mr. Mackenzie King", and with its departure he feared that "Canada found herself a nation with international responsibilities in an anarchic world".

152742

However, luckily for Mr. King and his Ministry, the crisis in Britain over the Hoare-Laval deal suddenly emerged to distract public opinion and supply proof that there were other politicians in the British Commonwealth just as pusillanimous as Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe. When the Assembly of the League met on June 30th, 1936, to consider the removal of sanctions, the King Ministry showed its deep interest in this move by sending a particularly strong delegation to Geneva, and when it and its allies accomplished their task the League was moribund. And Mr. Riddell mournfully closes his account of the debacle with these words:

"Eight months and a half after I had tried to give sanctions new life they were declared officially dead. With the failure of sanctions the last chance of averting World War II had gone for ever."

At the conference of Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, which was held in London in 1936, the delegates from New Zealand made a valiant effort to persuade the MacDonald-Baldwin Ministry that the maintenance of the League and collective security were vital interests to the whole Commonwealth. If Mr. King had then thrown his influence upon the side of the protesting New Zealanders, it would undoubtedly have been decisive, as a British Government dominated by the Conservatives, who habitually professed anxiety to conform to the views of the Dominions, could not have persevered with its policies of appeasement in face of the opposition of Canada. But the writer was informed by a liberal Minister who was present that Mr. King, so far from backing the New Zealanders, actually helped to suppress them. So it is little wonder that when Lord Cecil of Chelwood visited Mr. King in Ottawa in the following year, he was dismayed to find that his host "had been much infected by what seemed to me the dangerous views of the British Government". And before another year elapsed Mr. King was fated to give convincing proof of his ardent zeal for appeasement. By profession Mr. King was an ardent nationalist, always insistent upon the right of Canada to form her own policies in the light of her own interests, but he now proceeded to behave like a timorous colonial politician and accept complaisantly the international policies of the worst British Ministry since the days of Lord North.

There is no available evidence that Mr. King was consulted by the Chamberlain Ministry about the fate of Czechoslovakia. He had developed great admiration for and complete confidence in Mr. Chamberlain as a sound and prescient statesman. But, apart from this confidence in Chamberlain's judgment, Mr. King's own character and his domestic political problems predisposed him to regard the appeasement of Hitler at any cost as highly

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152743

desirable. In his eyes, anything was better than another European war. So when Chamberlain returned from Munich with his boast that he had brought back "peace in our time", the jubilation of his Canadian admirer knew no bounds.

He lost no time in sending Chamberlain a long congratulatory cablegram, which read as follows:

"The heart of Canada is rejoicing to-night at the success which has crowned your unremitting efforts for peace. May I convey to you the congratulations of the Canadian people and with them an expression of the gratitude that is felt from one end of the Dominion to the other. My colleagues in the Government join with me in unbounded admiration for the service you have rendered mankind. Your achievements in the past month alone will assure you an illustrious and abiding place among the great conciliators, which the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth and the whole world will continue to honour.

"On the very brink of chaos with passions flaming and armies marching the voice of reason has found a way out of the conflict which no people in their hearts desire, but none seemed able to avert. A turning point in the world's history will be reached if, as we hope, to-night's agreement means a halt in the mad race of arms and a new start in building the partnership of all peoples. May you have health and strength to carry your work to completion."

Viewed in the light of later events, this fulsome message seems the high-water mark in human capacity for unmerited flattery and political misjudgment.

But Mr. King, not content with his eulogy of Mr. Chamberlain, decided that his capitulation at Munich deserved celebration at a special ceremony, and an opportunity was ready at hand. The National War Memorial at Ottawa was well advanced to completion, and it had been arranged that when the time came for raising the figures symbolizing "Peace" and "Liberty" into their destined niches at the top of the stately column, the Prime Minister should be the instrument of their elevation. Accordingly, Mr. King, accelerating the date of this ceremony, invited the Minister for Germany, the Italian Consul-General, and the acting British High Commissioner to attend it. In the presence of these diplomats and an assembled crowd, he mounted a ladder and, pulling a cord which set in motion the apparatus for moving the figures into their niches, he said with solemn unction: "Peace and Liberty are now in their place." Then, descending from the ladder, he proceeded to shake hands with all three diplomats. In the history of Canada there have been few more fatuous and nauseating episodes than the spectacle of the leader of Canadian liberalism, the professed idealist who had talked loftily about the need for moral principles in politics, summoning the representatives of Hitler and Mussolini to join him in acclaiming as a

152744

triumph for peace and liberty the murder of the only genuine democracy east of the Rhine. To many Canadians it seemed a brazen degradation of a war memorial raised to commemorate the valour of such of their youth as had died for the causes of liberty and peace.

Only naïve simpletons expect politicians to live consistently up to their professions of disinterested idealism, but none of his contemporaries was quite so lavish in such professions as Mr. King and simultaneously guilty of so many actions not in conformity with them. The famous constitutional crisis which arose in 1926 over the action of Lord Byng, then Governor-General of Canada, in refusing the dissolution of the recently-elected Parliament to Mr. King, is still a subject of partisan controversy. But the verdict of Dr. Eugene Forsey, one of the ablest political scholars in Canada, who deals exhaustively with the episode in his book, *The Royal Power of Dissolution*, is that Mr. King deliberately manufactured a constitutional crisis to throw a smokescreen over unsavoury scandals in the Department of Customs, whose exposure by an investigating committee of Parliament threatened the life of his Ministry. When the House of Commons was sitting as the high court of the nation trying the Government for grave derelictions of duty with a vote of censure moved, preliminary divisions indicated that its verdict would be unfavourable. Mr. King sought to use the Crown as an instrument for destroying the court that was ready to convict his Ministry. His theory that the Crown must automatically grant a dissolution when a Prime Minister asks for it is in this writer's view untenable, and Lord Byng was fully justified in refusing it and asserting the right of Parliament to pronounce judgment upon the issue before it. But in the bitter election campaign which ensued Lord Byng was sedulously misrepresented to the voters as an imperialist satrap, who was trying to deprive Canada of her hard-won autonomy and make her revert to a colonial status, and Mr. King's appeals to the new nationalist spirit of the Canadian people induced a majority of them to disregard the very grave Customs scandals and give him a fresh mandate. He used it at the Commonwealth Conference of 1926 to secure formal registration of the new concept of imperial relations, which had been accepted informally at the close of the first world war. It laid down the principle that the members of the Commonwealth should be completely autonomous communities, but also freely associated partners. Therefore Mr. King set his face against close co-ordination of the policies of the partnership, which remained a very loose association, and declined to sanction the creation of any permanent

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

machinery for this purpose. Yet, when, in face of the mounting menace of Nazism, he was requested to let Canada fill the role of a helpful partner to Britain, he withheld his consent.

Mr. King, speaking in the House of Commons on September 9th, 1939, made the following apologetic admission:

"If at times I have been silent and seemed to be shirking responsibility in not discussing every point that has been raised, it is because for the last three years I have been living with this awful dread of war."

If this admission was true, then there can be no defence for his frustration of a project for starting the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme in 1938. In that year the British Government opened negotiations with the Canadian Government for an arrangement under which the latter would undertake the preliminary medical and other examinations of the numerous young Canadians who were eager to join the Royal Air Force, then being rapidly enlarged. The high command of the R.A.F. had been discovering that the foggy weather of the British Isles was, especially in winter, an obstacle to the speedy and efficient training of airmen, and they looked with envy upon the more favourable conditions offered by the vast territory, abundant sunlight, and clear skies of Canada. So during the negotiations over the recruits they broached the idea of establishing training schools for the R.A.F. in Canada and found Mr. King at first receptive to the idea. But it was pointed out to him by an official of the Department of External Affairs, who was a rabid isolationist, that, if the outbreak of war found members of the R.A.F. training in Canada, all hope of preserving Canada's neutrality in another war would vanish, because a declaration of neutrality would involve the internment of the British airmen, and no government could survive the storm of protest which would follow such a move. So Mr. King informed the British negotiators that, while he himself was favourable to the scheme, he could not overcome the objections of a majority of his Cabinet.

Information about the negotiations and their failure leaked out, and Ministers were questioned about them in both Houses of the Canadian Parliament. In the Commons, Mr. King, after professing surprise that any information on the subject had reached the Opposition, gave the following account of the negotiations:

"Confidential and informative exploratory negotiations in regard to the training of British air pilots in Canada have taken place but nothing has developed, which it was felt warranted a statement of policy. As has been indicated, if any proposals are made by the British Government, the Canadian Government would of course be prepared to discuss them with that government and to make its position known to the Canadian people. I must say that long ago the Canadian Government finally settled

the principle that in Canadian territory there should be no military establishments unless they were owned, maintained and controlled by the Canadian people. A reversal of that principle and that historical process is something that the Canadian Government would not for a moment contemplate."

Thereupon the late Lord Bennett, who was then leading the Opposition, proclaimed his complete and profound disagreement with this attitude, because it ran counter to the idea of any effective working partnership for defence between the nations of the Commonwealth and, speaking with deep passion, said:

"If it was the last word I ever uttered in this House, or with the last breath of my body, I would say that no Canadian is worthy of his great heritage and his magnificent hope of the future, who would deny to the old partner who established us the right to create in this country these centres which she cannot have at home to preserve her life and the life of every man who enjoys freedom under the protecting ægis of her flag."

But Mr. King remained unmoved by this vehement protest and went so far as to declare that he was ready to submit the issue to the verdict of the people of Canada.

But when the United States entered the war he permitted immediately the Americans to have their own military establishments in Canada, operated under their own control, and no trouble resulted.

Few politically minded Canadians have any illusions about the source of the campaign funds which both the historic parties spend so lavishly during elections. Some of them are the honest and perfectly proper contributions of rich men who, without any favours to seek, open their purses generously for the benefit of their chosen party. But it is also notorious that the party managers have been in the habit of extracting substantial sums from corporations and individuals, who were dependent upon governmental favours for the promotion of their prosperity. It has been, and still is, a common practice for this type of contributor to give to both senior parties, making, however, the largest donation to the party which seems to have the best prospects of victory, and all attempts to terminate or place curbs upon this age-long practice have failed through the general apathy of the public on the subject.

In this matter the conservatives have always been tarred with the same brush as the liberals, but they have been more candid about it, and have never taken the comically sanctimonious attitude about party funds which most of the leaders of liberalism have adopted. There was no greater sinner than Mr. King in this respect. It was his habit to inveigh eloquently at intervals about the enslavement of the Tory Party in chains to great predatory corpora-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152747

tions, which had poured their wealth to ensure its victory at the polls and later secured their rewards in the formulation of policies. So there was an element of retribution for such hypocrisy when in 1931 the searchlight of publicity was turned upon Mr. King and his party regarding some extraordinary transactions with a corporation about party funds.

Space will not permit any detailed narrative of the story, whose facts were dragged out from witnesses, mostly reluctant, by a special committee of the House of Commons. It was proved that immensely valuable water-power rights on the St. Lawrence River near Beauharnois had been handed over to a group of *entrepreneurs* in return for contributions totalling over $700,000 to the campaign funds of the Liberal Party.

The *affaire* Beauharnois, as it was called by the French-Canadians, nearly wrote *finis* to the career of Mr. King. It was disclosed to the committee by one witness that he had paid and charged to the Beauharnois Corporation a hotel bill for Mr. King, when they had been on holiday at Bermuda, while the latter was head of the Government about to confer a great favour upon the company. The original report of the committee contained a clause so condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. King that his retirement from Parliament would have been inevitable if he had not made a successful appeal for clemency to the late Lord Bennet, who ordered the deletion of the damning clause from the report.

There was a dramatic scene when the report was presented to the House of Commons. While Mr. Gordon, the chairman of the committee narrated the story of the Government's complicity in the betrayal of national interests, Mr. King, slumped in his seat, was a picture of misery. In his reply, he made no attempt to refute the basic charges that power rights of great value had been bartered away for party funds. About these he professed innocence, and he offered the quite irrelevant argument that both parties were in the habit of collecting funds from corporations and that, if the truth about the Conservatives' fund could be ascertained, some dark and dubious sources would be revealed. Then he closed his speech with this strange declaration:

> "The Liberal Party is not in disgrace, but it is in the valley of humiliation. I tell the people of this country that as its leader I feel humiliated. I know my following feels humiliated. I have told them so in caucus that we are in the valley of humiliation."

But the question could fairly be asked: why, if these scandalous transactions involved the Liberal Party in no disgrace, should it be in "the valley of humiliation"?

152748

His personal complicity in this scandal ought to have made Mr. King's return to power unthinkable. But so short is the public memory in Canada that, when the general election of 1935 came round, he was able to throw a gloss over the Beauharnois affair as a trivial matter and exploit the prevailing economic depression to obtain a fresh mandate.

Nor did Mr. King emerge with much credit from the acute political crisis over recruiting policy which occurred in the autumn of 1944. In the years between the two world wars the Liberal Party had exploited the prejudices of the French-Canadian people against military conscription. Its enforcement during the first war had been represented as a monstrous injustice against them, perpetrated by the Canadian Conservatives as the servile agents of wicked British imperialists. Accordingly, when the second world war broke out, Mr. King and other authors of this policy of political miseducation made haste to give specific pledges that they would never enforce military conscription for overseas service.

But, as the war progressed, the voluntary system proved so unsatisfactory that it was replaced by a system of national selective service under which all men of military age were called up before boards and drafted into the armed forces if they were fit. But no conscripts could be compelled to serve overseas, and there came into existence two separate army establishments; one of the volunteers, who were going into the battle line, and the other, whose members, committed only to service at home, were derisively christened the "zombies". The latter were despised by the volunteers and serious affrays between them, sometimes resulting in bloodshed, forced their segregation in separate camps. And when all fear of invasion vanished, the maintenance in the "zombie" army of thousands of men who could have been more profitably employed on the farms and in the forests, then both short of labour, became an obvious waste of manpower. So in 1941 an agitation in the English-speaking provinces for a change of policy impelled the King Ministry to hold a national referendum on the subject. The question posed to the voters was whether they would release the Government from its pledge not to enforce conscription for overseas service. The vote resulted in a decisive majority for this release, but, whereas the English-speaking people voted by four to one in favour of it, the adverse vote in French-Canada was in almost exactly the same ratio. Accordingly, Mr. King, firm in his resolution that he must never lose the goodwill of the French-Canadians, disregarded the verdict of the referendum and kept the "zombies" at home. The supply of volunteer

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152749

recruits proved adequate to maintain the strength of the Canadian forces overseas until the heavy fighting in France and Flanders from June, 1944, onwards caused a heavy toll of casualties. Public opinion in Canada was aroused to protest, when officers returning home from the front declared in public statements that many Canadian units were seriously below strength and that men barely recovered from their wounds were being sent back into the fighting line.

Thereupon Colonel Ralston, the Minister of National Defence, decided to make a personal investigation, and his visits to the Canadian troops fighting in Italy and northern Europe convinced him that only the despatch of the "zombies" as reinforcements could maintain their efficient contribution to the common war effort. In his absence, Mr. King, whom the country thought was pledged to enforce unlimited conscription if it became necessary, forseeing that he would raise this issue in the Cabinet as soon as he reached Ottawa, had arranged with General MacNaughton, who had a year before been relieved of the command of Canada's overseas army, that he would be ready to take Ralston's place if the latter insisted upon the removal of the limitations about military service. Immediately after his return to Ottawa, Ralston recommended to the Cabinet the despatch of the "zombies" overseas, and in a bitter controversy which developed, he was supported by at least four senior ministers. Thereupon Mr. King suddenly produced a letter of resignation which Ralston had written some years before under quite different circumstances and which the Prime Minister had kept, and intimated that he accepted it and that General MacNaughton had undertaken to take his place and secure the necessary recruits under the existing system. Several of Colonel Ralston's colleagues were ready to resign with him, but he insisted that they must stay in the Cabinet and continue the fight for adequate reinforcements. Eventually, General MacNaughton had to admit his failure to secure sufficient reinforcements through the voluntary system, and then Ralston's former allies in the Cabinet were able to force the passage of an Order in Council sending some 16,000 "zombies" overseas.

The full fruits of the policies of Mr. King have yet to be garnered. One of them is that he has probably rivetted upon Canada French-Canadian control of her immediate destinies. As long as the French-Canadians, who now control nearly ninety seats in the Federal Parliament, give their almost solid support to the Liberal Party and the rest of Canada divides its allegiance between the three other parties, liberalism will remain in the

152750

saddle at Ottawa. Mr. King may also have the distinction of being the last Protestant Prime Minister of Canada. The census of 1951 is also certain to show that nearly 50 per cent. of the total population are Roman Catholics and that the Roman Catholic children under the age of twelve easily outnumber the Protestant children. And if the Liberal Party retains a Roman Catholic leader and the other parties are led by Protestants, the almost assured support of the mass of the former's co-religionists at the polls will make his triumph inevitable.

Mr. St. Laurent, the present Prime Minister, is singularly free from racial prejudices and is too wise a man to countenance any racial aggression on the part of his compatriots. But his age forbids any long tenure of his high office, and if his successors in French-Canada do not follow his example the resentment of the English-speaking citizens of Canada about French-Canadian domination at Ottawa can be expected to grow apace, and fears of the consequences of its permanence will impel them to consider possible avenues of escape from it. The failure, for which Mr. King was largely responsible, of all efforts to achieve an effective consolidation of the British Commonwealth has brought all its units to the position that to-day they are more or less protectorates of the mighty United States. A growing recognition of the desirability of regularizing this situation is to-day mobilizing public support in North America for a full-fledged political and economic confederation of the states subscribing to the Atlantic Pact, and the Canadian Senate's almost unanimous endorsement of this project last June is evidence of Canadian support for it. But the fact remains that, once inside such a structure, Canada would obviously have greater difficulty in preserving her separate identity than any other unit of it. The autonomous sovereignty of Canada may not long survive one of its chief architects, Mr. King.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152751

OTTAWA JOURNAL

December 4, 1947.

"MAY SOONER OR LATER"

Back from the chancellories of the United Kingdome and Holland, and from what we were given to understand were numerous very hush hush informal talks with all manner of important people, Prime Minister King has issued a clarion call to those Canadians who have been forced to remain at home. It is this:

> "The condition of the world today is such that the incipient civil strife in France, in Italy and in Palestine and other countries that might be named, may be said to be but symptomatic of an unrest which is world-wide; and which, unless the greatest caution and wisdom is exercised, may sooner or later menace anew the well-being of mankind."

Which alleged statement, unless he has been misquoted, or at least misrepresented, though this is a circumstance we are rather inclined to doubt since it was a typed manuscript released to the press, or we should say to certain reporters who were at ship side when he disembarked, is the like of which thinking Canadians, and by that we don't mean to exclude unthinking Canadians arbitrarily for their thinking is done for them by the thinking Canadians, will do well not to lay idly by for it goes a not inconsiderable way, some will believe, towards saying with bold clarity that Europe and indeed the world is not as well as might be desired and may indeed get worse.

.....

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
Dec. 4, 1947.

Perusal of Mr. King's message to Canadians, however, discloses that it contains nothing that was not common knowledge to all who have not been entirely deprived of access to their newspapers during the Prime Minister's absence.

.....

Mr. King's statement adds nothing to the sum of human knowledge, but it does confirm his title to champion of the art of wrapping up platitudes in a maximum wordage.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152752

KITCHENER DAILY RECORD

Tuesday, August 3, 1937

Retaining German Culture as a medium of making better Canadian citizens was emphasized by speakers at the annual reunion of the German United League of Ontario, held here over the week-end.

Development of closer relations between the country of their birth and Canada, their adopted land, particularly in trade, was urged. In addresses and by resolutions Germans in Canada were advised to ask for German goods in preference over products from foreign countries. It was claimed that the development of trade between the two countries would be of mutual benefit.

In suggesting purchases of German-made goods spokesmen stated they made a proposal despite the fact that there is a propaganda or boycott against Germany in certain quarters of the Dominion, including the press.

Incidentally, it was suggested that the time had arrived when action to counter-act this propaganda and untruth should be considered.

The reunion, the fourth in the League's history, opened Saturday evening with the official welcome at the quarters of the Sachsen and Schwaben Club, 33 King Street East, a banquet being a feature.

The highlight of the weekend was a public gathering in the Kitchener Auditorium Sunday afternoon, at which the principal addresses were delivered with J. Straubinger, Toronto reunion organizer presiding, about one thousand attending. The setting on the platform was featured by Canadian and German flags and Swastika emblems held by young men who marched to and from the platform with marked discipline and precision. Music throughout the afternoon was provided by the E. Lang orchestra. The selections were typically German, members of the audience frequently joining the orchestra by singing, which further added to the atmosphere of German sociability and festivity. The League's address of welcome was delivered by President H. Sauer of Toronto. Mayor J. Albert Smith and Hon. W. D. Euler, member for North Waterloo, and Minister of Trade and Commerce, also spoke words of welcome. The Mayor extended the greetings of the city. Hon. Mr. Euler in welcoming the visitors said he thought he could also welcome them on behalf of Prime Minister King and the Dominion Government, of which he was a member.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152753

Both spoke briefly in German before addressing the visitors in English. The mayor emphasized the part that German people had played in building up the community, besides giving interesting data on the city. Honourable Mr. Euler said he concurred in the sentiments voiced by one or two of the speakers before the Mayor, when they deprecated what seemed a propaganda against Germans, a progaganda which instead of healing sores tended to keep up hatred. the minister said he sometimes believe the publishing of such propaganda should be made a criminal offense for newspapers. If anything contributed to war it was the spread of propaganda that caused hatreds.

Acting German Consul Dr. H. U. Granow of Ottawa brought greetings from his government. In expressing appreciation of the love shown and the interest retained in their native land, Dr. Granow alluded to the trials of Germany and to its rejuvenation under Adolph Hitler, to whom all Germans should be thankful. He said that the work done by Hitler and his administration for the German people was democracy in a broad sense and was an example to other countries seeking democratic government. Hitler also represented social democracy from another standpoint, the fact that 90% of the electors voted for him.

WATERLOO BAND PLAYS

The Waterloo Music Society Band rendered a concert in the Auditorium on Sunday evening, the program being featured by German numbers, about 1,000 again attending. The repeated applause reflected the appreciation of the audience. The program included a cornet solo, "Carnival of Venic" (Denkheim) by A. McCullough, followed by a cornet duet "Post Hown Gallop" (Schmidt) by Mr. McCullough and J. Konrad. A xylophone solo by L. Richards and a xylophone duet by Mr. Richards and E. Bonnenberg. Professor C. F. Thiele conducted the band.

Stress on the German schools in Ontario and the advisability of supporting them were urged on parents at a public gathering in the auditorium Monday morning. Spokesmen included B. Bott of Winnipeg, editor of German Newspaper for Canada, Winnipeg, and German Consul Kropp of Toronto. In the past year two schools were conducted in Kitchener, one in Toronto, one in Windsor and one in Kingsville.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152754

Addressing the Sunday audience, President Sauer of Toronto regretted the lack of interest shown in the schools by some German parents. He regretted to have to say that in Toronto the great majority of pupils came from homes where the parents were not German.

KITCHENER DID WELL

Fifteen prize-winners among pupils were announced at the Monday gathering as a result of special tests held during the year, ten of which went to Kitchener, including four to pupils of the school conducted by Deutscher Bund, and six to the pupils of classes held by the Sachsen and Schwaben Club. Three prizes went to Toronto and two to Windsor. Prizes consisted of books and Hitler medals.

Recitations by members of various local clubs featured the proceedings at the Monday morning gathering.

The afternoon and evening were devoted to social gatherings in the club rooms.

Election of officers resulted in the re-election of President H. Sauer, the Secretary W. Benneche, and Treasurer, Turner, all of Toronto. President Sauer announced that it had practically been decided to hold the 1938 reunion in Kitchener.

Places represented included Toronto, Windsor, Kingsville, Hamilton, London, Woodstock, Detroit, Winnipeg, Montreal, Ottawa, St. Catharines.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152755

Montreal, Feb. 29, 1952.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I sent the enclosed to Hugh Clark who just returned it but suggested that I send it to you. The letter of February 12th from the glamorous George resulted from one from me which suggested for a second time that he should teach the facts of life (political) to Grayden and Green re their silly and, to old-time Conservatives, insulting connection with any more to set up a Mackenzie King shrine anywhere, any time.

I am glad George Drew had sense enough to stay away from the formal reception to Vincent Massey when he arrived at the Central Station in Ottawa yesterday to be sworn in as Governor-General. There was an excellent editorial in this morning's Gazette counselling Drew not to raise the question of the appointment of Massey in the House of Commons. The deed is done and there is now little to be gained in attempting to criticize the appointment. No doubt the Government has the Speaker well posted to call any objector to order should anything be said derogatory of His Excellency.

I have yet to hear anybody commend the appointment of Massey; in fact, all my friends, both Conservative and Liberal, are very angry about the whole affair.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. B. C.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152756

HOUSE OF COMMONS
Canada
Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, February 12, 1952.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. B. C
Montreal, P. Q.

My dear Mr. C

I do not know that there is anything I can say in reply to your letter beyond the fact that I doubt if anyone in Canada has expressed less admiration for Mackenzie King than I have. I have indicated my views very clearly to my colleagues. If Mackenzie King had any desire to have his birthplace perpetuated he could easily have made appropriate arrangements under the terms of his will. The fact that he did not make any such provision suggests that he, himself, did not attach the importance to this which others seem to attach to it at this time.

I am inclined to think that those who permitted their names to appear on the list did so without realising the significance of having their names appear as members of such a committee.

This is one of the rare occasions when I can agree completely with what has been written in Le Devoir. The funeral arrangements, which Mr. King had made himself, and particularly the funeral oration, most of which he had written, was a revolting spectacle of self adulation. The article by Blair Fraser in Maclean's Magazine giving factual details of his reliance on spiritualism has been a great shock to many of his friends. I think the item which shook them most was the information that he had been trying to get in touch with his dog Pat.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) George Drew

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MACKENZIE KING'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

The last will and testament of the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, published this week, moved French-Canadian editorial writers, with the exception of Le Devoir's commentator, to reverent comment.

LE DEVOIR (August 12) declared that "Mackenzie King's last will and testament is the work of an egocentrist, a bachelor whose sole concern was to assure for himself a place in history, after knowing success during all his life."

Pierre Vigeant, author of Le Devoir's editorial article, noted that one of the testamentary executors had publicly stated, before the contents of the will were published, that the former Prime Minister was "surprised and shocked" to learn the extent of his fortune was in excess of $750,000.

"This," Le Devoir's commentator remarked, "is hard to believe. The truth, rather, would be that Mackenzie King asked himself how he could explain possessing such a considerable fortune after constantly allowing it to be understood that he was a poor man. Did he not declare at a caucus of the Liberal party on the eve of his retirement that he would be in straitened circumstances when deprived of his stipend and the privileges enjoyed by members of Parliament?"

"This declaration," the editorial writer continued, "left a painful impression on the minds of a majority of his partisans. They knew that Mackenzie King was never extravagant, that he watched his expenditures very closely, and that he had saved enough money to provide a sufficient revenue on which to live. The better informed members of his party knew that he was wealthy.

The stipend of a Prime Minister is far from being exorbitant if he is married, has a family and if he accepts social obligations and tries to be generous. This was not the case of Mackenzie King, who succeeded in accumulating money and made his savings fruitful during the thirty years that he was leader of the Liberal Party. To his economies must be added substantial legacies, notably those he received from Lady Laurier, Mr. Larkin, Mr. Mulock and Mr. Rockefeller.

His bequests to relatives, friends and servants are modest, less than $100,000 altogether. He made no gifts to charitable works. Mackenzie King's succession is almost wholly devoted to memorials to Mackenzie King."

The editorial went on to point out that the first of these memorials was to be Laurier House, bequeathed to the Federal Government on condition that it should serve as "a sort of museum," which would recall the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "but more especially the memory of his successor," as Laurier House was to remain as it stands "after being renovated by Mackenzie King to his own taste."

. . . . . .

DECLARES LADY LAURIER'S WISHES WERE NOT OBSERVED

Here Le Devoir's commentator contended it was pertinent to "recall that Laurier House was destined, in the mind of Lady Laurier, to serve as the residence of the leader of the Liberal party."

"It was the result of a misunderstanding," LE DEVOIR said, "that Laurier House became the personal property of Mackenzie King. If he had respected the last wishes of Lady Laurier he would have abandoned Laurier House to Mr. St. Laurent and retired to his residence at Kingsmere when he retired from the leadership of the Liberal Party. The Federal Government would not then have been obliged to provide a residence for the actual Prime Minister."

Continuing Le Devoir's analysis of Mr. King's will, the commentator said that about one-half of the succession was to be devoted to the creation of Mackenzie King scholarships. "They will be numerous, but in no individual instance of considerable value."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152758

"Mackenzie King's memoirs will never see the light of day," Le Devoir's commentator concluded. "His literary executors are authorized to collaborate with McGill University in the preparation of Mackenzie King's biography and to publish an edition of his writings. Mackenzie King's personal journal, which would have been of inestimable value from an historic point of view, is to be destroyed, with the exception of certain passages specially mentioned. The most precious part of Mackenzie King's literary heritage will be lost. He did not leave to posterity the journal to which he contributed day by day, because he was not permitted to revise his notes in a manner which would have enabled him to present himself in the light in which he wished to pass into history.

A strange figure, truly, that of Mackenzie King."

. . . . . .

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152759

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

Saturday, October 14, 1950.

MACKENZIE KING'S SPEECHES

J. W. Pickersgill in Queen's Quarterly

(Reprinted by Permission)

I began helping Mackenzie King to prepare his speeches during the summer of 1938 and continued until he retired from public life in the autumn of 1948. There is a tradition that Mr. King's speeches were dull--and no doubt some of them were--but to a discerning reader they disclose a good deal about the kind of person Mr. King really was, and even more about his methods of achieving his political ends. They cannot be neglected by students of recent Canadian history, and my recollection of his methods of work and the effect he tried to achieve in his speeches may be of some interest.

In saying that I helped Mr. King, I do not imply that I wrote his speeches for him. He sought and received assistance in many quarters and from one or two other people quite regularly. But I never knew him to deliver a speech that he had not made his own. When the time was short and he was pressed, he could take the draft of a speech which had been prepared by someone else and turn it quickly into something characteristically his own. Sometimes the changes amounted to nothing more than a word added or deleted here and there, and the order of a few phrases changed, but the tone would be different. These changes were nearly always improvements.

But Mr. King hated deadlines and resented having to prepare speeches under pressure. He felt that every word he uttered in public should be properly weighed in advance and he liked to have plenty of time to work out his phrases as he really wanted them. That was as true of relatively unimportant speeches as it was of the most momentous occasions. If he made fewer speeches than his supporters would have liked the main reason was that their preparation took so much time. Most of his speeches required much labor--his own and others'.

He had no set pattern of work. Sometimes when he had a fairly clear idea of what he wanted to say, he would dictate a rough draft and send copies to two or three people for comments and suggestions. At other times, he would outline his ideas orally--often without much order or continuity--to one or two of those who helped him, and then expect working drafts to be produced which he could revise. He frequently had competing drafts prepared. He often asked colleagues or friends for suggestions. With a major speech, it usually took two or three days of rather haphazard activity of this kind before he settled down, with one or two assistants, at the library table in Laurier House, to the task of producing a final consecutive draft. This process always lasted through two or three or more revisions--sometimes even seven or eight.

Mr. King had tremendous physical endurance and never seemed to get hungry. For years, no one who worked with him ever thought of suggesting that it was time to have a meal. The first time I ventured to do so was in Vancouver in May, 1945. We had had an early breakfast and, by about half-past two in the afternoon, I felt faint with hunger and remarked that we might make more progress if we paused and had something to eat. Mr. King looked rather shocked but after a moment's reflection said, "Well, perhaps you are right." I fear that thereafter I was considered something of a weakling who could not go for much more than an hour after a normal meal without a little sustenance.

It was not easy to draft material for his speeches in a style that suited Mr. King. Some critics say that he had no style. That is not true. His habitual style of writing--and most of his speeches, even in Parliament, were written documents--was a style prevalent in Canada about the turn of the century or earlier. It was a style no longer in fashion.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152760

Many people who write or speak change their own style gradually and insensibly as fashions in speaking and writing change, and only recently I realized why Mr. King's style had changed so little during the years. Perhaps the chief reason was that he had no wife and children, nor even much contact with other families containing young children or adolescents. He therefore had little continuous contact with the march of fashion in ordinary speech. There was also the fact that, as a young man, he was thrown almost exclusively into the company of men a good deal older than himself, while later in his life his time was largely occupied with officials and official documents. During his last years he often expressed regret that the endless pressure of work had so limited his normal human relationships. One result was, to put it in a phrase which he would have detested, that his style and vocabulary were frozen in the early years of this century.

Mr. King was not stiff or pedantic in conversation. No one could be easier or more informal in private talk, but he belonged to an era when respectable people wore their most formal clothes on Sundays and important occasions, and when most of them employed rather staid and formal diction in their public speeches.

Perhaps one reason why it suited Mr. King to have my help was that I learned fairly soon how useless it was to try to get him to make any radical changes in style or vocabulary. He did not like flamboyant words and phrases and simply would not use them. In this I thought his instinct sound. He knew that people did not consider him flamboyant and he was sure that the effect would be false if he tried to be colorful in speech.

Mr. King had no natural aptitude for epigrammatic speech and rarely liked slogans and catch-phrases when others suggested them. He never forgot the so-called "five-cent" speech; and the example of his opponents perishing in the attempt to extricate themselves from their slogans was not lost on him. Incidentally his best-known phrase, "Not necessarily conscription, but conscription if necessary," was not his own; it was borrowed from an editorial in the Toronto Star.

It was not only flamboyant words and phrases that Mr. King did not like. One word he particularly detested was the word 'challenge'. He would never use the adjective 'sober' because he felt it really contained an innuendo, and for the same reason he did not like the word 'decent'. After I had been with him for a few years, I was able to establish a certain reputation by pointing out in advance to others who had drafted paragraphs for him the words that I knew he would change.

(The first of two installments)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152761

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

October 17, 1950.

KING'S PASSION FOR ACCURACY

By J. W. Pickersgill in Queen's Quarterly.

Mr. King believed firmly that what really mattered in a speech was the meaning rather than the sound. That is why he never fully adapted himself to radio. Another reason was that he could not bring himself to speak colloquially and informally, or to use phrases which would have given his broadcasts an intimate and conversational tone. Yet he scarcely ever read a written speech in public without previously reading it aloud to see whether the sound conveyed to him the meaning intended.

One thing he did learn, however, was to use short sentences in broadcasting. I was often amused to hear people refer to the long ponderous sentences in Mr. King's speeches. It is true that there were a great many such sentences in his earlier speeches, but they rarely occur in any written speeches delivered after 1940.

I remember well how he was persuaded to change. A friend of mine in the CBC lent me a manual on broadcasting in which a few elementary hints were given about the preparation of texts. The manual emphasized the importance of using concrete rather than abstract words, of sticking to simple sentences arranged in the natural order, and of avoiding pronouns. Some of us had often suggested these points to Mr. King, but he was not really impressed until he was shown this manual, which he took very seriously. Not many months passed before he was pointing out to me that some of the things I had written for him contained sentences too complex to be grasped by a radio audience.

. . . . . .

Mr. King mistrusted tricks in writing, and acting of all kinds in speaking. Consequently he spent no time in working out devices by which a prepared speech can be given the appearance of naturalness and spontaneity. That is why many of his speeches did not have the effect they might have had if he had given half as much preparation to their delivery as to their composition. He never understood why certain popular speakers whose performances had little or no solid content often got more attention than he did. I have beentold that, after reading Mr. King's long speech during the opening debate in Parliament in 1942, one of the leading wartime public servants remarked with astonishment thatit was the best and most thorough statement he had ever seen of what was meant by a total war effort. Yet most of that speech received very little attention in thecountry or even in Parliament.

It was often said that Mr. King used long and complicated sentences in order to obscure his real meaning or to be deliberately ambiguous. That is not true. I have never known anyone else who had such a passion for accuracy as Mr. King. All the subordinate clauses in his sentences, and other refinements in his speeches, were designed to make every statement literally accurate. I used to argue with him that most people could not grasp the meaning of long and complicated sentences, particularly when they heard them from the platform or on the radio and did not see the words in print. I tried to persuade him that it would be much better to be approximately right and understood than completely right and ignored. He probably realized that my motives were good but I think he felt that such suggestions were dishonest and could not be justified even if they worked.

Mr. King would spend endless time in searching for the phrase or word with precisely the shade of meaning he wished to convey, and he had great satisfaction in finding the word or phrase that really suited him.

I do not suggest that Mr. King was always completely candid in his speeches or even that he thought he was always being candid. He knew that many things could not be made public, at least when they happened. But in my ten years of association with him, I never knew him to put anything into his speeches which he thought false or even misleading.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152762

The reputation he had in certain quarters for being deliberately obscure or ambiguous arose from the fact that almost every public undertaking he gave was so qualified as to take account of every contingency, however remote, that he could foresee. And he certainly was not lacking in foresight. The difficulty they had in pinning him down often infuriated his opponents and sometimes irritated his friends as well. It must be admitted that when, months after a statement had been made, Mr. King was able to point to some insignificant phrase or subordinate clause to justify the course he was taking, some people with less subtle mind could perhaps not be blamed much for feeling that they had been tricked.

Mr. King, however, never fully realized that other people did not, and would not, scrutinize as closely as he did what he wrote and what he said. Consequently, he never really understood why he was sometimes accused by honest people of ambiguity or duplicity in speech. Mr. King applied the same literal standard to the discharge of his undertakings as he did to the giving of them. A classic example, of course, was the calling of Parliament in January, 1940, and its dissolution on the same day. In September, 1939, Mr. King had given an undertaking to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Manion, that Parliament would be called again before a general election was held. That undertaking was carried out literally. But there were many not unfriendly people who honestly felt that the undertaking had been given in a different spirit and should have been kept in a different spirit. Though he never actually admitted it, I sometimes thought that Mr. King half agreed with them. He did tell me once that he had been wrong to give any undertaking to Dr. Manion and that he would never do anything like that again.

Mr. King was painstakingly conscientious not only about his speeches but about everything he wrote, even down to the birthday greetings to friends and political supporters. Every word was looked at and nearly everything was changed--sometimes two or three times. He felt he was cheating if he put his name to anything he had not put something into. He was never really satisfied with the text of a speech, and said, over and over again, thatif he had only had one more day it would have been just right.

Actually the best speeches Mr. King made were those which were not written, where he relied on his wide knowledge and experience and usually gave the impression of thorough mastery of his subject. He knew that his speeches generally had more effect on these occasions. Many wondered why he did not speak oftener without a text. There were two reasons. One was lack of confidence and the fear of making a slip of some kind. Despite all his experience, Mr. King was always nervous before making a speech and his text was a kind of insurance policy. The other was that his extemporaneous speeches were not neat documents. The sentences lacked form: the whole text often read raggedly and did not make the kind of permanent record he desired. He usually felt that to do justice to himself and his position he had to go through the labor of preparing a written text.

But whether they were written or "off the cuff," and regardless of how much help he got, the speeches of Mackenzie King were always his own and collectively they contain a great deal of what he himself really was.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152763

LADY BYNG RECALLS

(Exceppt from "Up the Stream of Time", the reminiscences of Viscountess Byng of Vimy. The book is reviewed at length elsewhere in this edition."

There were various instances of which I had heard in his past life or which came under my own notice after our marriage, and before he acquired the habit of talking things over with me. But I have never forgotten or forgiven an episode nine years before his death, when a man he trusted played him a most sorry trick.

Julian (Lord Byng) had for some time been worried about a question affecting others beside himself and we had discussed it from every angle, though by no means seeing eye to eye about the matter. In the end he came to me, saying jubilantly that his worries were at an end, owing to a solemn promise given him. He was quite ruffled when I refused to share his confidence and asked if he had secured this precious promise in writing to which he replied indignantly that he wouldn't dream of asking such a thing, since it would be tantamount to mistrusting his friend's word, and he called me a "suspicious old Greek," which he did when I was mistrustful.

However, it was too late to alter matters and I waited uneasily till the time was ripe for implementing this promise. When not only was it broken but denied, as I had foreseen it would be, I was sorely tempted to say "I told you so", but the wound dealt him had gone too deep for such recriminations, and I held my peace, though thinking how wise Madame Roland was when she wrote "Plus je vois les hommes plus j'admire les chiens."

She realized, as many of us come to do through bitter experiences in life that whatever the faults of the canine race it lacks the Judas-complex that betrays with a smile and which is the meanest of human sins.

Though at the time Juilan (Lord Byng)—with what to me was far too Christian a spirit—sunk personal enmity, he was deeply wounded at finding how he had misplaced his trust. And his disgust was roused—as I never saw it before or since—when some years later, the same individual approached him in a friend's house with the tearful plea that it had "all been a misunderstanding". This attempt in exculpation revolted Julian's honesty and he said to me bitterly, "Your judgment was right—mine was quite wrong at that time".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152764

Globe & Mail Oct 1/57

emate

ere is nothing to

es are, of course,
on—as any party
free from the
six years would
t without its
six years the
been trying to
statement of
tatement was
. However, it
moment that
MP, appeared
is outline of
expansion. He
interest of
servatives to
rvative state-
have to be
—with expan-

onservatives
uced an in-
least some
been import-
l discussion.
has come
ed pouring
Mr. Eccles'
les of Con-

J. V. McAree

Laurier in the Shade

WHAT promises to be another shrine is building up in Ottawa. It was not intended to be an integral part of the city's beautification program, but it will fit into it admirably. That is the residence of the late Prime Minister, Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King, known as Laurier House. That at least is its present name, but if, in the course of time, it becomes the Mackenzie King Museum the evolution would be natural. The house is substantial, spacious, but not particularly impressive. It stands at 335 Laurier Ave. East, and was built in 1850 by Mr. John Leslie. In 1897 a group of Sir Wilfrid's friends acquired the property and gave it to him. On his death, Lady Laurier became the owner, and when she died the house passed to Mr. King. Apparently there was some misunderstanding as to the purpose of the house. Undoubtedly it was intended for Sir Wilfrid and undoubtedly after his death it became the property of Lady Laurier. But it was the general belief that Sir Wilfrid, who had no children, intended that after his own death and that of his wife, the house should become the official home of the Liberal leader, whether in the Government or in Opposition. It turned out that it was Mr. King's private property and he felt no obligation to pass it along to Prime Minister St. Laurent and his successors. Had he done so the country would have been saved more than half a million dollars which has been spent in providing a home for Mr. St. Laurent. It is certain that this home will not be devised to some private citizen. It is the property of the people of Canada.

Indomitable Collector

Laurier House, as we have said, has now become a museum, filled with things that Mr. King, an indomitable collector, had accumulated through the course of a long life during which people were moved to give him presents. In his will he said of Laurier House that it was his intention to bequeath it to the Government and people of Canada "in the belief that, as the years pass, the citizens of Canada will take an increasing interest and pride in the preservation of a house occupied through many years by two of Canada's Prime Ministers, and reminiscent of an environment that was a part of their daily lives." Mr. King also set aside in trust the sum of $225,000, with accruing interest, to assist in the maintenance and care of Laurier House.

Some Valuable Items

The contents are now the precious property of the people of Canada so it would not be in good taste to raise the question whether most of them were given to Mr. King for his personal use or intended for the people whose representative he was. There are some extremely valuable items presented at different times by heads of foreign governments. Naturally the late Hon. P. C. Larkin, who owed so much to Mr. King, is richly represented as a donor among private citizens. A portrait of Mr. Larkin occupies a place of honor in the dining room. Hanging in the same room are half a dozen portraits of members of the King family, one of Sir Wilfrid, another of Lady Laurier and another of Mr. Gladstone. Visitors will be perfectly familiar with the King visage after having made a tour of the premises, as his countenance beams on them from several walls. His maternal grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, is also represented in several works of art. A valuable historic item is the prie-dieu taken from the room in Wemyss Castle, Scotland, where Mary Queen of Scots met Darnley for the first time. There is also a writing desk which once belonged to Matthew Arnold.

Reflects Personality

In the library, which is said to reflect Mr. King's personality more than any other room in the house, there is a Chickering piano which Mr. King's mother had purchased out of her earnings as a music teacher. Some of the rooms are not yet open to the public. They are said to contain photographs, university robes, important documents and other articles of public and personal interest. But most of them, we suspect, pertain to Mr. King rather than to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This is perhaps natural because Mr. King seems to have been a born collector and accumulator. His happiest hours were spent in escorting visitors about the premises, pointing out the little treasures he valued. We cannot vouch for the truth of the story that among the gems yet to be unveiled to the public are a partly smoked cigar which once belonged to Winston Churchill, three carefully preserved burdock leaves gathered near Hanover, a straw hat once the property of William Lyon Mackenzie, a crockery utensil, minus handle, part of a set supposed to belong to an acquaintance of Laura Secord, and a wad of chewing gum, with some lint from the carpet still attached, said to present a perfect impression of four of the teeth of the Queen Marie of Romania.

The Duke Was Bored

A Royal duke who had been born in an English castle was once a guest of Mr. King. He reported later that the dinner was excellent, the wine much better than he had feared, and everything satisfactory except that Mr. King had insisted upon dragging him all over the premises showing him insignificant trifles, or so they seemed to the duke, which Mr. King found of profound interest. Perhaps the passion for accumulating is more natural in a man who has no immediate family and few close friends. Having no wife's face to look upon in the flesh, it would be natural that Mr. King should take pleasure in viewing the somewhat rugged features of his grandfather and reflecting upon how much, in a political sense, he owed him. It would also be natural for him to assume that other people would find a deep and abiding interest in what interested him. It is unlikely that this hope will prove to be well founded. A public man will be remembered rather for what he did for the people whose destinies he was to control for so many years. For his monument they will turn to the political scene on which his imprint was so deep and not to a "Venetian Scene by Marieschi, of the school of Canaletto, in an antique carved frame, among the gifts made to Mr. King by the late Hon. P. C. Larkin."

Copyright

Dorothy Thompson

On The Record

Political Leaders Seldom Learn From Experience

Following the meeting of the shipped to the Soviets and Soviet
rn Foreign M

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152765

Oct 10/51

J. V. McAree

Defenders of Mr. King

WE have been examining with some fascination the signature of a well-known citizen, now heading the drive for funds for Red Feather. It was apparently written by Mr. E. P. Taylor, and naturally, one would expect to find in the signature some suggestion of this fact. But it might equally well be the signature of Henry Ward Beecher or Sam Hill. It is more like a monogram or even an anagram, than a man's name, but in monograms the initials are discernible. The thought occurs to us that just as some men on achieving success have a family tree traced or perhaps set up a crest, some others adopt a means of signing their names which nobody can understand. If this is to be considered a mark of distinction, we suppose they have a right to it, though there are others which would prove less exasperating to those who have to read their letters. . . . Our article on the late William Lyon Mackenzie King has brought us several letters, among them one from May Holwell who says: "I have often wondered how small a person could be. I know now. Your column in Monday's paper reached the peak. You were always jealous of Mr. King's power and greatness, but continue to snipe at him as you always did, but this is just too much."

Sees Malice

Mrs. Hugh McCullough, Chatsworth, asks sympathetically: "Whatever was the matter? Were your feet killing you? Was your stomach upset? Was your head splitting?" She then proceeds to give us a remedy for whatever was the matter with us, and continues: "This is guaranteed to reduce the malice content in your head so that never again will it bother you in the concentrated form like that you poured into your column, Laurier in the Shade. An optional remedy —one that will benefit both you and your readers—is to stay away from your typewriter when you feel so bad." . . . N. Clarke Wallace, Woodbridge, writes: "Mr. J. T. Cameron of Halifax is perfectly right when he says that Mr. King was the reason why Few Flags Fly. Mr. King's propaganda against the Empire and his pro-Yankeeism have borne fruit as some of your correspondence proves. . . . Canada has three choices: (1) To become again a real and loyal partner in a strong united British Empire; (2) To become a mere satellite of the U.S.A.; (3) To become a conglomeration of little race-states after the pattern of the Balkans with strifes and jealousies, pettiness, disunion and vulnerability."

Laurier House

Walter J. Helm, Port Hope, recalls a conversation with a lady who told him she was a very close personal friend of Lady Laurier, and that Lady Laurier had always given her to understand that Mr. King would have only a life interest in Laurier House . . . "It was, said Lady Laurier, her desire and intention as it also was the wish of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the property should pass to each succeeding Liberal leader, whether in the Government or in Opposition. . . . To settle the controversy once and for all, it seems to me the will of the late Lady Laurier should be published, which would show whether Mr. King had a legal right to bequeath the property." . . . In a private letter, the head of a large Canadian mining company speaks of the late Mr. King as "one of the greatest frauds of all time" . . . We have written about Mr. King in a manner objectionable to some readers because we believe it is necessary that Canadians should not create unworthy national idols. This is as important as that we should honor our great men. . . .

Debated Quotation.

C. L. Foster quotes from (he supposes) Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son: "There is that in the misfortunes of our best friends which doth not altogether displease us." He adds: "I have only memory to vouch for this but I think you will like the wording as being gentle, suave and yet pungent." . . . But F. E. Hunter writes: "With reference to your quotation re Montesquieu or La Rochfoucauld (without the De) we are of the opinion that Arthur Cohen and you are both in error. It was La Rochefoucauld, and he said, 'In the adversity of our best friends there is something not entirely displeasing to us'." . . . Provisionally we give the decision to Mr. Hunter. . . . In the event of the seaway project being an all Canadian project could not the original plans of Canadians be adopted? The question is asked by Andrew Jack, Peterborough, who continues: "This called for two dams, whereby there would be less flooding of the districts of Iroquois and Morrisburg, rather than one big dam at Barnhart Island favored by the American delegation. It would be a pity to have these towns and farm lands flooded out of sight. For a seaway the first plan would be good, better than having the power plant all at one place."

Cats and Birds.

"What's the matter?" demands Merritt A. Brown. "Have you gone batty or have I slipped off my clunk? Saturday morning (Sept. 29), you were pleading the case of the Humane Society. A noble thought was the original foundation; some good work was done. But about twenty years ago my wife thought to attend a meeting. She was particularly interested in our wild birds (not sparrows). The first meeting she attended was wholly devoted to stray cats. Can you imagine how she expressed herself? One day I heard a cat row in our yard and went out. I counted seven cats jump over the fence. What chance had the poor wild birds? After we got the bushes growing here, say forty years ago, we had many wild birds for say twenty years. But robins, bluebirds and song sparrows were all killed by stray cats." . . . We think the cat population is far too large and is certainly a menace to our song birds, though it seems to have no appreciable effect on starlings and sparrows. Undoubtedly cats help keep down the rats in many communities. But where rats are not a pest it might be practicable to attach a bell to every cat's collar. Incidentally, we wonder why no concerted drive has been made to exterminate the starlings. We can remember when there wasn't a starling in Canada. Now they outnumber the sparrows and can rightly be described as a pest in many localities.

Copyright

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TRIBUTE TO AN AUTHOR TORONTO TELEGRAM - JULY 29/50

They are all saying that he will be remembered as a great statesman, but those of us who knew him in another way today mourn the passing of a great author and lover of literature.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, in the field of letters, as in all other fields, was a mighty individualist. His own literary taste was highly and distinctively developed. Who else in the world would have ended Canada's declaration of war with many verses from Lowell?

152766

In poetry his taste was for the nineteenth century and his knowledge was wide and thorough. He once told me that he believed that Tennyson was the most under-rated poet in British literature.

In his own writing he was meticulous and exacting. It is a great tragedy that he did not live to write his memoirs. They might not have been the most sprightly in the world but they would have been as true as that great man could see his past.

This country has, this week, lost a man who would have added much to the glorious annals of Canadian historical writing.

* * * *

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152767

"NEWS"
Saturday, January 13, 1945.

We Also Ran

Prize for 1944's most eloquent and accurate character study of the Prime Minister of Canada goes, of course, to Hon. James Layton Ralston, M. P., for comments made in the House of Commons, Ottawa, November 29th, on statements regarding reinforcements made earlier by Mr. King. The award is for the section beginning "That is.....just plain nonsense."

Second prize is awarded, after careful consideration of the claims of NEWS, to the Editor of the Western Producer of Saskatoon. The prize-winning entry is this, from an editorial of December 14th:

> "Col. Ralston did something else in his address which even at this late stage may prove of great value to his country. He completely unmasked Mr. Mackenzie King and exposed him to the nation and to the world as the slippery political manipulator that he is and always has been. He tore away the laboriously constructed facade of sham and make-believe and showed behind it the wily, unscrupulous wire-puller caught with all his "props" exposed to view in circumstances which made escape or explanation impossible. Under similar conditions any man with a sensitive appreciation of the fitness of things not to mention honor—would have resigned at the earliest possible opportunity. But notMr. King.....
>
> "The aura of fake glory and synthetic greatness so quickly smashed was long in the manufacture. It was created over the years by skilful distribution of patronage; by the shrewd, calculated bestowal of political and social favors. Yet in one short hour Col. Ralston completely demolished it. It was a brilliant achievement.
>
> "To welcome the by-product of the crisis is not a personal matter. It is a public, a national question of the first order. For Mr. King has, more than any other man, influenced the pattern of public life in Canada. His influence has been almost uniformly deplorable. Much of our present trouble stems from that source. If his power is really broken—and it is hard to see how it can survive, how even his own party will dare permit it to survive—the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial."

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152768

TIMES-REVIEW, FORT ERIE, ONT.
December 7, 1944.

When one has observed Mr. King in action for years, one develops a mistrust of a man who will use any means at his disposal to secure himself a vote of confidence, who will go to any lengths to throttle public opinion, and who will ship his followers into line by means which are illegal. Make no mistake: Mr. King is crazy like a very cute fox—he knows the rules so well that he can use them to his own advantage and by-pass them to his country's disadvantage.

.....

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE
November 25, 1944

"THE OTTAWA SOMERSAULT"

".....

"Oh, for the voice of Arthur Meighen at such a time. He would have torn the mask of hypocrisy from the face of the government leader, and bared to the public the duplicity, the cowardice and the chicanery that permeates this whole sordid matter.

"All who tread the pathway of devious and tortuous evasions must sooner or later become so enmeshed in their own entanglements that their position becomes hopeless. Such would seem to be the present lot of Mr. King.

"One can not help recalling the words of Victor Hugo when describing the contemptuous government of his day as "puppets strutting their Lilliputian way across the stage" of life, and added "behind the assassin came the cringing wretch that carries the sponge."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152769

MR. KING IN HIS STUDY

(Extracts from interview on the occasion of Mr. King's 25th Anniversary as Leader of the Liberal Party.)

by Norman Smith

"You know, Smith, I see that sometimes I am referred to as a lonely old man. I doubt if there is a less lonely man in Canada. Public life means the meeting of many people, and in the many you make friends. The public has no idea of the number of people who visit me and with whom I carry on correspondence. It is a part of the fullness of public life and from it I have richly gained. I am grateful to those who think kindly of me and wish I had more friends. But, really, there never was a less lonely man."

I suppose, I said, that you get a great satisfaction out of being in what you might call public service?

"There is no satisfaction equal to it", he broke in. I feel it is the realization of one's highest nature. It is the happiness of working for one's fellow men, and in public life the opportunities are greatest to help one's fellow men. You have your depressed moments and your difficult times, but you are carried on by the thought of preventing some ill-judged act, of protecting some unfortunate group of people. It is not only what you are able to do, but what you are able to prevent. The public doesn't know always about the latter but it is important.

I asked what principles directed him in choosing men.

"Integrity is of course essential", he said. But what I most look for is a sign that a man is anxious to do something for his fellow-men, that he is interested in public service or in the job of doing a job. If he has not this zeal or enthusiasm the future is not encouraging. You have to be careful, too, that a man's enthusiasm is not for personal advancement. Given some assurance as to their spirit and good faith it is then a matter of integrity, good judgment and common sense. Oh yes, it is a combination of many things. And in picking a Cabinet this is doubly so. A Cabinet should combine many attributes; training, skill, experience, enthusiasm, a strong moral sense, vigor, courage, tolerance.

By now I was ready to put forward what some might call three trick questions. I asked Mr.King if he would tell me, on looking back a quarter of a century, what thing about Canada's progress had most surprised him, most pleased him, most disappointed him.

Without any hesitation he replied that the most surprising thing was the magnitude of Canada's service in this war. "I knew we would do our share, but we have done so much more.....Canada has even helped other countries through Mutual Aid, and has responded to every request in a manner that could hardly have been surpassed by any other country.....Yes, I am surprised and thrilled by our war effort."

The question of what pleased him most seemed harder to answer.....but in a moment or two Mr. King did say that he was mightily pleased to see, over the years, the steady improvement in the unity of this country. "People talk of disunity, but the troubles are mostly on the surface. These five years of war have revealed a greater expression of Canadian unity than has ever before been shown, and under great stress. It has been tremendously pleasing."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152770

The greatest disappointment to him was to see a continuation and perhaps an increase of detraction and perversion of truth in public life.

"It seems to me the two cardinal sins in public affairs are detraction and perversion of the truth. The man in public life, the journalist or the citizen who attempts to get ahead by belittling the other fellow, by destroying the other fellow's reputation, by smearing and slandering another's character, is doing a very great disservice to us all. And the man who perverts the truth to his own use, who misquotes statements and misrepresents policies and views--he too is harmful to the state. These men spread hatred and mistrust, they stir up class andnational strife. The war in Europe is of their making and in a lesser field we have them right here. Belittlement and dishonesty are cardinal sins."

In saying this the Prime Minister became quite worked up. "It pains me", he said of the deliberate falsifiers. And you could see that it did pain him. He feels that such tactics will lower the whole standard of public life and public debate and work almost irreparable harm on the functioning of our democratic system because it will scare away any man who has something to contribute to the public service but who has no desire to descend into the arena of intrigue and falsehood.

But the Prime Minister does not believe that the prestige of Parliament is lower now than it was 25 years ago. As a man who was in Parliament 36 years ago he replied with great assurance that "the standard of the average Member of Parliament is higher today than ever in its history. In integrity, ability, general soundness--we are away ahead. I know people will loosely talk to the contrary. But distant pastures always look greener, whether they be distant into the past or into the future. Parliament's standing is high, as a group of individuals and as an instrument of system. Who would replace it with anything else?"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152771

COPY

1016 Shawinigan Building,
August 14, 1950.

Robert Bryce, Esq., President,
The Canadian Chamber of Commerce,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Bob,

Your boxed-in reference entitled "Mr. King" on page 8 of the August number of Canadian Business riles me no end. If you had stopped at the first paragraph you would have said all that was appropriate, timely, true and extraordinarily generous. To talk about King's dedication, his patriotic zeal and national devotion and to suggest that his life is an inspiration for public men, or anyone, is in my opinion beyond all reasonable and rational considerations.

I knew this gentleman at college, as perhaps you did too. I knew him well during his early days as a departmental officer in the government service, I served under him for several years in professional capacities and I have had important dealings with him since I left the government service twenty-five years ago. I, therefore, had an excellent opportunity to gauge his character and to measure his achievements. In trying to refer to them, even in a general way, I would have to ask myself the following questions:-

1. What about Beauharnois?

2. What about the knifing of Arthur Meighen in the North York by-election?

3. What about the studied, steady and never let up nasty treatment of Meighen?

4. Was Sir Robert Borden right when he said, as quoted in Henry Borden's Life of Sir Robert, that Mr. King could not be trusted?

5. What about the double-crossing of one of the most faithful and genial dedicated public servants who has ever served Canada - the late Leighton Ralston?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152772

COPY

6. What about the story of King insisting upon attending at the Ralston funeral against the express wishes of the relatives and intimate friends?

7. Perhaps most significant and important of all, what about the deal with Ernest Palointe which got him the leadership of the liberal party?

9. Where did King wind up when, between the ages of 50 and 60, he took his dog for its mid-night walk?

I certainly think you have been badly advised by the Secretariat of the Chamber or whoever it was that suggested the second paragraph of your tribute.

In my opinion, the funeral panegyric of the Rev. Burnett was about the most inappropriate, sycophantic attempts at oration that I have ever heard.

By all means, let the Chamber do honour to one of the most suttle, politically minded, personally ambitious politicians that Canada has ever known, but let the tribute be within bounds.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. B. Challies.

JBC/WL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152773

MR. KING

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, representing Canadians of every race and creed and with roots in all ten provinces, joins with all other Canadian organizations and individuals in mourning the passing of a truly great Canadian and statesman.

The life of Mr. Mackenzie King was a truly dedicated one. With patriotic zeal and devotion he led his country through periods of great stress and trial, and during his record term of office as Prime Minister, Canada rose to her present high position among the nations of the world. To his generation and to those generations which will follow, he gave an example of industry, and concern for the welfare of Canada and Canadians, which cannot help but prove an inspiration.

Robert H. Bryce

President,
THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152774

THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, June 8, 1950.

PRESS GALLERY GIVES $500 TO FLOOD FUND

Members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery have contributed more than $500 to the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund, it was announced today.

Chester Bloom of the Winnipeg Free Press and John Bird of the Winnipeg Tribune, representatives in the Gallery of the fund's Parliamentary committee, said that in addition Gallery members subscribed about $200 through their own newspapers.

They reported that subscriptions were received from virtually 100 percent. of the 65 Gallery members. The subscription list was headed by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Prime Minister and an honorary life member of the Gallery, who "contributed a most generous cheque through the Gallery, at the same time sending a similar subscription to the Rimouski Relief Fund."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM 6125

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

W M ARMSTRONG GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

STANDARD TIME

(GA18)GA 187 NL 1950 JUL 24 AM 6 59 152775

OTTAWA ONT 23

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN, PC KC

116 ~~57 CASTLE FRANK CRESC~~ BANK OF MONTREAL TOR 16TH FLOOR KING AND BAY

YOU WILL HAVE LEARNED WITH DEEP REGRET EVERYONE SHARES OF DEATH OF RIGHT HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING STOP ARRANGEMENTS FOR STATE FUNERAL PROVIDE LYING IN STATE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS TUESDAY TEN A.M. TO NINE P.M. AND WEDNESDAY TEN A.M. TO TWO P.M. STOP FUNERAL PROCESSION STARTS FROM PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS THREE THIRTY AND PROCEEDS ON FOOT TO SAINT ANDREWS CHURCH THENCE TO UNION STATION STOP BURIAL TAKES PLACE TORONTO MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY THURSDAY STOP MEMBERS OF SENATE AND COMMONS WISHING TO PARTICIPATE AT OTTAWA ~~SHOULD MEET IN~~ CHAMBERS OF SENATE AND COMMONS AT THREE P.M. WEDNESDAY STOP WOULD YOU BE GOOD ENOUGH TELEGRAPH IF YOU WILL BE PRESENT SO THAT ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR SEATING IN CHURCH WHERE CONSIDERATIONS OF SPACE LIMIT ACCOMMODATION STRICTLY TO MR KING'S RELATIVES MEMBERS OF SENATE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND OTHERS HOLDING OFFICIAL POSITIONS STOP SPECIAL TRAIN BEARING REMAINS WILL ARRIVE TORONTO UNION STATION BEFORE TEN A.M. STOP IF YOU INTEND BE PRESENT THERE WOULD YOU BE GOOD ENOUGH LET ME KNOW BY TELEGRAM AND BE PRESENT AT UNION STATION TORONTO NINE FORTY FIVE SO THAT TRANSPORTATION TO CEMETERY CAN BE ARRANGED

W. P. J. O'MEARA ACTING UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

FILED D

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Prime Minister King says that he will not bring down to Parliament copies of the correspondence between Canada and Great Britain respecting withdrawal of Canadian troops from occupied Germany. The reason given is the old, hoary one that has done service for years:—"It is not in the public interest."

Just why the people's representatives are not entitled to know what actually occurred and what the British Government said, as well as what the Canadian Government said, is past comprehension. Why the Conservative Opposition should submit to this kind of thing is equally past comprehension.

Mr. King isn't averse to quoting from the correspondence certain passages from his own letters--that is, such as favour the action he took. Why can't we get the whole facts, and the reasons pro and con? This is a public matter and a most important public matter. Further, it has always been a rule of Parliament that if quotations are made from a document, the whole document must be put on the Table of the House at once. This very sound rule seems to have passed into oblivion too. Truly, as Lord Acton said, "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152777

28th Annual Canadia

Mr. King's Long Reign Subject of Biography

By WILLIAM ARTHUR DEACON, Literary Editor

Mackenzie King of Canada. By H. Reginald Hardy; Oxford, 390 pp., $3.50.

OCCUPYING so long a stretch of Canadian history, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, O.M., is a tempting figure for the biographer. But there are contra items, two in particular. He was in public life for 40 years from his election in North Waterloo in 1908. He led his party for 29 years and was Prime Minister for 22. What he did and said and even thought is therefore fairly well known already. Adoring his famous grandfather, Mr. King was determined to further his ancestor's aims without repeating his mistakes. Mr. King decided to be unspectacular personally and to compromise issues, to inch toward his goals, rather than precipitate explosions. Therefore, Mr. Hardy has no ringing words to quote, no acts of desperate heroism to tell in fiery phrases.

H. Reginald Hardy

"Mr. King was proceeding in his usual, slow, cautious, methodical manner," writes Mr. Hardy at one point; and this factor is a severe handicap to the biographer. But dramatic events defeated Mr. King's ambitions toward neutrality and the conscription issue led to bitter controversy, which he will not outlive. Therefore upward of half this book is devoted to intensive consideration of Mr. King's war record, involving the attitudes of his cabinet colleagues. Mr. Hardy is candid about the facts, leaving readers and, ultimately, historians to reach verdicts. This narrative will confirm the beliefs of those on either side of the question.

AN ATTEMPT to shove responsibility for a conscription decision onto the voters by plebiscite showed Ontario 84 per cent in favor, Quebec 76 per cent against. If the government moved positively, it appeared to mean loss of Quebec support and the fall of the government. There was little reason to believe that imposing conscription would win Ontario for the Liberal Party. The difference was right in the cabinet, with most of its members no more anxious to take a firm stand than the Prime Minister himself was. High officers in the overseas army were in virtual mutiny, refusing to take orders from the government.

Nearest thing to a showdown that ever happened was replacement of Mr. Ralston by Gen. McNaughton as minister of defense. Mr. Hardy is quite clear that McNaughton's earlier resignation as commander-in-chief was "dictated by the authorities at Ottawa," and that the stated grounds of ill health were false. "His resignation was a device to save the face of the Canadian headquarters staff at Ottawa, of Col. Ralston and of the government." Mr. Hardy describes the episode as "not a pretty story."

In avoiding conscription to woo Quebec, Mr. King followed the precept and practice of Sir John A. Macdonald, who said: "You can't govern Canada without the French." He also believed that any tactics that kept him in power were justified in the national interest. Having seen a Union government enact conscription in one war, Mr. King refused to head a coalition. He is quoted here as saying it would make him very popular for five years, but he would be through afterward.

MR. KING'S early career is presented conventionally. Born in Berlin (now Kitchener) in 1874, he was an average student, a fluent speaker but uninterested in sports. At the University of Toronto he made friends with writers—Norman Duncan, Harvey O'Higgins, B. K. Sandwell, Arthur McFarland and Evelyn Durand. He was a reporter for the Globe and wrote special articles for the Mail and Empire.

Investigating labor conditions in Toronto in 1897, Mr. King found workers in the garment trade exploited by unscrupulous employers. Without publishing these findings, he took them to Sir William Mulock, as postmaster-general, because the manufacture of postmen's uniforms was involved. The result was his appointment as deputy minister of labor in 1900 at the age of 25, cabinet rank under Laurier in 1909 and leadership of the party in 1919, when he was 44.

There are a few errors. J. S. Woodsworth was not convicted, as stated here, in connection with the Winnipeg general strike. Mr. Hardy also says that by June, 1919, the bulk of our troops were home from Europe after "a steady repatriation of 3,400 a month." That would account for 23,800 men; 52,000 were dead; where were the others?

CHARACTER and background material is handled objectively, and principally in the closing chapters. Most revealing of such statements is that Mr. King came to feel it was dangerous to form intimate friendships, especially among those with whom he worked; that he must be aloof like the captain of a ship. Hence, during his talk with Hitler in Berlin in 1937, he sympathized with the feelings of the dictator when he said he was never at ease in his capital, and could only think clearly in his mountain retreat. Mr. King remembered how he felt about his own country home. Consequently, when war was imminent, Mr. King cabled to Hitler: "Get out of Berlin."

Mr. King never forgot the impression created by his "five-cent piece" remark, which was made in hot debate, without forethought. Consequently, he always removed picturesque phrases from the speeches prepared for him by Leonard Brockington, and this piqued the brilliant orator, who finally protested. The cagey Prime Minister replied: "The one thing you forget is that the public remembers purple passages."

Mr. Hardy has done a good piece of journalistic writing, though he has added little to the known record. This portrait, however, leaves a doubt as to whether the promised memoirs of this master of the smoke-screen will enlighten us much. Striving for the invulnerability of the shadows, he has consistently favored the indefinite, the evasive and the ambiguous. At his age, habit is hard to break. Though if he would tell all the book would be exciting.

ROHER'S FOR BOOKS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
IFT SUBSCRIPTIONS
oor W. — KI. 3425
ngs Till Midnight

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G.

Stringer Volume

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152778

P. 440 – about

Mr Mackenzie King in particular deployed formidable constitutional arguments against Canada's being ~~committed~~ committed by her representative to the decisions of a council in London

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152779

GRAND ALLIANCE - by Winston Churchill

Mr. Mackenzie King in particular deployed formidable constitutional arguments against Canada's being committed by her representative tothe decisions of a Council in London.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

AS MR. KING STEPS DOWN

On Monday next the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King terminates a regime as head of the Government of this country on whose record-breaking length he has particularly prided himself. Just when he would have made the break, if his health had not broken first of all, there is now no knowing. This, however, is certain that he clung to his office to the last moment physically possible and it is a fair inference that he would have clung to it still longer if he could. While we regret the illness that has overtaken him, his is the position of the pitcher that went to the well once too often. It was Mr. St. Laurent who should have gone to Europe as the spokesman for Canada, just as it was Mr. St. Laurent who had to go there in the end. And if Mr. King had stayed quietly at home, he would almost certainly be in better physical condition today.

* * 152780

We would like to part from this veteran public man on a friendly note and assuredly we bear him no ill-will as he makes his final bow. But in all frankness we can see little that is admirable in his record and to pretend otherwise would be hypocritical on our part. This is not because his politics have been different from our own, nor because we have any grievance against him on the score of personal injuries. There have been other Liberal leaders whom we have differed from but respected notwistanding; among such men being Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. L. A. Taschereau. Time and again, however, of this or that action by Mr. King we have been obliged to protest that "this is not cricket", while his stay in office has been achieved in no small measure by methods that are questionable to say the least. Perhaps we shall be told that "all is fair in politics", as well as in love and war. If so, our reply is that this is a doctrine to which we will never subscribe. Had his leadership brought important benefits to Canada, again, the end might be held to justify the means. Actually, instead, in all these long years of office — like Lloyd George, that other shifty Liberal — he has not only failed to settle anything or solve anything of major importace, he leaves the country less united than he found it.

* * *

If office and the sweets of office are worth while at such a price, then the Liberal Party in Canada has every reason to acclaim Mr. King for he has kept his party and himself in office more successfully than any other public man. But other Canadians have less to thank him for and so far as they are concerned that dubious success, like virtue, must be his reward. And so, leaving him to the carefree leisure of retirement, we leave his place in Canadian History to the verdict of Posterity.

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph

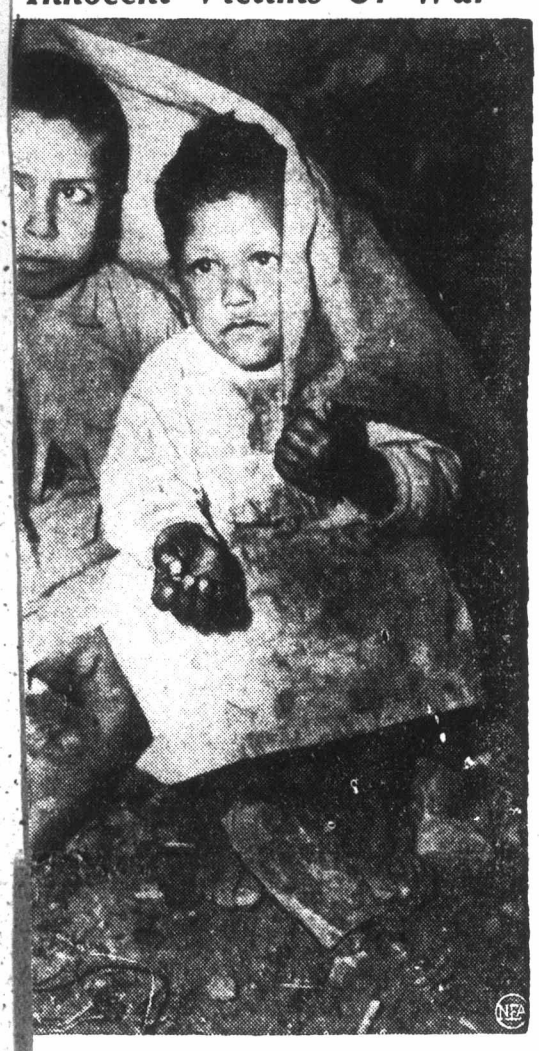
MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

in a Canadian
lard exxplain.

Anyone wishing to have the collectors call at their home Monday evening may do so by phoning 4-2036.

Innocent Victims Of War



he Arabs and Jews in Palestine continues to
refugee problem. These two Arab youngsters,
k in Amman, Trans-Jordan, for protection from
of a large group of people driven from their
wal of fighting. (Photo by NEA-Acme staff
e Kamiksizian.)

Quebec Chronicle
Telegraph - Nov 1948

The Provincial Department of Fish and Game instituted a total of 508 Court actions, for Various infractions of Quebec's fish and game laws, between August 1st. and November 1st., last, Provincial Minister of Fish and Game Camille Pouliot, M. D., said here today.

He revealed that no less than $15.000 had been paid in fines during the same period by persons found guilty of such offences through

The Minister
called that the
hunting moose
ducks now are
ed sportmen in
ters in particu
can shoot mor
ridge in any o
forbidden for
have more tha
birds in his
one time.

Particular s

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152781

MR. KING'S ENGLISH VERSUS THE KING'S

By J. V. McAREE

OUR own pleasantest hour on the radio is provided by the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at eight o'clock Sunday. The joy and gaiety they brought into the world lives long after them and will live, we think, for centuries. Indirectly, too, we give them credit for the typical brightness of modern English music in comparison with the sad and sultry output of American composers . . . Speaking of radio, there is an extremely interesting and important broadcast on an American network called CBS Views the Press. In this competent authorities call attention to sins of omission and commission of newspapers, which serves a public purpose. The press has long enough viewed radio with a dour visage that it was time radio spoke back. Such a program in Toronto would find plenty of interested listeners. . . . According to F. P. B., a woman told her friend she was getting a divorce from her husband. The friend asked, "Haven't you been getting on well together?"

"No. Why, we have been married twelve years and have only spoken to each other twice."

"Any difficulty in getting the divorce?"

"No, but the judge hasn't decided to whom to give the custody of the two children" . . .

Mr. King's English

Says Warren J. Maciver, Westmount: "Mr. Mackenzie King may be blessed with many attributes that enable an unpopular politician to remain in office; certainly good English composition is not one of them. . . . He seems to have reached new heights as a butcher of the English language when he made his farewell radio address the other night. One sentence had no fewer than nine modifying clauses, all carefully punctuated by a profusion of commas. As an example I offer one of the many gems from this over-written address: 'I am particularly happy that, in the interval of time between the tender of my resignation and its acceptance, it has become possible for me to let you, my fellow-citizens in all parts of Canada, know, that in my last hour of office, my thoughts are of the confidence you have extended to myself as Prime Minister, and with the able colleagues with whom I have been fortunate enough, at all times, to be surrounded.' Here is how I picture that master of simple straightforward English, Winston Churchill, delivering the same statements: 'I am happy that this interval between the offer of my resignation and its acceptance enables me to thank my fellow-citizens in every part of Canada for the confidence they have placed in me and my able colleagues'." . . . When Mr. King is carefully analyzed there doesn't seem to be much remarkable about him except a certain rugged strain of genius. . . .

Mutilating Horses

"All horse lovers," writes Ethel Baynes-Reed, "must have been shocked to see the article in this morning's Globe and Mail (Nov. 18) in which the chairman of the Horse Show committee, Major-General Churchill Mann, announced the Royal Winter Fair was permitting horses with set tails to be exhibited. The general public may not understand the suffering the horses endure or they would surely protest the pitiful cruelty. The bustle and the cradle are instruments of torture and why this crazy fashion ever started is beyond comprehension. When the horse with the set tail is past the show stage it has absolutely no protection from flies and insects, and for the rest of its life this mutilated animal must suffer, on account of this wanton cruelty. I quote the words of a well-known horse lover: Remove the inducement of the prizes and the flimsy excuse for mutilation will be completely eliminated." . . . We had thought this brutal practice had been abandoned by such high grade shows as the Royal, and we hope we shall see no more mutilated horses exhibited here. . . . Incidentally, the rapping of jumpers and hunters to make them clear obstacles is also a feature of horse training that lovers of animals must deplore. . . .

Clear Intentions

Allan Edward, Brantford, says: "In your column of November 13 you had quotations from a couple of Anglican bishops given you by a Mr. Kelly. Neither of these men was an infallible pope, but both were extreme partisans. If Mr. Kelly will consult the preface to the Anglican Ordinal he will find a clear, definite, unambiguous intention of the Church to retain a Catholic ministry. If the Church had not intended to retain a Catholic ministry it would not have chosen bishops consecrated in the time of Henry VIII under the Latin Ordinal to perpetuate a Catholic ministry. It would have been easy to procure Protestant ministers coming in from the continent to give a ministry above suspicion. Mr. Kelly has apparently fallen into the same mistake with regard to 1662 as did Pope Leo XIII. The presbyter in the early Church had quite a different function to perform to that of the priest of today, or even to that of the Protestant minister." . . .

Not a Catholic Authority

Nelson Charles writes: Mr. John A. L. Montgomery, M.A., offers as legitimate and valid quotation, certain of Dr. Dollinger's words spoken, as Mr. Montgomery claims, at a conference at Bonn in 1874. Now every one knows that Dr. Dollinger was excommunicated publicly on April 18, 1871 for apostatizing from the Church. How, then, can Mr. Montgomery rightfully adduce such testimony as if it proceeded from an orthodox apologist, when, as a matter of fact notable to all, Dr. Dollinger had already estranged himself from the Apostolic See and the Rock of Unity? Testimony of this type, being dated and reversed, is of no righteous value. And if one instance of variance from historical and chronological fact occurs as in this case, might there not appear other instances of similar and kindred variances with regard to future assertions? Therefore, it must be maintained that Mr. Emmett J. Kelly's clarification and refutation of Bishop Renison's sentiments assuming the possession of orders, continuity and catholicness, still stand. So true is the saying: He who goes out to shear, comes back shorn." . . .

Copyright

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

152782

Prime Minister King says that he will not bring down to Parliament copies of the correspondence between Canada and Great Britain respecting withdrawal of Canadian troops from occupied Germany. The reason given is the old, hoary one that has done service for years:--"It is not in the public interest."

Just why the people's representatives are not entitled to know what actually occurred and what the British Government said, as well as what the Canadian Government said, is past comprehension. Why the Conservative Opposition should submit to this kind of thing is equally past comprehension.

Mr. King isn't averse to quoting from the correspondence certain passages from his own letters--that is, such as favour the action he took. Why can't we get the whole facts, and the reasons pro and con? This is a public matter and a most important public matter. Further, it has always been a rule of Parliament that if quotations are made from a document, the whole document must be put on the Table of the House at once. This very sound rule seems to have passed into oblivion too. Truly, as Lord Acton said, "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152783

CANADA AND THE WAR

THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON

IN HONOUR OF

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Addresses by

Right Hon. SIR GEORGE HENRY WILKINSON,
Lord Mayor of London

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada

AND

Right Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, C.H., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Great Britain

THE MANSION HOUSE

LONDON, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941

Issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, under authority of Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152784

THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON

ADDRESS BY

Right Honourable SIR GEORGE HENRY WILKINSON
Lord Mayor of London

Your Grace, Mr. Prime Minister, My Lords and Gentlemen:

In extending a welcome to you all to the Mansion House to-day, I want to say how privileged I feel in entertaining so representative and distinguished a gathering to meet our honoured guest, Mr. Mackenzie King. And to our visitors from the Dominions, I wish to give you all an especially cordial welcome. You have come to this capital city of the Empire from all parts of the Dominions to join us in the great struggle on which we are at present embarked; a struggle in which we have but one aim—the preservation of the liberty and the privileges of the individual. That we meet in the Mansion House is perhaps symbolic, for the Corporation of London throughout its long history of nearly a thousand years, has strenuously fought for freedom, and has so often been the champion of the people against autocratic acts and rulers.

Thanks of Citizens of London to the Dominions

Many of you come into the city of London for the first time to-day. You find it battered and scarred, but let me assure you that the citizens are not cast down. They stand four square to face the future, with heads erect with resolution, and fierce determination. Nothing will turn them from their path, which is the road to complete and final victory. And it is perhaps especially in the city of London that we realize so well the great parts the Dominions are playing in the struggle. Their men, munitions, materials, and

152785

food are coming to this country and to all fronts, to the utmost limit of their capacity, increasing with an evergrowing momentum. In addition to this, as you will see from the banners about me, the Dominions have sent enormous sums of money for the relief of air raid distress. And it was only after the last raid on London that a cheque for twenty thousand pounds was sent across by bomber with these words: "As long as German bombers fly over London, so long will Canadian cheques fly the Atlantic." May I, on behalf of all those who have benefited, once again tender to all from the Dominions, and to your generous countrymen, my sincere and very grateful thanks. Your unparalleled generosity and kindest sympathy, spontaneously offered, afford striking proof of those bonds which unite all our people, bonds indefinable and intangible, and therefore to the Germans, incomprehensible.

Welcome to the Prime Minister of Canada

We are gathered together to-day to welcome as our honoured guest the Prime Minister of Canada. During his stay here, Mr. Mackenzie King has applied himself assiduously in conjunction with our Cabinet Ministers to the urgent problems of the day. We are indeed glad to have with us a man so wise in counsel, shrewd in judgment, and inspiring in his enthusiasm. He takes a natural pride in the close friendship which he has established with Mr. Roosevelt, and we share his gratification in the admirable results which attended their joint efforts. One result of their co-operation was a setting up of the United States-Canada Permanent Joint Defence Board. Another, the agreement popularly known as "The Hyde Park Agreement" which dealt with the co-ordination of productive effort.

Mr. Mackenzie King comes representing one of the great Dominions, but he is not a stranger to the city of London, for he is one of our honorary freemen, a distinction which is bestowed on few, and the greatest honour the Corporation can present to any man. The freedom was given to him no less than eighteen years ago. Then, as now, he was Prime Minister. It is striking proof of his ability and virility that he has held that office with but a short break for so many years, serving with such distinction, and enjoying the complete confidence of all his fellows. In his final words, when acknowledging the bestowal of the freedom, Mr. Mackenzie King said, "Into our conference we seek to carry the spirit of the freedom of London, knowing that so long as that spirit survives, the British Empire will endure."

Never was the freedom of the whole world so menaced as to-day. In this gathering, so representative of the British Commonwealth of Nations, let us reaffirm that this struggle will not end until we are assured that men may once again live their own lives in freedom, in liberty, and in peace.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152786

Greetings from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught

It was my privilege to send to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught a telegram of greeting from this gathering. I am honoured by the following reply:—

I am most grateful for your kind message which has deeply touched me. Please convey to Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Winston Churchill and the representatives of Canada my warm appreciation of their good wishes. Although many years have elapsed, I still remember with every pleasure the kindness and ready help received from all Canadians during my term as Governor General.

It gives me the greatest pleasure now to be able to join in the welcome you are giving to Mr. Mackenzie King in the full knowledge that the bonds of understanding and friendship between Canada and Great Britain are being drawn ever tighter in our united efforts for victory and peace. I hope Mr. Mackenzie King will carry back to Canada our warmest appreciation of the wonderful help the Dominion has been, and is giving us.

(Signed) ARTHUR.

I give you the toast of our honoured guest, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King.

152787

THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON

ADDRESS BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

My Lord Mayor, Your Grace, Mr. Prime Minister, My Lords, and Gentlemen:

I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for the honour you have done me in proposing my health and particularly for the sentiments you have so graciously expressed. May I express, as well, my warm appreciation of the very distinguished company here assembled, and of the gracious message from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The people of Canada will be quick to recognize that the honour which is being done me to-day is meant as an honour to all Canada. This the Canadian people will deeply appreciate. This they will never forget.

I thank you also, my Lord Mayor, for affording me the occasion to speak on behalf of the people of Canada to the people of Britain.

It is truly a high privilege to speak in this ancient city which has suffered so grievous a martyrdom for the cause of freedom. What London has already endured, with undaunted courage, has added to her story a chapter so illustrious that her historic glories pale by comparison. In these days, reviving the memories of the assertion and the preservation of the freedom, your citizens still defend, with all their ancestral strength, the rights of the plain, ordinary men and women, not of London only, but of the world; resisting, as of old, with indomitable and unbroken will, the onset of tyranny.

Canada at Britain's Side

Throughout the past two years the people of Britain, in the midst of horror and suffering, have given an example of human endurance unparalleled, I believe, in the annals of fortitude. Of London it will be written and spoken in proud memory, that when

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152788

the skies rained destruction upon her she stood amidst the ruins of her ancient monuments unbowed, unweeping, undespairing, but erect, resolute, unafraid.

This city to-day is held in high honour above all the cities of the earth. The very name of London reverberates around the world like the sound waves of a great bell, calling together all who love and cherish freedom. I am here, to-day, to tell the brave men and women of Britain that the call is being answered, and will continue to be answered, in ever larger measure, from across the sea.

In this world struggle to thwart aggression and to end oppression, Canada is at Britain's side. The United States of America is lending powerful support. Side by side, we of the new world stand in your defence, which we believe to be our own defence. Each at the other's side, each in its own way, but both in unfailing and ever-increasing measure, continue to supply the material and vital means of ultimate and certain victory.

Tribute to Mr. Churchill

I thank you, Prime Minister, for honouring this occasion by your presence. To me it is indeed a source of pride that behind our relationship in the affairs of State at this time of war, there lies an unbroken friendship extending over more than one-third of a century —a friendship kept warm by personal visits of one or the other to Britain or Canada. We have not, at all times, seen eye to eye. But in viewing the course which it has seemed wisest to take, we have seldom had difficulty in reconciling our views, and have never had reason to question their sincerity. To-day I stand at your side, one with you in thought and purpose and determination, never more honoured than that long years of public service should have afforded me an opportunity so to represent, before the world, the proud position of Canada at the side of Britain.

Perhaps you will permit me to express, in the presence of your fellow countrymen, something of the feelings which Canadians, one and all, cherish towards yourself. In the hour of Britain's greatest need, we have seen you personify the unbending determination, the dogged courage, and the unyielding perseverance of the British people. We have seen you do more than this. By the power of your eloquence, by the energy of your conduct, and by the genius of your leadership, you have galvanized a great people into heroic action, rarely equalled and never excelled in the history of warfare.

You have consistently upheld the right of men and nations freely to order their own affairs, in their own way, within the framework of international friendship and goodwill.

To-day, Nazi Germany, led by a man possessed by the power of evil, and corrupted by the evil of perverted power, seeks to crush all free peoples. Mankind may well be grateful that, here in Britain, a free man, who believes in the ultimate power of free men, has become the champion of the hosts of freedom.

152789

It is a high destiny which, in the realm of either civil or international strife, links the name of any public man with the saving of his country. Of you, Mr. Churchill, history will record that, by your example and your leadership, you helped to save the freedom of the world.

Canada's Entry into War

Canada is proud of her position in the sisterhood of the British Commonwealth. But that position and association, had other reasons been lacking, would not have sufficed to bring Canada into a European war. Ours was not an automatic response to some mechanical organization of Empire. Canada's entry into the war was the deliberate decision of free people, by their own representatives in a free parliament.

Canada is a nation of the new world. As a nation of the new world, we placed ourselves freely at Britain's side because Britain's cause was the cause of freedom, not in this island alone, not in the British Empire alone, not in the old world alone, but everywhere in the world. Lincoln, in his day, saw that the United States could not survive half-slave and half-free. Likewise the Canadian people have clearly seen that the world to-day cannot long continue half-slave and half-free. Ere Poland was invaded we had come to see, as you had come to see, that Nazi Germany had been maddened by the poison of the evil doctrines of race and force; that the lust and passion of her rulers could be satisfied only by the blood and soil and treasure of her neighbours. We were well aware that ambition, feeding on itself, would steadily grow. We saw that if Hitler were successful in his immediate aims, the whole world would soon be threatened by the unlimited ambition of evil men, and by the might of the greatest military machine the world has ever known.

Canada with Britain to the End

When you in Britain determined to oppose this growing danger, we in Canada were with you from the start. Like you, we saw the folly of waiting passively for our turn to come. We will be with you to the end.

We are fighting to defend democratic and Christian ideals. We believe that everything which free men value and cherish, on this side of the grave, is in peril in this war. The right of men, rich and poor, to be treated as men; the right of men to make the laws by which they shall be governed; the right of men to work where they will, at what they will; the right of womankind to the serenity and sanctity of the home; the right of children to play in safety under peaceful heavens; the right of old men and women to the tranquillity of their sunset; the right to speak the truth in our hearts; the right to worship in our own way, the God in whom we believe.

When war came, Canada did not hesitate. But I am bound to say our resolve and our determination has been strengthened by your

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152790

magnificent endurance. We have been deeply moved by the example of the King and Queen, sharing the dangers and sorrows of their people. We have been stirred by your Prime Minister sounding the battle cry of humanity. But, above all, we have been inspired by the undaunted courage and the unshaken faith with which millions of ordinary men and women have faced destruction and death. We, in Canada, cannot all share your dangers, but we are proud to share your burdens. We are determined to share them to the utmost of our strength.

Canada's War Effort

You already know something of Canada's war effort. We have transformed one of the least military peoples on earth into a nation organized for modern war. Our war production gains daily in momentum. As the conflict has spread, as its intensity has grown, so has our resolve to put forth our utmost effort.

For your forces as well as ours, Canada to-day is making ships, aircraft, motor transport, universal carriers, tanks, field guns, machine-guns, anti-aircraft guns, munitions of many kinds, explosives, chemicals, radio devices, electrical equipment and a great many other essentials of modern war.

To-day Canada is a granary and a storehouse from which we are sending you all the food that ships can be found to carry. Our country has also become an arsenal of democracy, and a shipyard of the freedom of the seas.

By British standards, our navy is small. But its strength has increased tenfold since war began. When invasion first threatened this island, Canada was proud to be able to send her destroyers to join the Royal Navy in guarding your shores. The ships and men of Canada's navy are taking their full part in the escort of convoys on the North Atlantic passage.

Canada's air force also has its part in convoy duty. But the greatest task of the Royal Canadian Air Force—and Canada's greatest single contribution to the common cause—is our part in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Together with the associated Royal Air Force schools for which we have provided a home in Canada, it represents the greatest concentration of air training in the world.

In the Commonwealth Plan, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand are associated with Canada. Its purpose is the achievement of decisive supremacy in the air. The results already attained far exceed the original plans.

Thousands of graduates of the Air Training Plan already are serving in the Royal Air Force, or in our own Canadian squadrons in Britain. As the output of air crews increases, more Canadian airmen will serve with the R.A.F. More Canadian squadrons will also be formed. Before long the skies over Britain—and over Germany, too—will be filled with young airmen from our land.

152791

A Remarkable Prophecy

And here may I pause to repeat what I believe will yet prove to be one of the most remarkable prophecies in all history. The original lines were written in Latin, 200 years ago, by the author of the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." Happily, they have been translated into excellent English verse. I give their message to you, brave people of Britain, as something to which I believe you may look with confidence:

"The time will come, when thou shalt lift thine eyes
"To watch a long-drawn battle in the skies,
"While aged peasants, too amazed for words,
"Stare at the flying fleets of wond'rous birds.
"England, so long the mistress of the sea,
"Where winds and waves confess her sovereignty,
"Her ancient triumphs yet on high shall bear
"And reign, the sovereign of the conquered air."

In the last great war the national pride of Canada was fired by the exploits of the Canadian Corps. When the present war came, we set about creating a new army which we were determined would rival the old. Canada's new army, I think I may say, is as well known in many parts of Britain as it is in Canada. Since my arrival, I have been proud to hear on all sides that the Canadian Corps, under General McNaughton's command, is as fine as any military unit in Britain.

In addition to the two operational divisions in the Corps, there are, in this country, many thousands of Canadian troops, including a tank brigade and an infantry division which have recently arrived. Before the year is out we shall send over still another division—this one, an armoured division.

You all know how eager our Canadian soldiers are for action against the enemy. I cannot make too clear that the policy of the Canadian government is to have our troops serve in those theatres where, viewing the war as a whole, it is believed their services will count most. The Canadian people are proud that to-day our men are among the defenders of the very heart of the free world.

And here let me express my thanks for the hospitable way in which our Canadians have been received into your hearts and homes. The Canadian forces in your midst are at once the symbol of the unity of our cause, and the most precious evidence we can give of our wholehearted support.

Magnitude of Britain's Task

One purpose I had in my present visit to Britain was to gain, from the point of vantage which Britain affords, a truer picture of the world conflict than is possible anywhere else. I am more than ever convinced that the dangers we face together are world-wide dangers. The very existence of this island is threatened. At Suez

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152792

and Gibraltar, and throughout the whole Mediterranean basin, there is a constant danger of enemy attacks. From the West and from the East, the security of India is threatened. In the Far East, menacing clouds hang over Singapore. The most vital sources of British supplies and the routes of communication and transportation are everywhere in danger. To all this must be added the enemy's gains in the long list of conquered nations. No greater mistake could be made than to fail adequately to measure the magnitude of the task; or to think that British interests alone are menaced by this world-encircling danger. The strength, the resources and the rapacity of the enemy are so great that no country which still possesses its freedom and independence is secure.

We face, to-day, battles not of nations but of continents. If, tomorrow, the world is not to face a battle between hemispheres, it is going to take all the strength that all the free peoples can muster to keep the conflict in this hemisphere, and finally extinguish it before the whole world is in flames.

In every country Hitlerism has found its most useful allies among those who believed they could save themselves by isolation and neutrality while others fought the battles of freedom. Although none will ever do more for freedom than the people of this island are doing in this greatest of all wars, Britain, without aid, far greater than any yet in sight, cannot win the war for freedom the world over. You, Mr. Churchill, said: "Give us the tools and we will finish the job." It was the appeal of a people who will never falter. But in our hearts we know, to-day, the war will be far longer, far harder, and far more desperate if all free men do not rally to your side while you are at the fulness of your strength. For the task that faces Britain and those who fight with her is, I verily believe, nothing less than the task of saving humanity.

The "Northern Bridge" and the New World

In recent days, you and I, Prime Minister, have crossed the great northern bridge which stretches through Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland from the Old World to the New. The narrow seas between Scotland and Iceland, between Iceland and Greenland, between Greenland and Newfoundland, through which you voyaged to your historic conference with President Roosevelt, are the most vital strategic areas in the world to-day. As I spanned those waters and islands, in the space of a single night, I had a new and more vivid sense of our nearness, in North America, to the heart of the world conflict.

I felt a new pride, too, that, from the beginning of the war, Canada has been a keeper of that northern bridge. In Newfoundland and Iceland, Canadian forces were the pioneers from the New World. Across that bridge come vast supplies of war materials and foodstuffs; yes, and of fighting men, too. Back across that same bridge, if this island bridgehead should ever be lost, would move the enslaving hordes of the new barbarians.

152793

We know it is not enough to garrison the bridge itself, unless we are prepared to defend this island which is its eastern bridgehead. That is why the fighting men of Canada are here in growing numbers to share in the task which is our defence as well as yours. By your action, you, in Britain, have already made it clear that you will never open to any aggressor the road across the Northern Bridge, so long as brave men survive to keep it closed.

That the United States was to share in keeping this Northern Bridge was the best of news. I find further encouragement in the words of President Roosevelt last Monday when he said: "I know I speak for the conscience and determination of the American people when I say we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces." The most important step in crushing Hitler is to render wholly secure this island base from which the final attack must be launched.

We, in Canada, were greatly heartened when, three years ago, the President, after referring to the Dominion of Canada as part of the sisterhood of the British Empire, declared that the people of the United States would not stand idly by if the domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire. In the name of our government, I reciprocated at once by recognizing Canada's responsibility to do what lay within her power to prevent attacks through our territory upon the United States. These declarations were the starting point of our agreement for joint defence.

Deepening Interdependence of the Free World

To-day, fortunately, we are witnessing the birth of still wider arrangements for joint defence between the British Empire and the United States. Your declaration, Prime Minister, that, in the Far East, Britain would stand at the side of the United States, is a sure sign of the deepening interdependence of the free world. A similar declaration on the part of the United States, as respects Nazi Germany, would, I believe, serve to shorten this perilous conflict. Such a declaration would be full of meaning for the German people. At the same time, it would constitute a realistic recognition that Britain is the one obstacle in the way of a Nazi attack upon the New World.

Without doubt, Britain could, if she would, purchase a temporary respite by agreeing to the continuance of the Nazi domination of continental Europe. Such a course you rightly refuse to consider because you know full well that all it would mean is an armed truce. You would face, and we in North America would face, an agony of prolonged uncertainty while Germany repaired her military machine and gathered fresh strength for a final assault on what remained of democracy in the world.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No prospect would please the Nazis more than the opportunity of consolidating their position in the conquered lands while preparing for the conquest of the rest of the world. That opportunity will never be given them. But it becomes daily clearer that resistance alone will not bring victory. Unless the whole resources and the total energy of the free world are thrown into the struggle, the war may drag on for years, carrying, in its train, famine, pestilence and horrors still undreamed of. Regardless of all else, we may be sure that, so long as the forces of destruction continue to rage, there can be no security, no progress and no peace in any corner of the world. Instead the world will drift more and more toward universal chaos in which hopes of reconstruction or of a new world order may altogether disappear.

A New World Order

Much is being said about a new world order to take the place of the old world order when the war is at an end. If that new order is not already on its way before the war is over, we may look for it in vain. A new world order cannot be worked out at some given moment and reduced to writing at a conference table. It is not a matter of parchments and of seals. That was one of the mistaken beliefs at the end of the last war.

A new world order, to be worthy of the name, is something that is born, not made. It is something that lives and breathes; something that needs to be developed in the minds and hearts of men; something that touches the human soul. It expresses itself in goodwill and in mutual aid. It is the application, in all human relations, of the principle of helpfulness and service. It is based, not on fear, greed and hate, but on mutual trust and the noblest qualities of the human heart and mind. It seeks neither to divide not to destroy. Its aim is brotherhood, its method co-operation.

While the old order is destroying itself, this new relationship of men and nations already has begun its slow but sure evolution. It found expression when Britain determined to put an end to aggression in Europe; when other nations of the British Commonwealth took their place at the side of Britain; and when the United States resolved to lend its powerful aid to the nations which are fighting for freedom. It has found its latest expression in the Atlantic Charter. All these factors are combining to create one great brotherhood of freedom-loving peoples.

It must now be wholly clear that if the new world order, based upon freedom, is to assume definite shape, this can only be effected through the leadership of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America working in whole-hearted co-operation toward this great end. On such a foundation of unity of purpose and effort all free peoples may well hope to build an enduring new world order.

A New Heaven and a New Earth

"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea . . . and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

A new heaven and a new earth—are not these, in very truth, what we seek to-day?

A heaven to which men, women, and little children no longer will look in fear, but where they may gaze again in silent worship and in thankfulness for the benediction of the sun and the rain; an earth no longer scarred by warfare and torn by greed, but where the lowly and humble of all races may work in ways of pleasantness and walk in paths of peace. And the sea no longer will be the scene of conflict nor harbour any menace; it, too, will gladden the hearts of men as it unites in friendly intercourse the nations of the world.

Then . . . "*shall all men's good*
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year."

This new heaven, this new earth, is the vision which, at this time of war unites, inspires and guides Britain, Canada, other nations of the British Commonwealth, the United States and our allies in all parts of the world. No lesser vision will suffice to gain the victory. No lesser service to humanity will hold the faith and win the gratitude of mankind.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152796

THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON

ADDRESS BY

Right Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, C.H., M.P.
Prime Minister of Great Britain

My Lord Mayor, I rise to propose your health.

I suppose that, during your year of office, you have a vast number of important and interesting gatherings over which you must preside, and I am sure that, like your predecessors, you have dispensed, even in these hard, precarious times, the famous hospitality of the city of London to them. I feel convinced that nothing in your year of office will stand out more vividly in your mind than this entertainment here to-day of so many military representatives of the Dominions to give a hearty welcome and do all honour to the Prime Minister of Canada, our guest, Mr. Mackenzie King.

I have, as he has reminded us, known him for a great many years. I remember, as an Under Secretary for the Colonies, negotiating with him the details of some Canadian legislation about which there was some hitch in the days when he was here at the side of that great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. That is now 35 or 36 years ago. Ever since then I have enjoyed the honour and the pleasure of his friendship and have followed with close attention the long and consistent political message which he has delivered to his country, to the Empire, and to the times in which we live.

A Memorable and Momentous Declaration

To-day you have listened to a memorable and momentous declaration, made here amid our ruins of London. But it resounds throughout the Empire and is carried to all parts of the world by the marvellous mechanism of modern life and modern war.

152797

You have listened to a speech which, I think, all those who have heard it will feel explains the long continued authority which Mr. Mackenzie King has wielded during the fifteen years he has been Prime Minister of Canada.

He has spoken of the great issues of war, and of the duty of all free men in all parts of the world to band together lest their heritage be wasted. He has spoken of the immense burden we have to bear, of our unflinching resolve to persevere, to carry forward our standard in common, and he has also struck that note, never absent from our minds, that no lasting or perfect solution of the difficulties with which we are now confronted—with which the whole world is now confronted—no diversion of that sad fate by which the whole world is menaced, can be achieved without a full co-operation, in every field, of all the nations which as yet lie outside the range of the conqueror's power.

In Mr. Mackenzie King we have a Canadian statesman who has always preserved the most intimate relations with the great republic of the United States, and whose name and voice are honoured there as they are on this side of the Atlantic. I had the opportunity of meeting the President of the United States a few weeks ago, and I know from him the great esteem in which Mr. Mackenzie King is held, and how much he has contributed to joining together in close, sympathetic action, the republic of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

I am grateful to Mr. Mackenzie King to-day for having put in terms perhaps more pointed than I, as a British Minister, would use, that overpowering sense we have that the struggle is dire, and that all the free men of the world must stand together in one line if humanity is to be spared a deepening and darkening and widening tragedy which can lead only, as Mr. Mackenzie King has said, to something in the nature of immediate world chaos.

I hope, Mr. Mackenzie King, during your all too brief visit here—the visit in a few weeks must draw to a close—you have found yourself able to see with your own eyes what we have gone through; and, also, to feel that unconquerable uplift of energy and of resolve which will carry this old island through the storm and carry with it also much that is precious to mankind.

The War Effort of Canada

You have a great knowledge of the flexible organization, a system ever changing and expanding, yet ever growing into a greater harmony, by which the British Commonwealth of Nations is conducted. You have also a knowledge of your own people, and your association with them is so long and so intimate, that it has enabled you to realize and express, in these hours of trouble, a more complete unity of Canada than has ever before been achieved.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152798

You have taken your place at our councils, you have discussed and examined, with our professional experts, questions of strategy and war which are pending. You have seen your gallant Canadian Corps and other troops who are here. We have felt very much for them that they have not yet had a chance of coming to close quarters with the enemy. It is not their fault; it is not our fault; but there they stand, and there they have stood through the whole of the critical period of the last fifteen months at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled into a counter-stroke against an invader.

No greater service can be rendered to this country, no more important military duty can be performed by any troops in all the Allies. It seems to me that although they may have felt envious that Australian, New Zealand and South African troops have been in action, the part they have played in bringing about the final result is second to none.

The war effort of Canada during this war, happily, has not so far required effusion of blood upon a large scale. But that effort, in men, in ships, aircraft, air training, in finance, in food, constitutes an element in the resistance of the British Empire without which that resistance could not be successfuly maintained.

For all these reasons, my Lord Mayor, we are most grateful to you for assembling us here to do honour to the Prime Minister of Canada. We feel that we have participated in an occasion memorable in itself and fruitful also for the future.

Canada, the Linchpin of the English-speaking World

Canada is the linchpin of the English-speaking world. Canada, with close relations of friendly, affectionate intimacy with the United States on the one hand, and with her unswerving fidelity to the British Commonwealth and the Motherland on the other, is the link which joins together these great branches of the human family, a link which, spanning the oceans, brings the continents into their true relation, and will prevent, in future generations, a division between the proud and once happy nations of Europe and the great countries which have come into existence in the New World.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Foreign Affairs April 1948
vol. 26 No 3.

152799

Only a virtuoso endowed with superlative dexterity and tireless pertinacity in the craft of manipulating public opinion and suppressing unpleasant issues could have survived three grave political scandals which occurred while ministries led by Mr. King were in office: the customs scandal of 1925; the scandal of the so-called constitutional crisis of 1926; and worst of all, the scandal of the Beauharnois power contracts, involving valuable power rights on the St. Lawrence and a contribution of over $700,000 to the Liberal Party's campaign fund before the 1930 elections. These episodes would have ended the career of most political leaders, but Mr. King was fortunate in the blunders of his opponents and secured fresh mandates.

The cold eye of history will nevertheless take scant account of Mr. King's amazing success as a winner of elections when it examines the record of his statesmanship. That record has some blemishes. The gravest count against him will be in the field of foreign policy, of which, as Minister for External Affairs, he took personal charge in all his administrations up to 1946. During the decades between the two world wars he was the only Liberal, apart from Field Marshal Smuts, who enjoyed real political power in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Succumbing to the influence of the isolationists of Quebec, this leader of Canadian Liberalism gave only lukewarm support to the League of Nations, which was a great liberal experiment, and in 1935 he actually dealth a deathblow to its authority; for after the Canadian representative in Geneva had moved a resolution for the enforcement of oil sanctions against Italy, Mr. King's Government repudiated is action, with the result that the resolution was withdrawn and a chance of curbing Mussolinis aggressions was lost.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152800

By profession, Mr. King was and is an ardent nationalist and anti-imperialist, but in his relations with the British Governments he has all too often been a timorous colonial. If, when he regained power in 1935, he had made one brave speech insisting that the British Commonwealth must uphold the system of collective security with all its combined resources and stand up to the dictators before it was too late, the British Government then in office, dominated as it was by Conservatives, would not have dared to persevere with the calamitous policies of appeasement upon which it had embarked. Mr. King's reinforcement of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee and other opponents of these policies would have been decisive. Instead, fearful

As a war leader he was reasonably effective, for he had the good sense to give efficient ministers a free hand for managing their departments; but his vacillating courses about recruiting policy for the armed forces of Canada revived in acute form the racial cleavage which has so often bedevilled Canadian life.

.....

It wouod be premature to ttempt any final appraisal of the value of Mr. King's contributions to the fortunes of his country since 1900. Some years must elapse before the full fruits of many of his actions and polities can be garnered and judged on their merits But even his bitterest opponents will admit that with the possible exception of Lloyd George the British Commonwealth has not in this century produce his peer as a political technician. Only a supreme master of the arts of political legerdemain could have achieved the remarkable and paradoxical feat of securing, minaly by the vote of Roman Catholic conservatives in French Canada, a prolonged ascendancy for Liberalism in an age when it had ceased to be an effective political force in other countries.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mackenzie King, And Sir Robert Walpole

152801

A PRESS Gallery writer at Ottawa explains why Premier Mackenzie King, after announcing so frequently his intention of resigning, nevertheless stays on and retains the Liberal leadership for an overholding period running so near to the next general election as to threaten disaster to his party. The reason is, according to this writer, that Mr. King wants to remain till he can claim he has held office longer than any other Prime Minister in the history of the British Empire. To reach this pinnacle Mr. King must tarry on till April 21, 1948, and there is every evidence he intends to do so. On that date the aggregate of Mr. King's various terms of office will be equivalent to the 20 years, 10 months, and nine days during which Sir Robert Walpole was Prime Minister of England in the years between 1721 and 1742.

There may or may not be eminence in long years of administrative power; but Mr. King manifestly believes there is in his case, for he loses few opportunities to call attention to his 20 years or more as Canada's Premier. Even at the first Peace Conference at Paris, Mr. King observed to his fellow-delegates: "I believe I have held office longer than any one else in attendance here today." But no one's value to his community is measured by calendars. It is the character and enduring qualities of one's service to his country that count. Mr. King is not to blame for being the least popular of all Canada's Prime Ministers, but his record is to be criticized in that it shows fewer, if any, monuments of statesmanship than that of any of his predecessors. It is also to be noted that Mr. King lost 3 of the 7 general elections he contested between 1921 and 1946; that his Government was defeated in Parliament in 1926; that it was emphatically rejected at the polls in 1930. The King Ministry was essentially a Coalition of Liberals and United Farmers from December 1921 till June 1926. Three official tenures have to be added up to give Mr. King the 20 and odd years necessary to equate his twice-broken periods of office with the unbroken two decades Sir Robert Walpole was in power.

And yet there are not a few points in Mr. King's career that resemble the Walpole record. Sir Robert was a Whig, so is Mr. King,—a Whig being a Liberal with Tory proclivities. Sir Robert was also Mr. King's great prototype as an opportunist, an appeaser, a lover of power, a political egocentric, a trimmer and a reactionary. The historian John Richard Green pays this back-handed tribute to Sir Robert Walpole:

"His temper was naturally vigorous and active; and yet the years of his power are years without parallel in our annals for political stagnation. His long administration indeed is almost without a history. All legislative and political action seemed to cease with his entry into office. Year after year passed by without a change."

Green sums Walpole's narrowness up in these forthright sentences:

"Walpole too was jealous of power; and as his jealousy drove colleague after colleague out of office, they became leaders of a party whose aim was to thrust him from his post. Greed of power indeed was the one passion which mastered his robust common sense. Townshend was turned out of office in 1730, Lord Chesterfield in 1733; and though he started with the ablest administration the country had known, Walpole was left after twenty-one years of supremacy with but one man of ability in his cabinet."

Such was the course and termination of Walpole's long and dreary and barren public career. It is to be added that Walpole was the reputed coiner of the sordid slogan: "Every man has his price." It is difficult indeed to picture a modern Canadian statesman exhibiting pride in the accident that his career and Walpole's were similar in length of days.

In point of fact George H. Murray held office longer than Mr. King or Sir Robert Walpole. So did Hon. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader. And Mr. Murray's tenure, like Mr. Bracken's, was continuous and unbroken, and is therefore more notable than Mr. King's.

Long tenure of office is not something to boast about,—at least was not in the late George H. Murray's estimation, who described 18 years of Conservative administration at Ottawa in these flamboyant words:

"Long tenure of office has brought about its inevitable consequences,—jobbery, and corruption in every branch of the public service."

MEIGHEN PAPE

PUE ES
ARCH QUES

152802

THE PROPOSED SITE FOR MR. KING'S STATUE

The Liberal Association were trying to place a statue of Mr. King in Quebec.

They decided it wouldn't do to place it next to Laurier, because Laurier never told a lie; neither would it suit to place it next to MacDonald, because MacDonald always kept his word to the Association. They were in a quandary, but after very careful consideration they decided to place it next to Columbus (that great, notable navigator who left Spain many years ago on a voyage of discovery).

In the first place, Columbus didn't know where in hell he was going; secondly, Columbus didn't know where in hell he was when he got there, and thirdly, Columbus didn't know where in hell he was when he returned (and please note he did it all on borrowed money).

Four thousand years ago Moses said to the Jewish people, "Pick up your shovels, mount your asses, lead your camels, and I, your great deliverer, will show you the promised land." Four thousand years later, Mr. King said to the people of Quebec (his chosen race) "Throw down your shovels, sit on your asses, light up your Camels, because I, your great deliverer, tell you this is the promised land".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152803

WILLIAM THE WOBBLER

"TIME" - Corpulent, complacent P. M. Mac. King diddling and dawdling in getting the Dominion on a war footing.

.....

King always twisting and turning, writhing and squirming, dodging, delaying, depending on hoary bromides, constitutional quibbles, outmoded precedents and windy platitudes to float him ashore once again. His epidermis is a reddened surface of scar tissue from the innumerable applications of the goad necessary throughout a long career to prod him into any positive action.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152804

COPY

Ottawa, Dec. 17, 1946.

I suppose you saw the report on King's speech at Quebec, in which he referred to the possibility of someone else having become Prime Min ster in December, 1 44, as "an appalling disaster". The Ottawa Journal had a capital editorial on it. Doubtless, other Prime Ministers have at times felt that their own supersession would be an appalling disaster, but who but King would ever have got up and said so in public? If I had time, I should like to compile a volume of King's own graceful tributes to himself. Posterity would never believe them, had he not taken pains to put them down on paper or get them recorded in Hansard.

.....

Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1946.

I had not s en the interview. It almost leaves one speechless, even after a long experience of this man's performances. From anyone else it would be incredible. But it has the real King bouquet: the woolly style, the self-laudation, the profundity of thought ("Reason is a sane guide"), the bland proclamation that he is doing, and has always done, precisely what he is not doing and never has done. My wife also draws attention to the remark about having "seen the war through": Ich und Gott! Perhaps the finest part of the whole thing, however, is the roseate glow at the beginning. Just think of the mentality that is "very pleased about the possibilities of the future" at this juncture in the world's affairs!

I still treasure a remark of yours in a letter some years ago about "sanctimonious and slimy sinuosity".

The other day I had occasion to quote King's statements in 1920 and 1921 about considering the platform of 1919 as "a chart and compass". My wife observed that he must have been having trouble with the position of his magnetic north ever since!

These are not very suitable reflections for the Christmas season; but really that interview is enough to make anyone's gorge rise. It is like Al. Capone on the sanctity of the American home.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152805

Maclean's Magazine has a full and humble apology for its article on Bracken a month ago, which the Ottawa Journal denounced so vigorously. There must have been heavy pressure put on the Ottawa correspondent, for the rest of the article is an attack on the Grit Convention as a flop. In the same issue is an article on St. Laurent which King will not relish, especially the reference to King's large staff that composed his speeches and other public statements. King won't like it, but it is the staff that is entitled to nurse a grievance.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152806

Ottawa, July 30, 1948.

I feel more and more convinced that the Liberals will overwhelm King with pleadings to stay on, now that the Quebec election has shown such portents of the wrath to come. Duplessis' victory fills me with misgivings, for I think him a thorough scoundrel, a Nationalist demagogue of the worst sort. The liberals, of course, have nothing to complain of. They have fostered this kind of appeal for a generation. Now someone smarter than King, and even more unscrupulous, if such a thing is possible, is using the same kind of technique to their discomfiture. Retribution has overtaken them. Unfortunately it looks as if it would overtake the whole country in the process.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152807

OTTAWA JOURNAL - Dec. 4/47.

'May Sooner or Later.'

Back from the chancelleries of the United Kingdom and Holland, and from what we were given to understand were numerous very hush hush informal talks with all manner of important people, Prime Minister King has issued a clarion call to those Canadians who have been forced to remain at home. Itis this:

"The condition of the world today is such that the incipient civil strife in France, in Italy and in Pale tine and other countries that might be named, may be said to be but symptomatic of an unrest which is world-wide; and which, unless the greatest caution and wisdom is exercised, may sooner or later menace anew the well-being of mankind."

Which alleged statement, unless he has been misquoted, or at least misrepresented, though this is a circumstance we are rather inclined to doubt since it was a typed manuscript released to the press, or we should say to certain reporters who were at ship side when he disembarked, is the like of which thinking Canadians, and by that we don't mean to exclude unthinking Canadians arbitrarily for their thinking is done for them by the thinking Canadians, will do well not to lay idly by for it goes a not inconsiderable way, some will believe, towards saying with bold clarity that Europe and indeed the world is not as well as might be desired and may indeed get worse.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1947

152808

MR. KING RETURNS WITH MESSAGE FOR CANADIANS.

It was with something approaching awe in his voice that a CBC news announcer proclaimed the return to this continent of Prime Minister W. L. M. King bearing with him a prepared statement of 900 words to the effect that all is not well with the world. Perusal of Mr. King's message to Canadians, however, discloses that it contains nothing that was not common knowledge to all who have not been entirely deprived of access to their newspapers during the Prime Minister's absence.

Mr. King has discovered, for instance, that if good-will and not ill-will is to be the guiding star of the London conference, all will be well, whereas if the contrary should be the case and more in the way of frustration be experienced, "I believe it is difficult to say to what pass matters might come at any moment." Or, as Mr. King asked on another occasion, "Whither?"

Mr. King put the gist of his statement in one ponderous sentence:

> "The condition of the world today is such that the incipient civil strife in France, in Italy and in Palestine and in other countries that might be named, may be said to be but symptomatic of an unrest that is world-wide, and which unless the greatest caution and wisdom are exercised, may sooner or later menace anew the well-being of mankind."

Mr. King's statement adds nothing to the sum of human knowledge, but it does confirm his title to champion of the art of wrapping up platitudes in a maximum wordage. It should be bound in one volume with that other excellent example of saying nothing and saying it rather effectively—the historic message from Mayor Kennedy at the time the water intake came up through the ice in Toronto Bay. Mayor Kennedy was in England at the time, and to the worried officials on the scene he cabled back the helpful word: "Act promptly!"

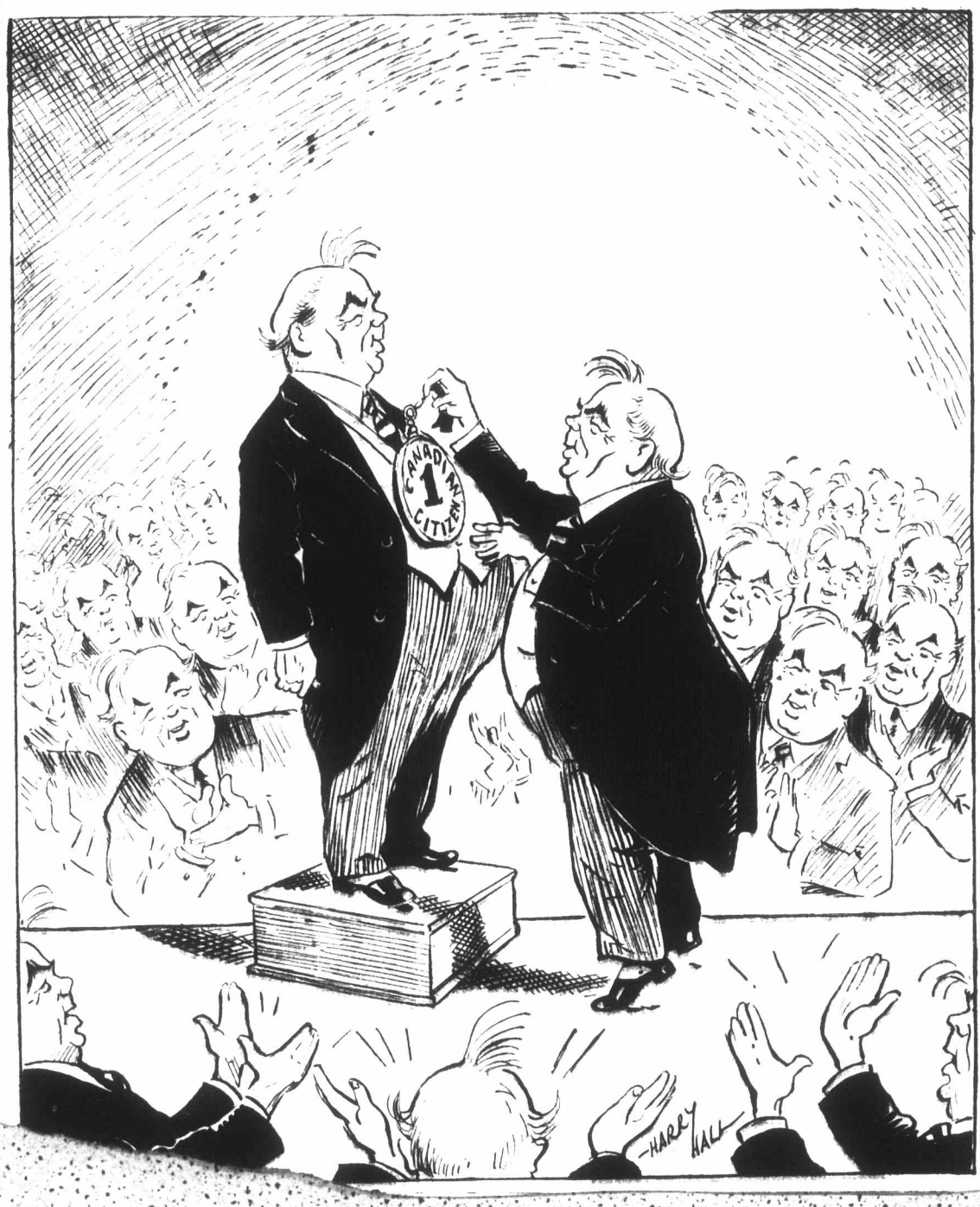
MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152809

LEGRAM, TORONTO, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1947

OH, FRABJOUS DAY!



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152810

Canuck From Peru Flays 'Pompous' Little Mr. King

Only Headaches and High Taxes Contributed by Him in 20 Years, Medico Declares

From a one-time Canadian in distant Peru has come a resounding blast against the Mackenzie King administration in Canada, and a charge that the Prime Minister has "finally put us in the red and heaped humiliation upon us by borrowing millions or billions from Uncle Sam."

Author of the criticisms is Dr. Lewis H. Fraser, of Lima, prominent Peruvian surgeon, retired oil company executive and a holder of considerable investments in Canadian enterprises .Dr. Fraser has just returned to Lima from a visit to Canada.

Specifically he recommends that, in the interests of the national economy, Ottawa should immediately cut income tax by 50 per cent., should devaluate the Canadian dollar, abolish the shameful baby bonus, reduce the number of government employes by half, and retain restrictions on non-essential imports.

PARTY SAID YES-MEN

His caustic observations on Canadian affairs include criticism of the present Parliament as a "majority of yes-men" and of the Senate as a bunch of "old men in their dotage."

"Let us do away with the superfluous Senate, or, if we have to retain it, let us elect its members and give them power to legislate and enact laws—not just hold their seats as consolation prizes handed out to political has-beens to whom the party in power at the time wishes to give soft jobs with fat salaries for sitting around and twiddling their thumbs," Dr. Fraser demands.

As to the House of Commons, he asks: "Did you ever hear of a Member of Parliament ever getting up on his hind legs of his own initiative and demanding that the vital interests of his constituency have a hearing, be considered and favorably acted upon? The Liberal members are just yes-men to the Cabinet, which takes it upon itself to do all the law-making without even consulting the other people's representatives."

HAND-OUT MENTALITY

Baby bonuses—or "family allowances"—he maintains have no place in an industrious and enterprising young nation like Canada. The allowances encourage a hand-out mentality on the part of the people and constitute a threat to the spirit of independence and pride in achievement which a growing nation requires.

"For almost two decades we have tolerated a pompous little man in the Prime Minister's Office on Parliament Hill," he says. "And to what end? We have got from him only headaches and high taxes, and we taxpayers have been pushed around, sat on, insulted, abused and regimented — body and soul and pocketbook."

PC ABSENTEES CALLED ON MAT

Ottawa, Jan. 31 — (CP) — The Progressive Conservative high command is perturbed about absenteeism of many of the party members from the House of Commons and the question will be fully aired at the caucus next Wednesday, it was learned today.

The matter came to a head in the Commons last night when of the 66 Progressive Conservative members, 28 were absent for the vote on the government's currency conservation program, including A. C. Cassleman, the party whip.

One Progressive Conservative source said:

"In some ways this business of last night is the best thing that could have happened to us for it will shake some of the members out of their indifferent attitude."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

The Post-Record

Published once every week day by The Post Publishing Company Limited, from the Post Building, Dorchester Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
(Invariably In Advance:

By Carrier, per year	$12.00
By Carrier, per week	25c
By Mail to any part of Canada	$ 7.00
By Mail to the United States	$ 8.00

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa

TELEPHONES:
(Private Branch Exchange):

News and Editorial	5451
Advertising and Circulation	5453

The Post-Record is a member of The Canadian Press which is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it, or to The Associated Press in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

The Audit Bureau of Circulations audits the circulation of the Post-Record

Net paid circulation for the month of December, 1947 averaged 24,001 daily

SYDNEY, N.S., FEBRUARY 5, 1948

Jailing Poll Tax Delinquents Should Be Stopped

JAILING a man for his debts used to be a common practice in the old days before the rights and liberties of the individual were restored and given their proper place in British law. Yet apparently this relic of the dark ages, imprisonment for debt, has been revived in certain towns and cities in Canada, and Sydney, to its shame, is no exception. Even after the uproar caused during the depression days when non-poll-taxpayers, many of them out of work, were taken from their homes and thrown into jail until a friend or relative could rid him of that ignominy by coming to his rescue and paying the debt to the city, this has proved no deterrent to the city's tax authorities. In the past few years, occurrence of this sort were rare, but apparently there has been a revival of this thoroughly reprehensible practice, and tax-collecting policemen have their orders to get either the tax or the taxpayer.

While one is loath to believe that all poll-tax defaulters are being hustled willy-nilly to jail, it may be that the cases of jailed non-taxpayers, such as were aired in the County Council on Tuesday, are few and far between. It is to be hoped so. In point of fact they should be so few and far between as to coincide with the vanishing point.

Tuesday, the County Council rightly condemned the action of two Sydney policemen who took two railwaymen belonging to George's River off their jobs and jailed them for non-payment of the civic poll tax. One was forced to disgorge $64 before he was allowed to leave jail—despite the fact that he had receipts for poll taxes paid to the County. If this report can be credited, some form of legal redress should lie against the city, for false imprisonment, for return of such civic poll taxes paid, and for damages for time lost at work.

Some classification of the legal right of the city to collect taxes from out-of-town residents who work in the city and have satisfied County poll tax requirements may follow the County Council's action in protesting these two cases to the Attorney-General's department. Affairs are in a most unsatisfactory state when a citizen is obliged to pay double taxes or else face imprisonment. Certainly the practice of the Sydney authorities in using the jail threat—and enforcing it—against poll tax delinquents should be stopped forthwith.

Assisted Coal Movement, Inert Since War

EVERYONE who has a general knowledge of the conditions under which the Nova Scotia colliery industry is carried on, realizes fully that the coal which is mined in this Province can never be marketed on a substantial scale in any part of Central Canada under existing rail freight charges. In the 16 years prior to the outbreak of war, those charges were reduced by order-in-council to levels the coal traffic could bear, and the difference between these lowered rates and the normal tariffs was paid by the Government in the form of subventions to the railways on each ton of Nova Scotia coal carried from here to market points in Quebec and Ontario. The peak of this assisted movement was reached in 1939, when 2,320,726 net tons were shipped from this Province into Central Canada, ex-vessel from St. Lawrence ports, the subventions paid by the Government to the railways amounting in all to $2,792,726 on these shipments.

This of course was all new and profitable business to the railways, which, through the subventions, received their normal freight charges on every ton they carried. Nearly all of this movement went over C.N.R. lines, and of course, in the final analysis, the profits found their way back into the Dominion Treasury, which was thus recouped, wholly or in large part, for the amounts previously disbursed as subventions to the railways. It is indeed probable that in the peak year 1939, the net earnings of the C.N.R. on the assisted coal movement exceeded the subventions the Government had paid out, and resulted in an actual profit to the Treasury.

No line of public policy was ever more completely justified by result. From whatever angle it be considered, it proved to be a gilt-edged public investment.

But there have been no subventions or shipments of this kind since the beginning of the war. There are none today, because the coal now produced in the Maritimes is hardly sufficient for the Maritime market. But if and when our colliery output expands so as to leave a margin for export, the subvention policy can be made operative again, with the assurance, backed by past experience, that it is sound and prudential, as well as financially profitable, public policy, capable of yielding substantial contributions to the national well-being of Canada.

Mackenzie King, And Sir Robert Walpole

A PRESS Gallery writer at Ottawa explains why Premier Mackenzie King, after announcing so frequently his intention of resigning, nevertheless stays on and retains the Liberal leadership for an overholding period running so near to the next general election as to threaten disaster to his party. The reason is, according to this writer, that Mr. King wants to remain till he can claim he has held office longer than any other Prime Minister in the history of the British Empire. To reach this pinnacle Mr. King must tarry on till April 21, 1948, and there is every evidence he intends to do so. On that date the aggregate of Mr. King's various terms of office will be equivalent to the 20 years, 10 months, and nine days during which Sir Robert Walpole was Prime Minister of England in the years between 1721 and 1742.

There may or may not be eminence in long years of administrative power; but Mr. King manifestly believes there is in his case, for he loses few opportunities to call attention to his 20 years or more as Canada's Premier. Even at the first Peace Conference at Paris, Mr. King observed to his fellow-delegates: "I believe I have held office longer than any one else in attendance here today." But no one's value to his community is measured by calendars. It is the character and enduring qualities of one's service to his country that count. Mr. King is not to blame for being the least popular of all Canada's Prime Ministers, but his record is to be criticized in that it shows fewer, if any, monuments of statesmanship than that of any of his predecessors. It is also to be noted that Mr. King lost 3 of the 7 general elections he contested between 1921 and 1946; that his Government was defeated in Parliament in 1926; that it was emphatically rejected at the polls in 1930. The King Ministry was essentially a Coalition of Liberals and United Farmers from December 1921 till June 1926. Three official tenures have to be added up to give Mr. King the 20 and odd years necessary to equate his twice-broken periods of office with the unbroken two decades Sir Robert Walpole was in power.

And yet there are not a few points in Mr. King's career that resemble the Walpole record. Sir Robert was a Whig, so is Mr. King,—a Whig being a Liberal with Tory proclivities. Sir Robert was also Mr. King's great prototype as an opportunist, an appeaser, a lover of power, a political egocentric, a trimmer and a reactionary. The historian John Richard Green pays this back-handed tribute to Sir Robert Walpole:

"His temper was naturally vigorous and active; and yet the years of his power are years without parallel in our annals for political stagnation. His long administration indeed is almost without a history. All legislative and political action seemed to cease with his entry into office. Year after year passed by without a change."

Green sums Walpole's narrowness up in these forthright sentences:

"Walpole too was jealous of power; and as his jealousy drove colleague after colleague out of office, they became leaders of a party whose aim was to thrust him from his post. Greed of power indeed was the one passion which mastered his robust common sense. Townshend was turned out of office in 1730, Lord Chesterfield in 1733; and though he started with the ablest administration the country had known, Walpole was left after twenty-one years of supremacy with but one man of ability in his cabinet."

Such was the course and termination of Walpole's long and dreary and barren public career. It is to be added that Walpole was the reputed coiner of the sordid slogan: "Every man has his price." It is difficult indeed to picture a modern Canadian statesman exhibiting pride in the accident that his career and Walpole's were similar in length of days.

In point of fact George H. Murray held office longer than Mr. King or Sir Robert Walpole. So did Hon. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader. And Mr. Murray's tenure, like Mr. Bracken's, was continuous and unbroken, and is therefore more notable than Mr. King's.

Long tenure of office is not something to boast about,—at least was not in the late George H. Murray's estimation, who described 18 years of Conservative administration at Ottawa in these flamboyant words:

"Long tenure of office has brought about its inevitable consequences,—jobbery, and corruption in every branch of the public service."

152812

"THE LETTER-REVIEW"

October 14, 1946.

THE PRIME MINISTER, according to reliable Ottawa reports, now alarms most of his faithful followers by his unwillingness even to discuss the urgent problems of the moment. He certainly gives his ministers no leadership.

Mr. King's career has been that of any patient opportunist. It has been a case of fair—not perfect—guessing as to what would be the best way of gaining votes. In 1919 the obvious opportunity was to capitalize the unpopularity of conscription in Quebec and of war sacrifices in the rest of the country. Thatpaid off handsomely in 1921.

In four years the new administration had lost the confidenceof the country. It was defeated in 1925, but Mr.King formed a coalition with agrarians from the West, which would have been defeated in the House, if the session of 1926 had not been ended by dissolution. The customs scandal, the Beauharnois case and the Australian butter treaty would have ruined any government.

The constitutional crisis of 1926 is, of course, the worst blot on Mr. King's personal record. He succeeded in making a great many people in Canada believe that the Governor-General, doing his duty, had been guilty of undue interference in Canadian politics.

The next election still left the administration in a minority, dependent on an uneasy coalition.

Hopelessly puzzled, Mr. King had nothing to offer the country in 1930, and Mr. Bennett's overwhelming self-confidence easily carried the day.

The election of 1935 was won by Mr. King, without the need of any statement of policy beyond the repetition of the anti-conscription story in Quebec. He took office with no commitments, and drifted along with the slow economic recovery which was going on in the country and in the world.

The Second WorldWar meant a certain victory for Mr. King in 1940. The common sense of the Canadian people revolted against poor Dr. Manion's total lack of even a theory of government.

The war years involved no decisions on the part of the prime minister. He merely drifted with events. He was particularly fortunate in having a group of civil servants at Ottawa who seriously believed that, by postponing all our economic difficulties, these could be left to solve themselves, and the apparent success of the policy of raising everyone's wages, while keeping prices down, and covering up the discrepancies thus produced by patriotic appeals for Victory Loan subscriptions and taxation such as a country at war will readily accept, enabled Mr. King to coast into office again in 1945.

The payoff is now here. The hope of rapid recovery has been denied, chiefly because the government has entirely failed to grapple with the situation in which wages are too high compared with prices, and, with the government continuing to boast of its success in maintaining such a situation, labour has naturally added to the difficulties by demanding yet higher wages.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152813

The national economy has now reached a critical condition. The public cheerfully accept the baby bonus, but resent the taxes necessary to pay for it. The public like Mr. Gordon's low prices, but resent the shortages which these produce. The public like plenty of money in circulation, but resent the taxation necessary to prevent an inflationary price rise.

Mr. King now faces a condition in which whatever action the government takes will be unpopular. An administration which has asserted that it can control prices cannot make a price rise popular. An administration which has encouraged labour to believe that the most destructive war in history would end in higher standards of living cannot now announce, with any popularity, that this was all nonsense.

The only popular course would be to come out boldly for a programme of speeding up production and the development of our natural resources. That would involve an active policy of immigration, complete freedom for investors to make profits, and a determined policy of abolishing controls. It is very hard for a government which has lived in the past on preaching the reverse of these doctrines to sell this.

Personally, the Prime Minister does not know what to do, and does not want to do anything. His own ambition is to remain in office a little longer, with everything going well, so that he may retire in glory. The pressure of events, however, forces decisions, and Mr. King has never made decisions, except where he was positive that their results would be popular. It is extraordinarily difficult to make decisions of this nature in 1946, with the result that no decisions are made; the government has no policy. Ministers, deputy ministers and even lesser rulers, follow diametrically opposed courses, and it is not to be expected that there will be any alteration, any adoption of a policy in any field, until a general election has produced a new administration.

What happens next is anyone's guess. Certainly there will be no improvement as long as Mr. King remains in office.

Mr. Brakken's radio speech, on October 2nd, was the clearest evidence yet produced that the Pro-Cons may present themselves to the country as advocates of that restoration of economic liberty and enforcement of ordinary law which can alone bring order out of the present chaos. It is to be hoped that his followers will take the same line.

The Steel strike outcome clearly shows the lack of a general policy.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152814

I am beginning to be afraid I shall not live long enough to see King's downfall. How the Canadian people can tolerate his constant succession of graceful tributes to his own nobility, chivalry, magnanimity, disinterestedness, self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of the "humble poor" and all the rest of it, let alone his other conduct, passes my comprehension.

.....

Your political biography of King is the best--indeed the only--resumé of the whole sad, sinister history of this man's breaches of faith that I have seen for many a day. What he has been able to put over on the Canadian people in the way of sheer false pretenses and fraud is really beyond the boundaries of amazement.

.....

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152815

CHART No. 911

SPECIAL USED CAR AND TRUCK PLAN

FOR

SMALL UNPAID BALANCES

MINIMUM DOWN PAYMENT 40% OF CASH SELLING PRICE

Payable in equal monthly instalments.

Unpaid Balance	FINANCE CHARGE			
	12 Months	10 Months	8 Months	6 Months
$50- 60	.....	.....	.....	$16
61- 70	.....	.....	.....	16
71- 80	.....	.....	17	17
81- 90	19	18	17	17
91-100	21	19	18	17
101-110	22	20	19	18
111-120	22	20	19	18
121-130	23	21	19	18
131-140	23	22	20	19
141-150	24	22	20	19
151-160	26	23	20	19
161-170	27	24	21	19
171-180	28	25	21	19
181-190	29	26	22	19
191-200	30	27	23	20

Special Rate: Balances under $100 for 5 months or less, payable in equal monthly instalments—Finance Charge $12.

NO INSURANCE is provided in the above plan for the purchaser; if insurance is desired, add the tariff premium to the above rates.

April, 1940.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152816

"NEWS"
Saturday, January 13, 1945.

We Also Ran

Prize for 1944's most eloquent and accurate character study of the Prime Minister of Canada goes, of course, to Hon. James Layton Ralston, M. P., for comments made in the House of Commons, Ottawa, November 29th, on statements regarding reinforcements made earlier by Mr. King. The award is for the section beginning "That is.....just plain nonsense."

Second prize is awarded, after careful consideration of the claims of NEWS, to the Editor of the Western Producer of Saskatoon. The prize-winning entry is this, from an editorial of December 14th:

"Col. Ralston did something else in his address which even at this late stage may prove of great value to his country. He completely unmasked Mr. Mackenzie King and exposed him to the nation and to the world as the slippery political manipulator that he is and always has been. He tore away the laboriously constructed facade of sham and make-believe and showed behind it the wily, unscrupulous wire-puller caught with all his "props" exposed to view in circumstances which made escape or explanation impossible. Under similar conditions any man with a sensitive appreciation of the fitness of things not to mention honor--would have resigned at the earliest possible opportunity. But not Mr. King.....

"The aura of fake glory and synthetic greatness so quickly smashed was long in the manufacture. It was created over the years by skilful distribution of patronage; by the shrewd, calculated bestowal of political and social favors. Yet in one short hour Col. Ralston completely demolished it. It was a brilliant achievement.

"To welcome the by-product of the crisis is not a personal matter. It is a public, a national question of the first order. For Mr. King has, more than any other man, influenced the pattern of public life in Canada. His influence has been almost uniformly deplorable. Much of our present trouble stems from that source If his power is really broken--and it is hard to see how it can survive, how even his own party will dare permit it to survive--the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152817

LADY BYNG RECALLS

(Excerpt from "Up the Stream of Time", the reminiscences of Viscountess Byng of Vimy. The book is reviewed at length elsewhere in this edition."

There were various instances of which I had heard in his past life or which came under my own notice after our marriage, and before he acquired the habit of talking things over with me. But I have never forgotten or forgiven an episode nine years before his death, when a man he trusted played him a most sorry trick.

Julian (Lord Byng) had for some time been worried about a question affecting others beside himself and we had discussed it from every angle, though by no means seeing eye to eye about the matter. In the end he came to me, saying jubilantly that his worries were at an end, owing to a solemn promise given him. He was quite ruffled when I refused to share his confidence and asked if he had secured this precious promise in writing to which he replied indignantly that he wouldn't dream of asking such a thing, since it would be tantamount to mistrusting his friend's word, and he called me a "suspicious old Greek," which he did when I was mistrustful.

However, it was too late to alter matters and I waited uneasily till the time was ripe for implementing this promise. When not only was it broken but denied, as I had foreseen it would be, I was sorely tempted to say "I told you so", but the wound dealt him had gone too deep for such recriminations, and I held my peace, though thinking how wise Madame Roland was when she wrote "Plus je vois les homess plus j'admire les chiens."

She realized, as many of us come to do through bitter experiences in life that whatever the faults of the canine race it lacks the Judas-complex that betrays with a smile and which is the meanest of human sins.

Though at the time Juilan (Lord Byng)—with what to me was far too Christian a spirit—sunk personal enmity, he was deeply wounded at finding how he had misplaced his trust. And his disgust was roused—as I never saw it before or since—when some years later, the same individual approached him in a friend's house with the tearful plea that it had "all been a misunderstanding". This attempt in exculpation revolted Julian's honesty and he said to me bitterly, "Your judgment was right—mine was quite wrong at that time".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152818

THE LETTER-REVIEW
June 24, 1946.

"MR. KING, returning from Britain, announces that anything which limits production deters the return of prosperity. Leaving aside political factors, with only an indirect economic effect, the following economic policies might be recommended to Mr. King as the best possible examples of how to limit production: Continuance of Governmental activities in the field of business; continued Price Control, while the Government does not discourage wage increases; continued taxation which destroys enterprise and initiative and penalizes thrift; continued payment of men not to work; a Baby Bonus which is equal, in economic effect, to half the economic impact of the Second World War, and which distributes public charity without any serious attempt to see that this relieves distress; continued failure to deal intelligently with the problem of encouraging citizens to build houses for themselves; continued pressure for low interest rates; the premium on the $U. S.; failure to restore free marketing of what and other important products; threats of further tremendous Government expenditures on useless activities, placing an increasing inflationary strain on the economy. By reversing present Government policy on all these points, Mr. King could stimulate production and, as he points out, thus assure prosperity."

.....

"THE NEW ZEALAND LEGEND has been spoiled. Mr. F. P. Walsh, one of the most respected and important of N. Z. labour leaders, has produced a report insisting that the only hope for N. Z. is hard work, enterprise, austerity, and, above all, no strikes and no wage increases. Mr. Nash, N. Z. Minister of Finance, states that this is an excellent statement of the policy of the N. Z. Government. Messrs. Coldwell, Lewis and company are now in a difficult position. New Zealand was their favourite example of the success of Socialism, and, as far as dependable information is available, the present Socialist Government there runs things about as well as a Socialist Government could. That is, it has given organized labour whatever organized labour has asked, while leaving business and the farmer to take what is left. It has installed costly and rather ineffective Social Security and public health measures. It has nationalized a few commercial activities. Even this much Socialism has brought the nation to a point at which sensible men like Mr. Walsh see that there will now have to be a lot of hard work to repair the damage, if it can be repaired at all.

SOCIALIST LEADERS IN BRITAIN are hinting, more delicately, at the same fact—that Socialism is not what the people hope it will be who voted for it; that it does not enable a nation to avoid the ordinary, common sense law that plenty of production at low cost is the only road to prosperity, and that wage increases gained by political pressure and not by more investment of savings by the public merely reduce the purchasing power of the masses, in place of increasing it. Mr. Shinwell

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152818

152819

was booed at Bournemouth for saying, quite truthfully, that nationalization of the coal industry did not automatically produce more reward for coal miners. Quite reasonably, miners who had been assured for a generation that it would, wanted to know what he meant by saying this."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152820

MACLEAN'S
CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE

MACKENZIE KING and the "REVOLT" OF THE ARMY

Was the Canadian Army on the verge of an uprising in 1944? King said it was and sold himself and his Cabinet on a conscription policy in which he never believed. Here, told for the first time, is one of the strangest episodes in Canadian history

By Bruce Hutchison

THE MOST critical thirty-five days in the political life of William Lyon Mackenzie King, and perhaps in the life of the Canadian nation, began on October 19, 1944, and ended on November 22. In those thirty-five days, after reaching the edge of personal ruin and national chaos, after resisting conscription until the eleventh hour, with a cabinet rebellion on his hands, with hostility toward his government growing by the hour in both French and English Canada, King accepted a limited form of conscription and induced a divided country to abide by his decision.

Up to a point, the story has been often told. The parts already known are as bizarre and dramatic as anything in our history. The part that isn't known is as strange as anything in fiction.

For overnight, at the height of The Crisis, on the eve of a decision he could no longer postpone, Mackenzie King either saw or thought he saw, or pretended to see, the Canadian Army on the verge of seizing political power through a sit-down strike or an open uprising. Much of the evidence suggests he invented this threat by self-hypnosis to save his government, his nation and himself. The evidence that he used it to justify his abrupt about-face and to induce a reluctant cabinet to continue in his support is incontrovertible.

By the summer of 1944 King thought the conscription crisis was already a thing of the past. In the plebiscite of 1942 he had induced the nation to accept the famous formula: Conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription. Actually the plebiscite had no military significance for him. It was solely political, calculated at once to save his government from a rupture and the nation from a racial schism such as even his great mentor Laurier had been unable to bridge twenty-five years earlier. He had no intention of enforcing compulsory overseas service under any conditions. Only a few months earlier, moreover, he had had tea with General Montgomery in England as

A BONUS-LENGTH FEATURE

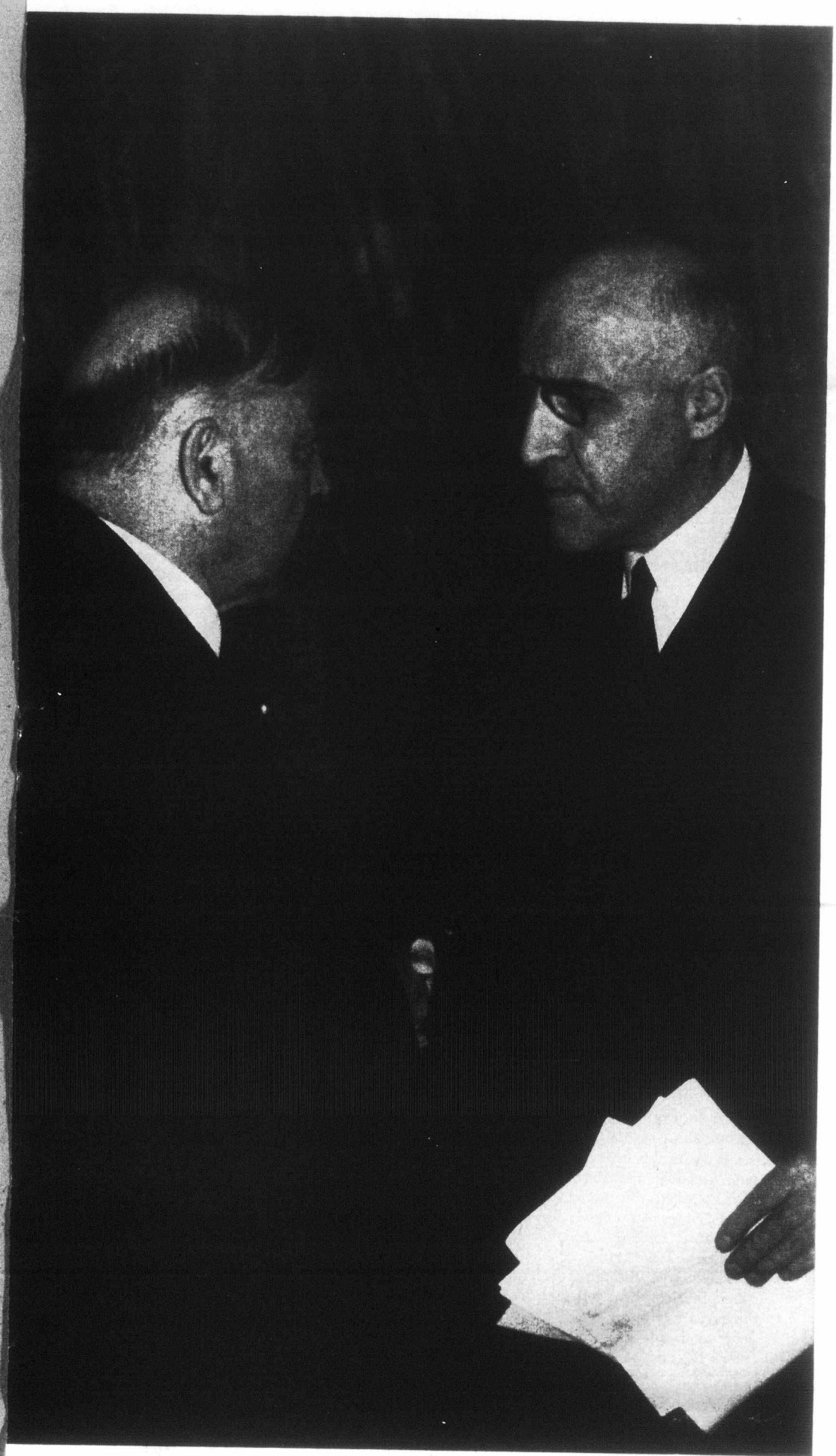
THE article which begins on these pages is a condensed extract from what the editors of Maclean's believe to be one of the most important and engrossing books ever written in this country. Bruce Hutchison's The Incredible Canadian is nominally a biography of William Lyon Mackenzie King. As a biography it would easily qualify as the most brilliant work of one of our most brilliant writers. But it is far more than that. It is a political, social and economic history of Canada over three decisive decades, built around its central figure, and from it emerges not only a perceptive and detailed portrait of King himself but the dramatic portrait of an era.

The Incredible Canadian will be published by Longmans, Green in November. Maclean's will publish another extract in its next issue.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152821



Still fighting off conscription on Nov. 1, 1944, King fired Ralston. In one reckless but pokerfaced gamble he risked his whole career.

Montgomery was preparing the invasion of Normandy; Montgomery had assured him the war in Europe would be over before the end of the year. Now, with the landings well launched, and with the Canadian Army's headquarters and overseas staffs repeatedly assuring him that the army faced no serious manpower problems, King had good reason to hope the conscription issue would not arise again.

In August an interesting military signal from London crossed the desk of King's Defense Minister, Layton Ralston. Among all the innumerable colonels in Ottawa only Ralston was The Colonel, and that name described his unique place in the nation's life. The pale and haggard man with the massive chin, the limitless patience, the warm heart and the devout belief in God was the custodian of the Canadian soldier's faith in the government and the nation's personal guarantee that the war would be fought and won. As such he was essential to King and King knew it.

So far, Ralston had trusted King. A man of simple and direct mind he had, during the plebiscite crisis, withdrawn his initial doubts —and also withdrawn a resignation from the Cabinet—and accepted at face value the promise that conscription would be used "if necessary."

The signal Ralston received from London on that August day in 1944 did not at first strike him as of great importance. He read and initialled it but did not show it to the Cabinet. Ralston's officers in England informed him merely that a shortage in the army reinforcement pool would be made up within two weeks.

No wonder Ralston failed to grasp the signal's meaning. His staff had told him and was still telling him that no reinforcement problem existed. All casualties would be replaced from the volunteer force now in training. The military experts had miscalculated the rate of casualties and the reinforcements available to replace them, but Ralston had no means of guessing that in Ottawa.

On Sept. 18 Major Conn Smythe, MC, the hockey magnate, who had come home, wounded, from the war, told the newspapers that the reinforcements now joining the Canadian Army in Europe were "green, inexperienced and poorly trained" and that, as a result, casualties were unnecessarily high.

The Smythe interview angered Canada, disturbed King and staggered Ralston. Were the real facts being suppressed by the army command overseas or the staff at home? Ralston decided to find out for himself at first hand.

In Italy Ralston was asked by the officer in charge of reinforcements if he wanted the official version or the truth. Shocked at this opening question Ralston replied he wanted the truth. He was told the shortage of reinforcements was desperate. The figures proved it. After studying them he flew to the northern front and found the same answer at the Canadian headquarters there. In Brussels he learned that men wounded two and three times were being sent back into the line. The Canadians were to be used in clearing the west bank of the Rhine, where they would certainly face still heavier casualties, far beyond replenishment by the available reinforcements.

POWER resigned when King switched his policy. The Prime Minister begged him to stay in a teetering Cabinet.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152822

As an old soldier himself, Ralston was dumbfounded. As a minister who had been misled, he was outraged. As a man long overworked and now self-accused of letting his army down, he was sick with anger and anxiety. He flew home on Oct. 18. In the evening he gave King a rough outline of the facts as discovered in Europe. From that night onward The Crisis spun hour by hour to its climax. A record of the next month reads almost like the stage directions of a play, with an ending almost beyond belief.

As summarized below the record is unofficial, unauthorized and, by the nature of the events involved, can never be completely documented by anyone. Probably there are a few pertinent private documents in existence, as well as Mackenzie King's diary. But the documents cannot tell the story because it was contained mainly in unrecorded conversations; the diary will tell it from King's viewpoint only.

What follows represents the recollections of seven major participants, three of whom have since died, among them King himself who provided the most vital passages. Actually, much of this queer business is on the public record of parliament—the principle of cabinet secrecy thrown to the winds—in such fragmentary and confusing fashion that few have bothered to put it together.

October 19:

Ralston reported to the War Committee of the Cabinet his findings in Europe. Immediate reinforcements were needed, he said, and could be secured only by the full use of conscription to send the home-defense draftees overseas.

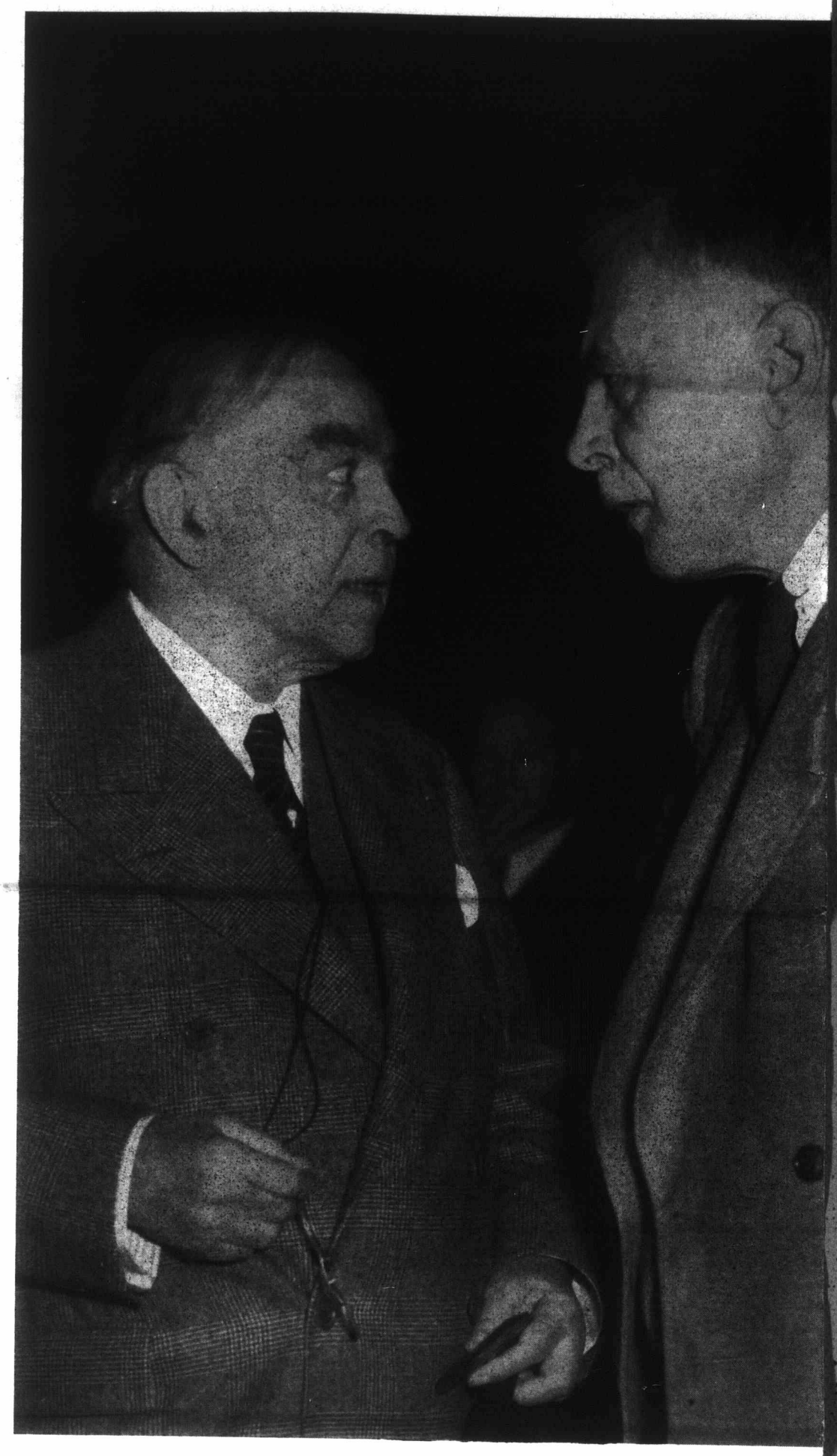
King listened in silence. He understood little of war on the military side, he distrusted the military mind, but he knew a political catastrophe when he saw it. And this clearly had the makings of a catastrophe for him, his Government and the nation, larger than any since Confederation. As usual, instead of meeting it head-on he attempted to divert it.

As soon as Ralston finished his report King solemnly warned the Cabinet that conscription would split the country irreparably for a generation at least. In any case, he said, conscription was not practical, even from the immediate military standpoint. Before it could be invoked parliament must be called, probably an election would result from parliament's division, action on reinforcements would be delayed for at least two months and might then be too late.

This statement amazed Ralston. As he had feared, but never quite believed, King was slipping out of the bargain made in 1942. Without losing his temper Ralston reminded King of the promise that if conscription proved necessary it would be imposed instantly by order-in-council, without a debate in parliament. Conscription could be applied in two days at most.

Louis St. Laurent (who now had become, as the accepted leader of his people, the fulcrum of The Crisis in Quebec as Ralston was in English-speaking Canada) at once expressed strong sympathy with Ralston's views. He saw the need of reinforcements. But it was late in the day, he said, to change the *Continued on page 57*

ST. LAURENT approved conscription and stayed. King said he had told the Quebec leader his fears of an army revolt.



On Nov. 22, with McNaughton filling Ralston's shoes, King about-turned and acceded to conscription. Was this defeat, or victory?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152823

HOW THEY SAVED THE

By SIDNEY KATZ

PHOTO BY KEN BELL

IN OCTOBER 1947 the Children's Aid Society of Toronto took into its care a pale spindly seven - year - old boy who was regarded by many adults who knew him as "the worst kid in town."

Gordie Runge (a fictitious name) well merited his reputation. He wouldn't respond to the simplest requests. He broke his toys and furniture. He couldn't get along with adults and he was so belligerent that other children shunned him. He was continually asking for gifts and he would kick or punch the person who refused him. Sometimes he would lie on the floor shrieking at the top of his voice, wildly flaying his arms and legs. He refused to wash his hands and face or brush his teeth.

Today, Gordie Runge is a normal happy child living contentedly with a foster family on a farm near Toronto. The transformation took four long years, for there is no magic formula or short-cut method that can be used to rehabilitate an emotionally disturbed child.

Like other disturbed children, Gordie was the end product of years of being unloved and abused. The key to recovery lay not in rejecting him or punishing him further, but rather in patiently and slowly undoing all the harm that had been done in the past. He had to be made to feel that he was wanted and loved and understood.

This article is the story of how "the worst kid in town" was restored to normal social health. It begins in October 1947 with a phone call which a public-health nurse made to the Children's Aid Society.

She reported that while making her rounds in the rooming-house area half a mile east of Queen's Park, the Ontario provincial parliament buildings, a next-door neighbor mentioned a certain boarding house where children were being cruelly beaten. The society promptly sent Jean Hull, a wiry brunette of thirty, a member of its protection department, to investigate.

She brought back a shocking report.

The house was a two-story detached red-brick building, in reasonably good repair. The door was answered by a frowsy middle-aged blond woman. When Jean informed her of the purpose of her visit, she became excessively friendly. "Come on in, dearie," she said. "I'll tell you everything you want to know. Let's go to the back room where we can talk."

She started off by saying that she earned her living by boarding five children. She treated them all well except for one—Gordie Runge. He was the worst-behaved child she had ever known. "He's like a wild beast," she said. "Why, sometimes he becomes so unmanageable I have to tie him to a chair with ropes and lash him with a strap. At other times I hit him across the face so hard that he goes sprawling across the floor." She looked at the social worker for sympathy and approval. "What else can you do with a child like that, dearie?" she asked.

The landlady had little information regarding the background of Gordie Runge. Nine months ago his father had brought him to her as well as Elsa, his five-year-old sister, and agreed to pay ten dollars a week for their care. He explained he was separated from his wife and was placing the children "on the quiet" so that she wouldn't be able to see them. Four months ago his payments and his visits abruptly ceased. All she knew of his whereabouts was that he worked for a construction firm with a name like "Maloney" located ten miles from Toronto. As for the mother, she was working in a private home in the same area as the housekeeper for a middle-aged widower who had two grown daughters.

"Don't Leave Me, Mother!"

Passing a small bedroom on her way out Jean Hull caught her first glimpse of Gordie. He was leaning on the bed, listlessly reading a comic book; clinging protectively to his arm was his younger sister. He was small for his age. But, in spite of the blackish circles under his eyes and a general appearance of emaciation, he was still a handsome child with deep-set blue eyes, a broad well-formed nose and straight light-brown hair.

Before leaving, Jean warned the landlady, "You may as well know it—you can be brought to court for your treatment of this child. I'm going back to report to my office. In the meantime, don't lay a hand on him."

In cases of flagrant cruelty the Children's Aid Society is empowered to remove a child from a home. Jean held a hasty conference with her superiors and this was the step decided upon. The landlady was informed of the decision by telephone and the following day she showed up at the CAS offices accompanied by the two youngsters. Jean carefully explained to Gordie and Elsa that the shelter was to be their home until their parents could be located and more permanent plans made for their future. As the landlady made a move to go Gordie clutched her arm and screamed, "Don't go, mother! Don't leave me!" When she disappeared past the door he threw himself on the floor yelling and kicking hysterically. His sister silently watched him with tears trickling down her cheeks.

Jean took him in her arms and reassured him. He would have a good time in the shelter with many friends and toys; he would continue to go to the same school. She called over one of his future roommates, Tommy, a roly-poly eight-year-old, and asked him to accompany them to the shelter fifty yards away. Tommy put his arm around Gordie's shoulder. "You'll like it here after a few days when you get used to everything," he told him. "You'll have fun." Later that day Gordie disappeared. They found him with the preschool group of girls to which Elsa belonged. He was walking along beside her, tightly clutching her hand as if to say defiantly to the world, "You'll not take her away from me too."

The social worker permanently assigned to Gordie was Marion Moeller, a slender attractive woman in her middle twenties who had graduated from the University of Toronto School of Social Work. Jessie Watters, the CAS's case consultant, and Margareutha Deary, head of the child-care department, who made the selection, felt that Marion had the proper qualities to win Gordie's confidence and affection. A sensitive, patient and understanding person, she spoke in a calm pleasing voice.

Her first job was to convince Gordie that she cared for him, that she was interested in helping him become a happier person rather than in punishing him for his emotional outbursts. This was no easy job. He had been unloved by his own parents and abused by strangers. Thwarted in his search for affection he no longer trusted others or expected kindly treatment from them. This was reflected in his attitude toward life which was sullen, bitter and resentful.

In the weeks that followed Marion was to learn just how seriously disturbed Gordie was. Within a few days after coming into care he refused to go to school. When she went over to the shelter she found him defiantly standing beside his bed, his jaw set, repeating, "I won't go to that stinking school. I hate it." All attempts to reason with him failed. She finally left, saying "When you make up your mind you can reach me at my office." A half hour later he showed up saying, "O.K., I'll go now." But, by the time they reached the school, he had again changed his mind. It took an hour of reasoning and explanation to finally get him to enter the building.

He was a serious feeding problem. Badly underweight, he was so lacking in appetite that he often failed to show up at meal time. When he did he usually gulped down a glass of milk and spent the rest of the time aimlessly stirring his food. Yet he talked a lot about food, asking people to buy him doughnuts, milk shakes, candies and pop. Once, when out with Marion before dinner, he insisted that she buy him a dozen doughnuts. "I can't do that," she said. "It will spoil your appetite." He responded by lying down on the sidewalk and shrieking. She finally bought him two doughnuts. Cursing, he ran back to the CAS offices, giving everyone there small pieces of doughnut.

He lived in mortal fear of doctors. Explaining, coaxing and humoring all failed to get him into the doctor's office for an urgent medical examination. He finally had to be carried there. "But there's nothing to it!" Marion said, carefully explaining the procedure. But Gordie remained adamant: each time the physician approached him he hollered and screamed like a frightened animal.

He continually demanded gifts. He would go through the CAS offices soliciting paper clips, pencils, pads and rubber bands, then carefully hoarding them in his pillow case. If he met with a refusal he became abusive. He was resentful of authority, no matter how slight. Once while crossing a busy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152824

Mackenzie King and the "Revolt" of the Army

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Government's policy. While King had promised conscription "if necessary" St. Laurent had taken this to mean "if necessary to win the war," whereas Ralston seemed to interpret it as meaning "if necessary to reinforce the army at its existing full strength." It was a quarrel of misunderstanding.

King quickly agreed that St. Laurent had interpreted his original promise correctly. By his definition conscription still was not "necessary."

King was quibbling with words. The facts were now laid before the Cabinet in a top-secret memorandum from Lieut.-General Kenneth Stuart, Chief of the General Staff. In this primary document of The Crisis Stuart admitted his earlier estimates of the army's need for reinforcements had been wrongly put together in England. In addition to this technical error the General Staff had been faced with heavier infantry casualties than it had expected. Moreover, an early end of the war, on which the staff's planning had been based, no longer could be assumed. Thus while other troops were being remustered into infantry formations, to which the whole problem was confined, it appeared that reinforcements would be short by about fifteen thousand men at the year's end. Reluctantly Stuart asked the Cabinet to send the Home Army conscripts (the Zombies) overseas—fifteen thousand immediately and from then on five thousand three hundred a month.

The Stuart memorandum filled less than two typewritten pages. As its writer doubtless knew, it contained enough explosive power to demolish the Government.

Reading it, King felt betrayed by the military mind. Had he not been assured by Montgomery of a quick victory? Had he not been assured by the Canadian General Staff as late as August that it could find all the men it needed without conscription? Now, without a word of warning, he was handed an ultimatum, and probably would be handed Ralston's resignation also if he did not capitulate. The Government might fly apart on the eve of an election, taking with it the nation's unity and the work of his own lifetime.

Stuart was called in person before the War Committee and asked to explain his *volte-face*. He reiterated the conclusions of his memorandum. The Cabinet adjourned without agreement. Ralston was determined on conscription. King was just as firmly opposed to it. Within the Cabinet two clear sides were taking shape for a showdown.

October 20-23:

The War Committee continued a desultory discussion of reinforcement figures while both sides stalled for time before approaching a decision. The lines were pretty clearly drawn by now.

On one side stood Mackenzie King, Louis St. Laurent, Charles G. (Chubby) Power, James Gardiner, Ian Mackenzie and some lesser members who intended to reject Ralston's ultimatum even if he resigned. They were confident, so far, that the Government could survive his resignation.

The other party within the Cabinet was far more formidable and determined than even King suspected. Besides Ralston the conscriptionists now numbered T. A. Crerar, Angus Macdonald, J. L. Ilsley and Colin Gibson. C. D. Howe had remained neutral though the conscriptionists counted on him in the showdown. There would be others.

The hard core of the rebellion—Ralston, Crerar and Macdonald—were as anxious as King to avoid a break-up. These were not amateur adventurers seeking anything for themselves. They had nothing to gain and knew as well as King what conscription would involve.

Nevertheless, they agreed that, if necessary, the risk of disruption must be taken, after every possible chance of compromise and agreement had been exhausted.

Tuesday, October 24:

The argument now moved from the War Committee into the full Cabinet. Still overconfident, King asked the opinion of each minister in turn.

The Quebec members—St. Laurent, Power, J. E. Michaud, Alphonse Fournier and Ernest Bertrand—all rejected Ralston's recommendation. So did Jimmy Gardiner (with his usual vehemence), Mackenzie and General Leo LaFleche. Humphrey Mitchell, the burly Minister of Labor, who professed to understand manpower problems, insisted that vigorous voluntary recruiting would make conscription unnecessary. Brooke Claxton seemed to agree. J. A. MacKinnon thought it was too late to change the existing policy.

The conscriptionist group was smaller in numbers but powerful in influence.

Crerar, the only minister who had sat in the conscriptionist cabinet of the first war, said conscription was necessary now not only to get men but to prevent a revulsion of public opinion against the Government.

Ilsley was prepared to take the final step if reinforcements could not be

"Captain Morgan's in town!"

...and he's bringing you a finer Rum Old Fashioned!

An appetizing old favourite with a welcome new flavour . . . that's an Old Fashioned made with mellow Captain Morgan Rum! It's so easy to make. The new Captain Morgan Recipe Booklet tells how—and gives directions for many other drinks and dishes made better than ever with Captain Morgan Rum. For your free copy, write Captain Morgan Rum Distillers Limited, Dept. Y, P.O. Box 308, Montreal, Que.

Black Label
Extra smooth and flavourful

GOLD LABEL
Rich and full-bodied

Captain Morgan RUM

Blended in Canada from Carefully Selected Rare Old Rums by Captain Morgan Rum Distillers Limited.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

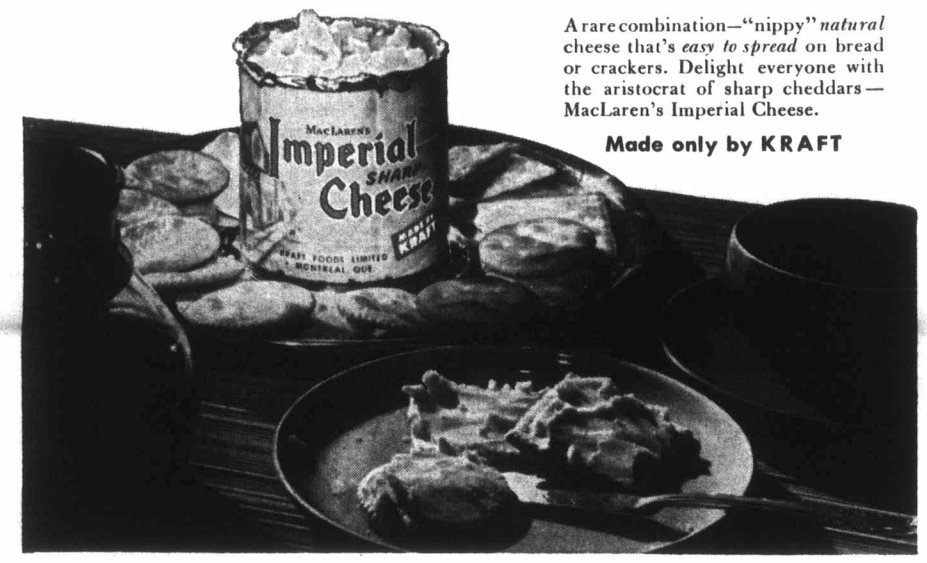
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152825

A *sharp* flavour... *in cheddar cheese that spreads smoothly!*

A rare combination—"nippy" *natural* cheese that's *easy to spread* on bread or crackers. Delight everyone with the aristocrat of sharp cheddars—MacLaren's Imperial Cheese.

Made only by KRAFT



Never a dull moment with Scripto

always a *sharp* pencil

A Single Lead Writes 22,000 Words Smoothly!

Always sharp and ready for instant, easy writing . . . that's SCRIPTO, *World's Largest-Selling Mechanical Pencil.* Built to last a lifetime, yet SCRIPTO *costs so little!* Replaceable, no-smudge eraser whisks off mistakes in a jiffy—keeps paper clean! In 5 Beautiful Plastic Colours

only 40¢

pencils
ball pens
fountain pens
replacement leads, erasers
sold everywhere

words flow with Scripto MADE IN CANADA

SCRIPTO OF CANADA LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO

• LACO FLUORESCENT • LACO INCANDESCENT • LACO FLUORESCENT •

For Better Light!

LACO LAMPS

FLUORESCENT

INCANDESCENT

obtained from any other source.

Macdonald, while equally determined, still hoped for a compromise which would apply conscription without smashing the Government and the country.

Gibson, the young Ontario minister, was for conscription and perfectly clear about it.

Howe, obviously to be counted in the conscription camp in the final decision, said rather pathetically that it was tragic to find a purely political crisis threatening to spoil a magnificent national war record. As his colleagues understood his rather confusing statement, he did not care particularly whether there was to be conscription or not so long as the war was won and so long as the Government could stand together. With conscription or without it, he urged, the Government must not split. A decision one way or the other there must be. He admitted, however, that he would hardly dare to show his face in his own part of the country if the Government refused to send the Zombies overseas.

The meeting of October 24 settled nothing but it showed King that The Crisis was a much bigger thing than he had guessed. Still, he managed to sleep soundly enough through it all, never lost his temper, his outward composure or his courtesy to the men who, as he thought, were bent on ruining him and Canada.

He believed he could effect a compromise and keep Ralston, or at least Ralston's friends, in the Government—provided he could gain time. Deliberately, therefore, this master of Fabian tactics involved the Cabinet in an interminable argument on the details of the army's needs, the real state of reinforcements available in Canada and every technical point he could raise. He asked his friends to keep talking in the hope that an accommodation of some sort would somehow emerge.

The fertile mind of Claxton was given full scope in the invention of various interesting and futile devices while Ian Mackenzie hurried between the two factions, called meetings in his apartment, wrote notes to colleagues, and, by a constant flood of correspondence and conversation, tried manfully to disguise the intractable disagreement which his side refused to face.

October 25:

The Cabinet wearily retraced all the ground of the previous meeting, reargued Stuart's figures and, under King's skilful steering, remained long short of a decision.

October 26:

The War Committee met at four in the afternoon and received from the General Staff some figures apparently offering an instant escape from The Crisis. There were one hundred and twenty thousand soldiers in Canada, in various stages of training, who had volunteered to fight anywhere, and ninety thousand more in Britain.

King and his side clutched eagerly at this calculation for it seemed to deny Ralston's need of conscription. With more than two hundred thousand volunteers available what reason to change the present policy when only fifteen thousand reinforcements were presently required?

The over-all figures, as Ralston quietly informed his colleagues, were misleading. Certainly plenty of men had volunteered to serve overseas but most of them were physically unfit for service or had not been trained as infantry. Even the urgent reinforcements could not be squeezed out of the volunteer stream. They could be found only among the Zombies.

in BRITAIN, stay at these HOTELS OF EXCELLENCE

PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND

World-famous sports centre, on the threshold of the Scottish Highlands. Two magnificent golf courses. Indoor swimming pool . . . cinema . . . dancing.

Welcombe Hotel — Stratford-upon-Avon. Delightfully situated on land once owned by Shakespeare.

Dornoch Hotel — For a perfect holiday in the Scottish Highlands. Golf and other sports.

Before you leave for Britain, secure reservations for these and many other outstanding hotels in the Hotels Executive chain, through YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, or British Railways office shown below:

TORONTO . . 69 Yonge Street

The HOTELS EXECUTIVE

FOR YOUR TABLE...

Famous in the best circles for over 100 years

The same fine sauce that finds an honored place on the dining tables of world-famous clubs.

FOR YOUR COOKING!

Always keep Lea & Perrins on your condiment shelf . . . Use it often to give an extra flavor lift to gravies, stews, soups and snack dishes . . . Use it to give the *chef's* touch to everyday cooking!

LEA & PERRINS
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE Sauce

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152826

King and his side remained incredulous. Ralston's latest figures must be checked impartially. At King's suggestion Power and Macdonald were instructed to meet the experts of the General Staff and cross-question them that same night.

As the Cabinet broke up again King confided to his intimates that there were larger factors in The Crisis than he cared to discuss openly. If he were to be driven from public life, he said, Roosevelt would be gravely embarrassed, since Roosevelt counted upon him to bring Canada into a postwar world security organization and to influence the Commonwealth in the same direction. The conscriptionists, King intimated, were playing with more dangerous international fire than they realized.

Having dropped this warning, which, as he knew, would quickly percolate through the entire Cabinet, King retired early to bed while Power and Macdonald questioned the army experts until the early hours.

Both men knew this meeting to be vital. If they could persuade the army to find fifteen thousand physically fit men in the Canadian volunteer force The Crisis would be over before dawn. Like Ralston, the army replied that no such reinforcements could possibly be raised.

The discussion continued for five hours, the experts refusing to yield, Power and Macdonald arguing that the necessary reinforcements surely could be raised, if necessary by a slight down-grading of physical standards among a few of them. When the meeting broke up and the exhausted participants went wearily to their homes, they were as far apart as ever.

October 27:

The War Committee listened to reports from both sides on the abortive meeting of the previous night. They settled nothing.

October 28 to 31:

As the War Committee continued to meet every day King's friends began to propose a series of ingenious compromises and diversions.

At one point King said he should perhaps consult Churchill, or even Roosevelt. Frequently he repeated that he would never, never use conscription. If it was to be applied some other prime minister could apply it. With equal emphasis he insisted that reinforcements must be obtained by voluntary means and he had no doubt they would be obtained. By now the conscriptionists listened to these repetitions as to a gramophone record. If they had listened more carefully they might have detected more than sound. A plan was forming vaguely in King's mind.

With King's encouragement Claxton presented an elaborate plan under which the Zombies would draw lots to decide who would go overseas but on the jutting stone chin of Ralston all compromises seemed to founder.

For sheer improbability the next scene in the unfolding drama of the Cabinet chamber had no parallel in that place. King looked around the table and asked each of the leading ministers one by one if he could form a government. Ralston refused, remarking icily to King that "I assume you are only asking out of curiosity?" None of his ministers took King's question seriously. He must have known their answers in advance. Why did he conduct this solemn poll? Doubtless to demonstrate that he himself was the only possible prime minister, the indispensable man. No one, not even his strongest critics, had doubted it. All these men wanted King to remain, the Government to live. The Crisis to be peaceably solved. They differed only on conscription.

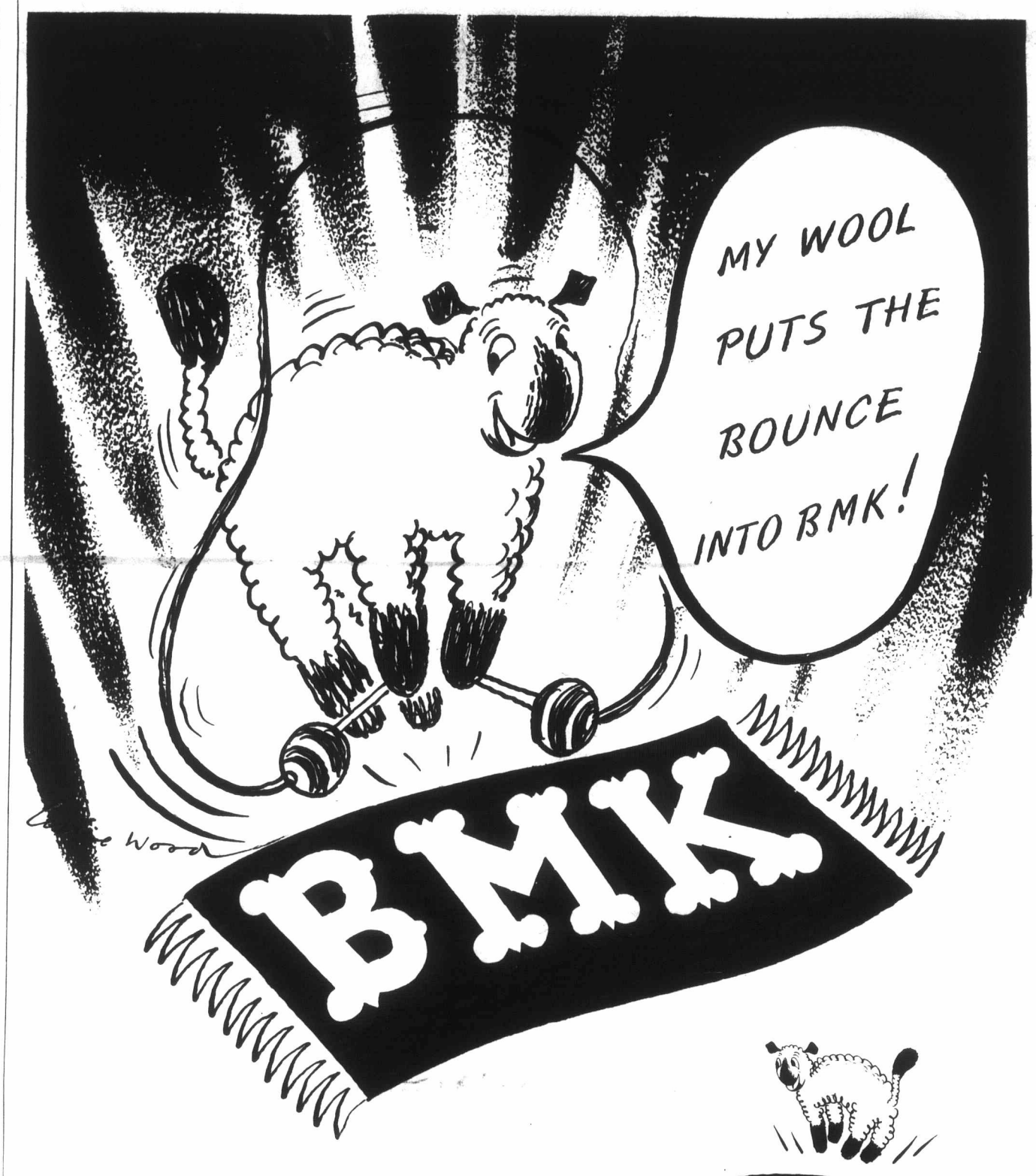
The Cabinet debate had become only a kind of ritual, a daily routine. Behind it the real debate was conducted in ministers' offices, in their homes and on the telephone. No such debate had ever shaken Ottawa before. There had been broken cabinets. There had been resignations, dismissals and rebellions. There had been betrayals, throat-cuttings and Nests of Traitors. This crisis differed from all others not only because it struck far deeper into the stuff of Canada, not only because it threatened a more deadly wound, but because the element of personal ambition was almost entirely absent.

The leaders of both sides were personally as close as ever. They had no secrets from one another, continued to meet as before and together calculated the chances of their victory or defeat.

King's supporters, for example, finecombed the roll of Liberal members in parliament and concluded that the Government could survive in the Commons on a non-conscription policy by about twenty-five votes. This estimate was freely discussed with the conscriptionists and they were inclined to agree with it.

King's strategy was to hold the rebels one way or another or, if he could do no better, to split them from Ralston. The loss of Ralston would be exceedingly grave. If he went out alone that shock could be endured. The trick was to destroy Ralston singly if that became necessary. So far King dared not attempt it.

Observing the calm face of the first



There's a real springiness in a BMK carpet — and those Scotch Blackfaced Sheep know why. It's their fine wool, blended with other special strains, that goes to put the bounce into BMK carpets and rugs. All-wool BMK carpets and rugs are appealingly beautiful examples of old Kilmarnock craftsmanship, woven on modern looms into designs that are a compliment to your taste. Look for the BMK label.

BMK REGD TRADE MARK
CARPETS AND RUGS

ALL WOOL PILE — NO RAYON . . . AND MOTHPROOF, TOO.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152827

"*Money is the seed of money.*"
JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU
(1712-1778)

SPEND MONEY...
MAKE MONEY

Today, we are witnessing the most tremendous development in history of Canada's mining and petroleum resources. Such developments in the past have always created opportunities to make fortunes, very often huge fortunes. To you, and every Canadian with an ounce of enterprise in his make-up, today's mining and oil booms present outstanding opportunities for judiciously ventured dollars to multiply.

But only through "intelligent" speculation can one hope to profit from the development of our national resources. Only the factual reports and honest recommendations of a reputable brokerage firm provide a proper incentive to speculators to assume the risk attending all new enterprises. This is the basis of our company's policy — a policy that aims at protecting our clients interests at all times.

QUOTATIONS FROM OUR STATEMENT OF POLICY

No undeveloped property will be sponsored by Douglass, Allen, Davis Limited until we have assumed the first risk in the financing of preliminary work.

Only when the results of the first work convince us the property has a good chance of success will we feel justified in making an offering to our clients and the public.

All literature will be factual, and there will be no over-glamorizing of prospects. It will state bluntly that the offering is speculative and will contain only proven facts.

DV 34 ***Our complete Statement of Policy available on request.***

DOUGLASS, ALLEN, DAVIS
LIMITED
192 Bay Street, Toronto - EMpire 3-6288
S. T. DOUGLASS JOHN ALLEN
K. A. DAVIS
Distributors and Underwriters of Speculative Securities

man who had ever seriously threatened him from within his cabinets King seethed with a secret sense of betrayal. He had not been betrayed by Ralston who, as he knew, was incapable of betrayal, but by events, mostly by the blunders of the military men.

"Why blame me for the mess?" he cried out to one of his friends. The mess was the product of the General Staff. It had misled him and the Government by an unforgivable mistake in simple arithmetic. He had always suspected that the generals were overexpanding their army, but when he asked them they invariably replied that they could carry through their plans without conscription. Now, because they had botched their job, they expected the Government to rescue them at the price of its own suicide.

King remained doggedly determined to hold cabinet and nation together, with or without conscription. He was still sure he could succeed without it if Ralston would give him the chance. That was the first question to be answered. If Ralston refused to be reasonable he must go. So much, but no more—no plan for replacing Ralston, no method of holding Ralston's friends—was clear in King's mind when the Cabinet broke up after another worthless meeting on the night of October 30.

In the chemistry now threatening to explode the Government the three basic elements could be distinguished. Each of them was a human being, a passing accident of politics, but each portrayed and temporarily controlled a separate portion of the perpetual conflict of the Canadian species.

On one side of the argument Ralston represented the best qualities of English-speaking Canada. He was not an imperialist. He had no trace of colonialism in him, nor that "butler mind" of John W. Dafoe's famous phrase. The Colonel was Canadian to the core. He wanted Canada to be a great nation in its own right, not a satellite of Britain or any other outside power. He saw everything of value in Canadian life imperiled by the war and, because he was so Canadian, he wanted his country to fight its own war to the limit of its resources.

To him the reinforcement of the army was the test of Canada's integrity, of its worthiness to be a nation. He was no hater of the French-Canadians. He understood their feelings as well as any Anglo-Saxon can understand them. He was willing to go a long way to satisfy them, had gone a long way already, had doubtfully accepted the compromise of 1942, withdrawn his resignation, relied on King's word and worked within the limits of the Government's policy.

Now that the final test had arrived he believed that if Canada failed it all the Canadian people, Anglo-Saxon and French alike, would reap the harvest of national failure in the long run and, that, in the short run, the nation would be more seriously split by failure than by a bold decision.

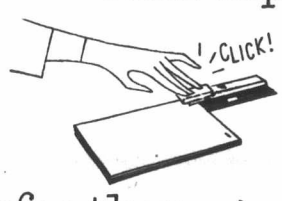
As Ralston represented the pull of history, which sucks the Anglo-Saxon back to his origins overseas, Power represented the pull of geography, which holds the French-Canadian to his own land. In this ancient struggle the case of Power was the most improbable and accidental element.

Power had no French blood, had learned the French language only after long study, was himself a wounded veteran of the first war, now awaited news of his son, a prisoner of the Japanese in Hong Kong, and yet he, more than any other member of the Government, was determined never to accept conscription.

CLICK!
them together

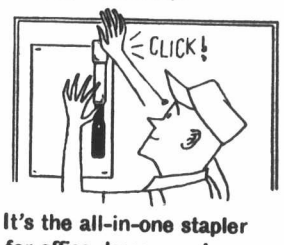
You can fasten almost anything with a Bostitch B-11 Stapler.

faster than clips



safer than pins

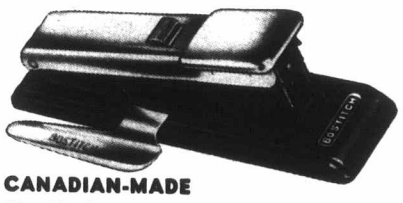
easier to use than tacks



It's the all-in-one stapler for office, home or shop.

WHISK!
them apart

It's so easy! A gentle push removes staples quickly, neatly, *safely*. Your B-11 makes permanent stapling as temporary as you wish! Ask your stationery supplier for a demonstration.



CANADIAN-MADE
BOSTITCH B-11
WITH STAPLE REMOVER

STATIONERY DEALERS — write for details of dealer plan. Bostitch Canada, Ltd., 55 Main Street, Mimico, Toronto 14.

As this most agile political mind of his generation read the political riddle, English-speaking Canada, busy as usual with its daily business, would forgive and forget Quebec's refusal to vote the final measure of military war. The French Canadians, not so practical and far more emotional, would never forget or forgive their coercion by the majority. Conscription would convert Canada into a second Ireland. And as the Liberal Party would no longer hold Quebec, as Quebec would have no trusted interpreter in Ottawa, it would insulate itself from Canadian life. It would be represented in parliament by a racial bloc wallowing in grievances and hating Confederation.

Besides, as one of the three Defense Ministers, Power believed with King that it was ridiculous to say that fifteen thousand fit men could not be secured among the available volunteers. Was the nation to be mutilated in a mere statistical dispute?

In their personal as in their public lives Ralston and Power illustrated the Canadian nature. Its elements, always divided, somehow could get along together. Throughout The Crisis Ralston was admired by no one more than by Power. These two old soldiers might fight on the opposite sides of a political argument. They were united by the ties of affection and memory which nothing could break. In the end Power alone would go with Ralston into the wilderness for opposite reasons of policy but for the same reasons of honor and friendship.

The third element appeared in St. Laurent. He was the catalyst of this chemistry, inserted in it, as if by design, to avert the explosion. He alone possessed the blood of both races and alone could feel their contrary instincts. In him the ancient conflict achieved a private synthesis, toward which the nation has always groped and is still groping. This fact of itself made him the decisive element in The Crisis and potentially the most powerful Canadian when it had passed.

Until now St. Laurent had taken little part in the wrangles of the Cabinet and less in the ceaseless conversations outside it. As King knew, however, St. Laurent's position was vital. King might be able to hold Quebec, or part of it, if conscription were finally invoked, provided St. Laurent agreed. If St. Laurent followed the instincts of his French blood, if like Laurier he preferred the fatherhood of his people to public office, if he refused conscription under any conditions, then conscription could only mean the retreat of Quebec into isolation again, for a long and bitter time to come.

St. Laurent was only half French, he had no personal ambition except to retire at the war's end, and, still knowing little of politics, was not thinking of The Crisis with his blood but with the coolest head in the country. What was the practical course? What would do the most good and the least harm?

CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

Be sure to notify us at least six weeks in advance, otherwise you will likely miss copies. Give us both old and new addresses — attach one of your present address labels if convenient.

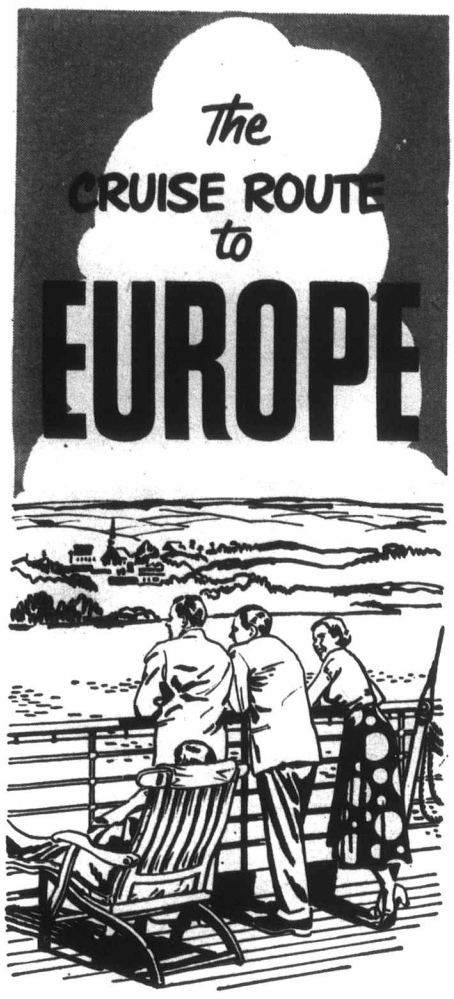
Write to:

Manager, Subscription Department, MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE,
481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ontario

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152828



via

THE SCENIC

ST. LAWRENCE

Sail the luxurious Canadian Pacific White Empress way to Europe by the unique sheltered St. Lawrence route. Deck sports, movies, dancing, delicious meals. Traditional Canadian Pacific service.

Sailings every Friday from Montreal and Quebec on the

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND
EMPRESS OF FRANCE
EMPRESS OF CANADA

Take advantage of these Thrift Season Fares

First Class $230 up—Tourist $152 up according to ship.

Travel by ship—See more—relax more

Assistance with passports and full information from your own travel agent or any Canadian Pacific office.

Canadian Pacific

St. Laurent was ready to settle The Crisis on any workable compromise, regardless of personal consequences and of strict logic. In his private crisis this most typical of all Canadians turned instinctively to the middle course which is Canada's destiny. And more than anything else St. Laurent's willingness to compromise would save Canada from rupture.

These, then, were the two elements of explosion and the third element of peaceful combination. It was for King, the master chemist, to put them together.

October 31:

King could not delay much longer. Ralston evidently would not yield. If thwarted further he would take his friends with him and disrupt the Government. St. Laurent might compromise on conscription but King was still determined never to enforce it.

As King stood alone in his dingy office on the morning of Oct. 31 and, looking across the Ottawa, Champlain's river, felt beneath his feet the supreme watershed of Canadian history, a strange accident occurred. A messenger, arriving hurriedly at the Prime Minister's door, brought a sealed envelope, addressed in the handwriting of Ian Mackenzie. That prolific inventor of extraordinary remedies had conceived his largest invention and rushed it to his leader in a scribbled note. The obvious solution, Mackenzie wrote, was to dismiss Ralston and call in General A. G. L. McNaughton as Minister of Defense on a no-conscription policy.

It took King less than a minute to grasp the possibilities of this diversion.

McNaughton was a fighting soldier, beloved of the army, the very image of Canada in arms. The people trusted him as a man above politics, whose word against conscription would be accepted. McNaughton was known to believe in the voluntary method, yet no one would say, as it might be said of King, that he was letting down the army, for it was his creation and his darling. Besides, he had a score to settle with Ralston, who had not long before dismissed him as Commander of the Canadian Army Overseas at the insistence of the British General Staff.

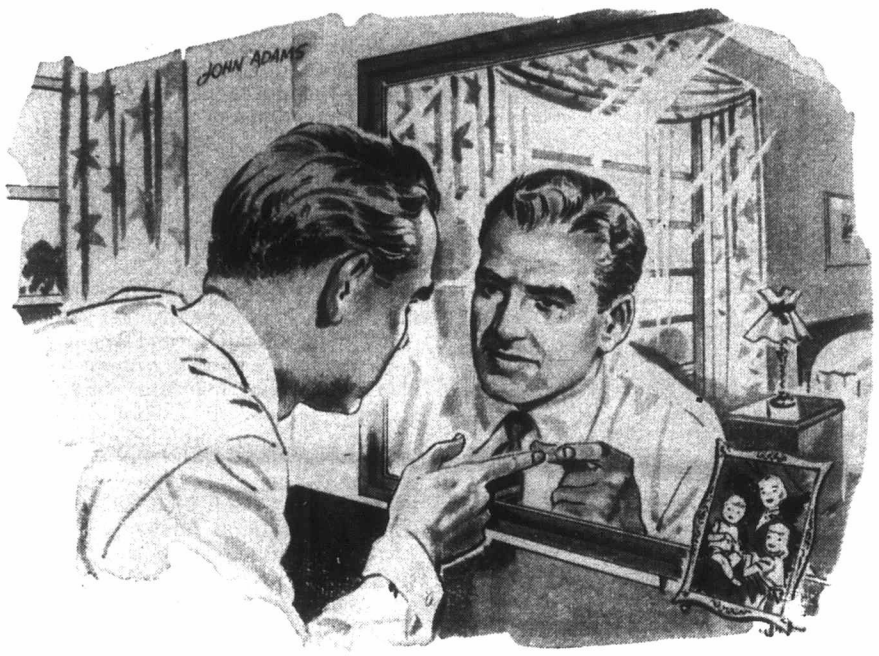
As an extra dividend on the transaction, the capture of McNaughton would rob the Conservative Party of the only figure who could possibly revive it.

This, then, was the hour and McNaughton the man.

King telephoned him and arranged an interview for that evening at Laurier House. The tall soldierly figure, with the handsome, grizzled face, the melancholy brooding eye—a passionate man who hid his passion under a bluff exterior, a man who might be wrong but never doubted that he was right—reached Laurier House after dinner, his arrival unknown to anyone save King.

At the same hour the real powers of the Conservative Party were still discussing ways and means of making McNaughton their leader in place of Bracken, on a policy of conscription. They had approached McNaughton months ago, and even if he had been noncommittal they were confident he would agree in the end. How could they imagine that their hero even now was in King's pocket?

While they talked and schemed, while the Cabinet waited innocently for another day of evasion and delay, while the news editors of the morning papers read again the endless speculation and repetition from their Ottawa correspondents, while the nation went quietly to its bed, two men sat before a fireplace in a third-story room, beside the lighted picture of King's mother,



Now! What about you!

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO LET UP—AND WHAT WITH?

MANY men ask themselves those very pertinent questions about their own retirement.

You'll want to retire from the grind some day. Will your Firm's Pension be adequate? How much will your present Insurance provide you with at retirement?

Let the Dominion Life Representative give you the simple answers. Let him tell you how life insurance can do a double duty—how the same policies which protect your family if you die, can also provide you with a Private Income, if you live to retirement age.

The Dominion Life Representative is experienced in more than merely "selling" you a Life Insurance policy. He is trained to break down Security problems, and to show you how progressive insurance can be worked out to meet progressive needs. You'll get the utmost from your Life Insurance working with a Dominion Life man.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

The Dominion Life Assurance Company,
Dept. 7-M, Waterloo, Ontario.
I would like the Dominion Life man to show me how the same policies which are now protecting my family, will provide me with a Private Income if I live to Retirement age.

Name.....

Address.....

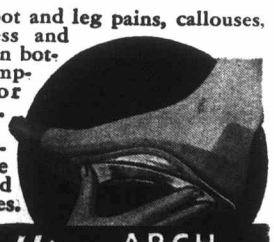
.....

THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY
Since 1889
HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONTARIO

FEET HURT?

Foot, Leg Pains Often Due To Weak Arch

Rheumatic-like foot and leg pains, callouses, cramps, tenderness and burning feeling on bottom of feet are symptoms of Weak or Fallen Arch. Dr. Scholl's Arch Supports and exercise quickly relieve them. Expertly fitted at Shoe, Dept. Stores.



Dr Scholl's ARCH SUPPORTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152829

Barbara Needs a Sewing machine and she's saving for it at...

The Bank of NOVA SCOTIA

YOUR BNS MANAGER IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW.

BNS YOUR SIGN OF GOOD FRIENDSHIP IN BANKING

M-587-B

and there they sealed their bargain. McNaughton would get the reinforcements without conscription.

King thought it the best night's work he had ever done.

November 1:

The morning after the interview at Laurier House was quiet in Ottawa. No whisper of the two men's secret had leaked out. McNaughton was nowhere visible on Parliament Hill. King was in his office, apparently at work as usual. His ministers went about their departmental business without suspicion and then to their luncheons in the Rideau Club and the Chateau.

Crerar had encountered Howe by accident in the Rideau Club and a few random words passed between them. Howe said he intended to vote for conscription. If any further weight was needed, his adherence to the conscriptionist wing of the Cabinet tipped the balance. King could not face the kind of mass resignations now impending.

As he was eating his lunch Crerar was called to the telephone. The voice on the wire was King's with an unusual note of strain in it. The Prime Minister said he had devised a solution. He would bring his plan to Cabinet that afternoon and he hoped that Crerar could support it. Crerar knew better than to ask a further explanation. He said he would consider King's recommendation on its merits. Meanwhile he agreed to say nothing to anyone.

Claxton was lunching with some trusted newspapermen in a Chateau bedroom. At King's request he was still busily contriving those endless compromises and diversions that would keep the Cabinet arguing, might somehow conciliate it and at least would postpone a decision. In the middle of the meal the telephone rang. Claxton answered it and went suddenly white. In that small room his companions could not fail to hear and recognize the voice of King. His words were few and rapid. A new complication had arisen, a new remedy had been devised and Claxton need not continue his efforts at conciliation.

With a puzzled look, Claxton hung up the receiver. What had happened? Like Crerar he could not imagine.

With a few such preliminary warnings by telephone, when it was too late for the news to spread, King was preparing his intimates for the shock of the afternoon. It was essential to his strategy that Ralston should have no warning. He had none.

In mid-afternoon the Cabinet met as usual. On King's placid face at the head of the table no inkling of the previous night's bargain could be read. To all appearances this was to be another day of fruitless bickering. This dingy room, fronting on the river, had witnessed remarkable events, noble, tragic and comic. It had heard many Canadian voices, from Macdonald's onwards. But it had contained no personage remotely like King. It was about to witness an event unparalleled in daring, unspeakable in brutality, incredible in consequence—of which only King and McNaughton knew the secret.

When Ralston began to speak in his quiet tone King listened with every appearance of interest and respect.

The time had come, said Ralston, for the Cabinet to accept or reject his recommendation. These were chilling words. They were followed immediately by a last offer of compromise. Ralston would agree to a recruiting campaign only for a brief fixed period, say two or three weeks, and only if he were guaranteed that, in the event of failure, conscription would then be applied immediately.

King listened with respect knowing all the words to be irrelevant. He was acting the transcendent role of a long theatrical career. The play had now become a solemn travesty. The ageing actor who had played many parts —Uriah Heep, John Hampden and Galahad among them—had donned, with disarming look, the robes of Lord High Executioner.

Ralston observed no weapon in King's hand. He saw only a small pale man, tapping the table, as always, with the stub of a pencil. He thought he was among friends and colleagues and he was offering generous terms, more generous than the condition of his army justified. While he did not believe that voluntary recruitment would succeed he was willing to try it if thereby The Crisis could be solved and if he could be sure, here and now, that he would have his reinforcements by one means or another. They must be sent to Europe early in January, he explained, he must order troop ships immediately if they were to be ready in time, and he must know now, today, that the ships would be filled.

This was Ralston's ultimatum. The Crisis had been reduced to a single question: Not whether voluntary recruiting should be attempted, for all were agreed on that, but whether there was to be a fixed time limit on it.

The argument on the single point of the time limit proceeded in a fragmentary and half-hearted fashion. After an hour of this play acting King looked around the table and judged that his moment had come.

Still in the matter-of-fact tone of a man who discussed a purely routine affair he remarked that some two years before Colonel Ralston had submitted his resignation. At this the dullest mind in the room could guess that a blow of some sort was about to fall. The conscriptionists exchanged quick glances. Ralston sat motionless in his chair, regarding King with a steady eye. His expression did not change.

In the sudden silence following his first observation King added that, in view of Ralston's present attitude, there appeared to be no chance of agreement in the Cabinet. For this reason he had decided to accept the resignation submitted by Ralston in 1942. Ralston's place would be taken by General McNaughton, who was confident of securing voluntary reinforcements.

That was all. The execution of Ralston had been performed in less than a minute. With a few crisp sentences, without a change of voice, King had struck down the idol of the army, the most respected member of the Government and, though few could realize it then, the most powerful man in Canada.

Would that man use his undoubted power? There was King's gamble, the most reckless of his life. The next moment would decide everything for him, for his Government and for the nation.

As King waited through that endless fraction of time Ralston rose slowly from his chair. Would he accept this dismissal, a stroke of ruthlessness without precedent in this room of many strange acts, or would he rebel and carry half the Cabinet with him? In their anger and pain Ralston's friends watched his face. It still showed no change. When he spoke the voice also was unchanged.

He said he would send a formal resignation to the Prime Minister tomorrow.

The conscriptionists, the men who loved Ralston and some who loathed King, were stunned and uncertain. Should they go with their friend? Should they remain and condone his destruction? They had no time to

Bring yourself a New feeling of Security by saving part of your income at...

The Bank of NOVA SCOTIA

YOUR BNS MANAGER IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW.

BNS YOUR SIGN OF GOOD FRIENDSHIP IN BANKING

M-586-B

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dexter says Ralston refused – ignored King.

152830

think. Ralston calmly thanked King and the Cabinet for their co-operation, picked up his papers and walked around the table, shaking the hand of each man as he passed. When he reached King no word passed between them. The two shook hands and Ralston strode briskly from the room.

As the door closed, King, a little flustered at last, remarked that he deeply regretted this unfortunate occasion.

Ralston went home to write his resignation and prepare a speech for parliament. With that speech he could defeat King, McNaughton and the Government, if he chose. By one word of invitation he could take all his friends out of the Cabinet and command the support of a large group, perhaps a majority of English-speaking Liberals, in parliament. The whole Conservative Party was eager to follow him if he chose to form a conscriptionist coalition government.

No private member of parliament had ever occupied a comparable position of power before. Would he use it to revenge himself on King and McNaughton, to enforce his conscription policy and to make himself prime minister? Ralston had no such intention. His only interest was to assure sufficient reinforcements for the army, whether McNaughton obtained them

"Notice how soft the bristles feel to the scalp."

by voluntary methods or by conscription. He would wait and see.

King realized Ralston's power of destruction but was hopeful it would never be used. He had gauged Ralston's course accurately. Ralston, as King knew, had no personal ambition and would give McNaughton every chance to make good the voluntary enlistment campaign. As King had no doubt of McNaughton's ability to find the necessary volunteers the problem apparently had been solved or soon would be.

With equal accuracy King had gauged the course of The Colonel's friends. Crerar, Macdonald, Ilsley and other conscriptionist ministers had been too flabbergasted by the afternoon's events to utter a word of protest at Ralston's dismissal. Their first impulse had been to leave the Cabinet with him. Then, without a moment to confer, they reached the simultaneous decision to remain and see The Crisis through. There would be plenty of time to resign and join Ralston if McNaughton failed and King still refused to invoke conscription. As soon as the Cabinet adjourned they asked Ralston's advice. He told them emphatically to hang on.

The magic of McNaughton's name and legend were now on trial. While the overseas army was staggered to find that its spiritual father apparently had let it down by opposing conscription, the officers of the army in Canada promised to redouble their recruiting efforts among the Zombies.

On Nov. 8 King spoke to the nation by radio, urged the Zombies to volunteer and announced that parliament would meet on Nov. 22.

His confidence was shaken when McNaughton faced a public meeting at Arnprior and was greeted with derision. A second speech in Ottawa went no better. The magic was not working as King had expected.

There was no doubt in McNaughton's mind. If his officers would waive their prejudices and go to work the Zombies could be persuaded to volunteer. Actually no significant number volunteered. Between Nov. 1 and 18 McNaughton secured only five hundred and forty-nine recruits.

November 13:

A meeting of the "loyalists," as King's Cabinet supporters were calling themselves, agreed that voluntary recruitment would fail. The loyalists suggested to King that he face the possibility of parliamentary defeat, see the Governor-General immediately and make sure that if the Government fell it would be granted a dissolution and not replaced by a conscriptionist government without a general election.

King had become suddenly worried and irritable at McNaughton's obvious failure. He said he was being "undermined" and was determined to find out who were his friends and who his enemies in the party.

When parliament opened he would find out. He was sure he could carry parliament with him. There was no need to discuss dissolution.

November 14:

The loyalists considered at length the strategy to be followed when parliament met eight days later. It was agreed that the Government would present a formal vote of confidence in itself to proclaim its anti-conscription policy and to test its support in the House.

The position of McNaughton was more ticklish. He was not a member of the House and could not appear there to defend his recruiting campaign to justify his refusal to invoke conscription. Further discussion devised a solution—let McNaughton be appointed to the Senate where he could speak as freely as in the Commons. King promised to consider this suggestion.

November 15:

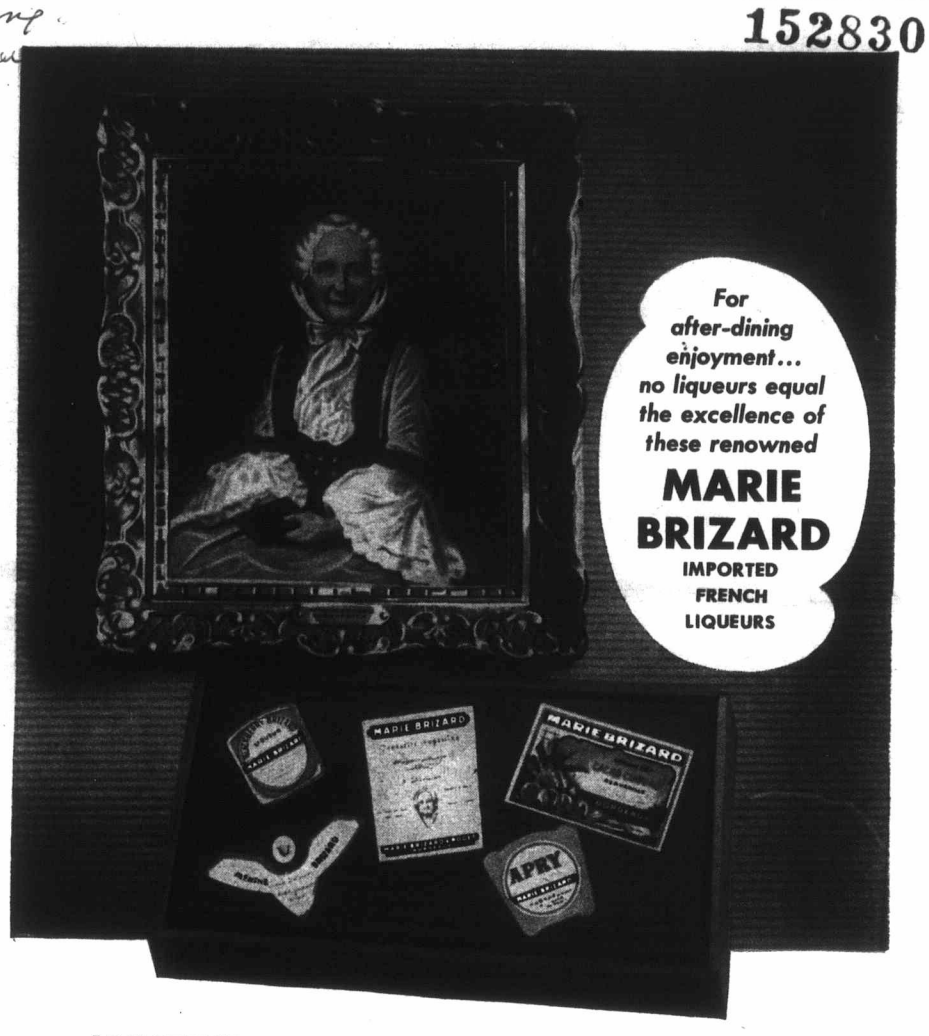
By now the conscriptionists were satisfied that McNaughton had failed completely, that conscription must follow and that King would never agree to it. Once the issue was raised in parliament they would resign and join Ralston. They did not agree on the Government's prospects. Some thought it would survive, others that it would fall and be succeeded by a conscriptionist coalition under Ralston.

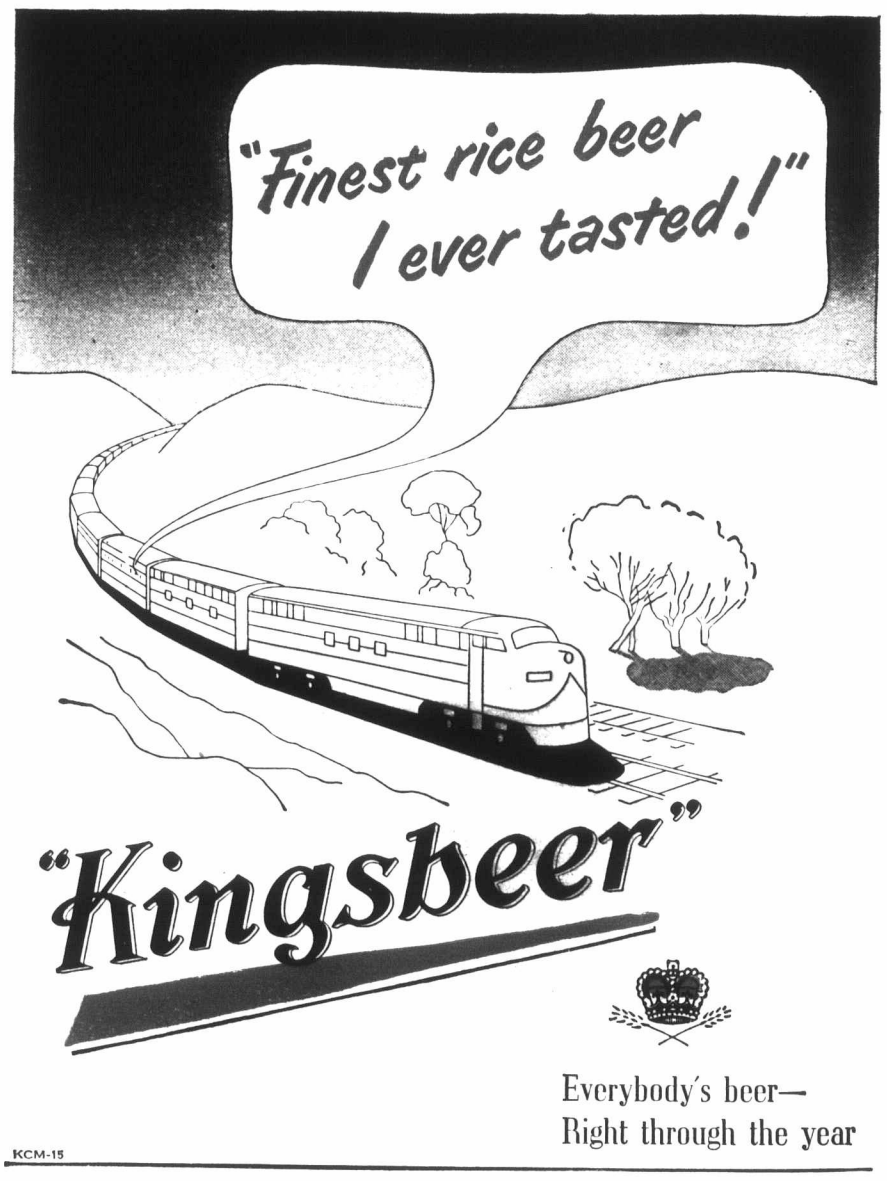
November 19:

A Sunday conference between the leaders of the loyalist bloc went over the roll of parliament and concluded that the Government could carry it by a small majority on a no-conscription policy. No one doubted that the Cabinet would split. Crerar and Macdonald at least would resign. Ilsley might be persuaded to stay. The prospects, if grim, were far from hopeless.

November 20:

A new cloud now appeared on the western sky. It was no bigger than a man's hand but in King's mind it grew, during the next forty-eight hours, into the shape of a cyclone. General





MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152831

"Of course, Jasper doesn't know it yet . . .
but all our friends want
MACLEAN'S THIS CHRISTMAS."

and your friends will too, because MACLEAN'S is Canada's most popular Christmas gift.
When you give MACLEAN'S you will give a gift which everyone in the family enjoys.
You will give your friends a whole series of articles about the Queen before her coronation, and this year you'll also give the big special Coronation Issue.
You will give 24 big issues of outstanding articles, whimsical cartoons and top-notch fiction.
Solve all your Christmas gift problems **NOW** with MACLEAN'S gift subscriptions.
You please your friends and you avoid last-minute shopping and mailing worries.

3 GIFTS only $5.00

Each additional gift above three only $1.65 each.

2 GIFTS $4.00 **1 GIFT $3.00**

These rates good in Canada only. For new and renewal gift subscriptions to all addresses outside of Canada, please add $1.50 for each gift.

ORDER NOW — PAY LATER

There is no need to send money with your order, unless you prefer. We'll be glad to bill you after January 1st to help you stretch your Christmas gift budget over a longer period.

FREE GIFT CARDS

We will send a beautiful greeting card, signed in your name to each of your friends to announce your gift. If you prefer, we'll send YOU the cards to sign and mail personally.

SPECIAL GROUP OFFER

When you order three or more gifts of MACLEAN'S you may also order other popular Maclean-Hunter magazines at these special gift rates:

CHATELAINE	75c
CANADIAN HOMES AND GARDENS	$1.50
MAYFAIR	$1.50

These special rates are good in Canada only. You may include your own new or renewal subscription if you wish.

USE THIS COUPON TODAY

MACLEAN'S, 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada
Please send gift subscriptions to Maclean's Magazine for one year as follows:—☐ Mail gift cards, as indicated, OR ☐ send cards to me for personal signing and mailing.
Address ..... Signature ..... ☐ I enclose $..... in payment, OR ☐ Please bill me after the New Year.
Please include my own ☐ new or ☐ renewal subscription.

Name ..... ☐ new ☐ renewal	Name ..... ☐ new ☐ renewal	Name ..... ☐ new ☐ renewal
Address	Address	Address .....
City ..... Prov.	City ..... Prov.	City ..... Prov. .....
Sign card from	Sign card from	Sign card from .....
Name ..... ☐ new ☐ renewal	Name ..... ☐ new ☐ renewal	Name ..... ☐ new ☐ renewal
Address	Address	Address .....
City ..... Prov.	City ..... Prov.	City ..... Prov. .....
Sign card from	Sign card from	Sign card from ..... MM-O-X

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152832

G. R. Pearkes, VC, commander of the 6th Division of drafted men, called an unprecedented press conference to give his officers the opportunity of discussing their difficulties with the public. Thus instructed to tell the truth about the recruitment problem the officers declared that they could not persuade any substantial number of their men to volunteer for overseas service. The Zombies, they said, would not volunteer, though they would go overseas willingly, even eagerly, if they were ordered there.

General Pearkes added that his officers "have never been in revolt but, on the contrary, have loyally supported the Government policy of producing the reinforcements for overseas."

The newspaper reports of the press conference astounded King. Evidently Pearkes, a highly respected officer, had undertaken in defiance of all military tradition to put pressure on the Government and to discredit the voluntary recruiting system in public. At first King thought this merely intolerable. As he brooded over the incident it appeared worse than that. Was military discipline among the high officers breaking down?

Later that same day McNaughton met a smaller group of the loyalists at Ian Mackenzie's apartment. One of the ministers noted that the commanders of the military districts throughout Canada had met in Ottawa the previous week and seemed to agree that voluntary recruiting was bound to fail. Some of them, it was said, had told McNaughton frankly that they could not persuade the Zombies to volunteer.

McNaughton was asked outright if that was true. McNaughton replied that he had every confidence in his military officers, mostly men whom he had chosen and who had served with him overseas. The officers of the army could be trusted. That statement was accepted at the moment.

On Nov. 20, while his friends conferred in Mackenzie's apartment, what secret calculations were forming in King's mind behind the stubborn refusal to accept conscription or to admit that his present policy might fail? Was he meditating already the somersault and transformation to be executed two days hence? There was as yet no sign of it, no hint of any change, no mention of the army's loyalty. That must be noted. As of Nov. 20 King stood against conscription, expected McNaughton to deliver the recruits if he had more time and believed the Government could carry parliament.

At the Cabinet meeting later in the day King appeared more firm than ever. When Crerar, Macdonald, Mulock and Gibson demanded a deadline on voluntary recruiting—Ralston's original request for which he had been dismissed—and suggested Dec. 1, King still objected.

After the Cabinet meeting King conferred privately with McNaughton, St. Laurent and Gardiner—another meeting to be noted on this frantic day, when events moved by the hour, almost by the minute, toward their curious culmination.

The leading anti-conscription ministers told King flatly on this occasion that they would not serve in a Cabinet which enforced conscription. King faced his inevitable choice of evils. If he failed to impose conscription Crerar, Macdonald, Ilsley, Howe, Gibson and Mulock, perhaps others, would resign. If he imposed conscription he would lose not only all his Quebec ministers but Gardiner, McNaughton and perhaps others from the English-speaking provinces.

If this must be the choice King evidently had made it. He would still reject conscription. Or so it seemed to his friends. In retrospect even they cannot be sure.

The day of Nov. 20 ended with three facts apparently clear: McNaughton believed he would finally get the recruits without conscription; the loyalty of the army commanders, their determination to carry through the voluntary recruiting campaign, could not be doubted; and King was set against conscription.

All these three assumptions, the whole basis of Government policy, would not last two more days.

November 21:

A new and moody King sat disconsolately at the head of the Cabinet table. Overnight he had sunk into a state of depression never seen in Cabinet before. He opened the meeting by remarking, rather listlessly, that he thought he should resign. By now his ministers were so physically exhausted, so punch-drunk with continual shock, that nothing could surprise them. They greeted King's announcement in silence.

As the Cabinet despairingly avoided the final break the discussion drifted aimlessly away from the only point of importance.

Some of King's friends suggested that if he intended to resign he should first tell the Liberal caucus his plans.

As he had done so often before Howe demanded that the Cabinet decide for or against conscription—"For God's sake, let us make up our minds!" King was not ready to make up his mind. Its present contents might have startled even his shockproof colleagues.

Macdonald, his long patience quite worn out, said he would certainly resign if McNaughton did not get the recruits without further delay. There followed a long digressive argument about the procedure to be followed in parliament next day—as if procedure mattered now when the Government had no agreed policy and seemed likely to explode before nightfall.

How was McNaughton to be brought before the House of Commons to present his defense? It was agreed that the House would meet for a few minutes the next day, and on the day following would hear a statement from McNaughton. He would say what he could say in public and ask for a secret session to give further military details. McNaughton's speech—and this fact is important to remember in the subsequent chronology—already was prepared.

The Cabinet recessed and King suggested to a group of the loyalists that he would ask the House for a vote of confidence on a startling proposition: McNaughton would be given a short period to test out the voluntary system thoroughly. If at the end of that period reinforcements were not sufficient King would retire and allow some other Liberal to form a government. His successor would not be bound by King's pledge to submit his policy to parliament and could send the Zombies overseas by simple order-in-council.

The anti-conscription ministers announced that they would retire with King, if it came to the breaking point.

FALL GUY

Each autumn, we rake
Fallen leaves in a pile.
Let there be no mistake
As to who'll do it. I'll!

IVAN J. COLLINS

New Chlorodent GIVES YOU A Clean Fresh Mouth All Day!

CONTAINS UP TO 5 TIMES MORE ACTIVE CHLOROPHYLL*

Get *all* the benefits of this miracle substance!

A Chlorophyll toothpaste can do wonders for you—*if* it contains enough active chlorophyll.

So remember—Chlorodent gives you up to *5 times more* active chlorophyll than other chlorophyll toothpastes. And no other dentifrice maker can use the Chlorodent formula, because it's *patented*.

New freedom from MOUTH ODORS!

In hundreds of actual tests, Chlorodent stopped mouth odor for hours . . . far longer than ordinary white toothpaste. By using Chlorodent regularly—preferably after meals—you can be free of bad breath all day!

Combats common GUM TROUBLES!

Chlorodent promotes the growth of firm, healthy-pink tissue. If you are troubled with tender gums, you will definitely want to use Chlorodent.

Fights TOOTH DECAY!

Chlorodent removes mouth acids that "eat" into tooth enamel . . . and the bacteria which cause them. Keeps teeth so clean that bacteria find it difficult to multiply. No other toothpaste offers better protection!

Keeps teeth CLEANEST!

Leading dental scientists tested major dentifrices—chlorophyll, ammoniated and regular. Actual color photos proved that Chlorodent was the *most effective* tooth cleanser!

No other toothpaste can give you all these benefits. So, insist on *Chlorodent*. Buy a tube today!

* *Water-soluble chlorophyllins*

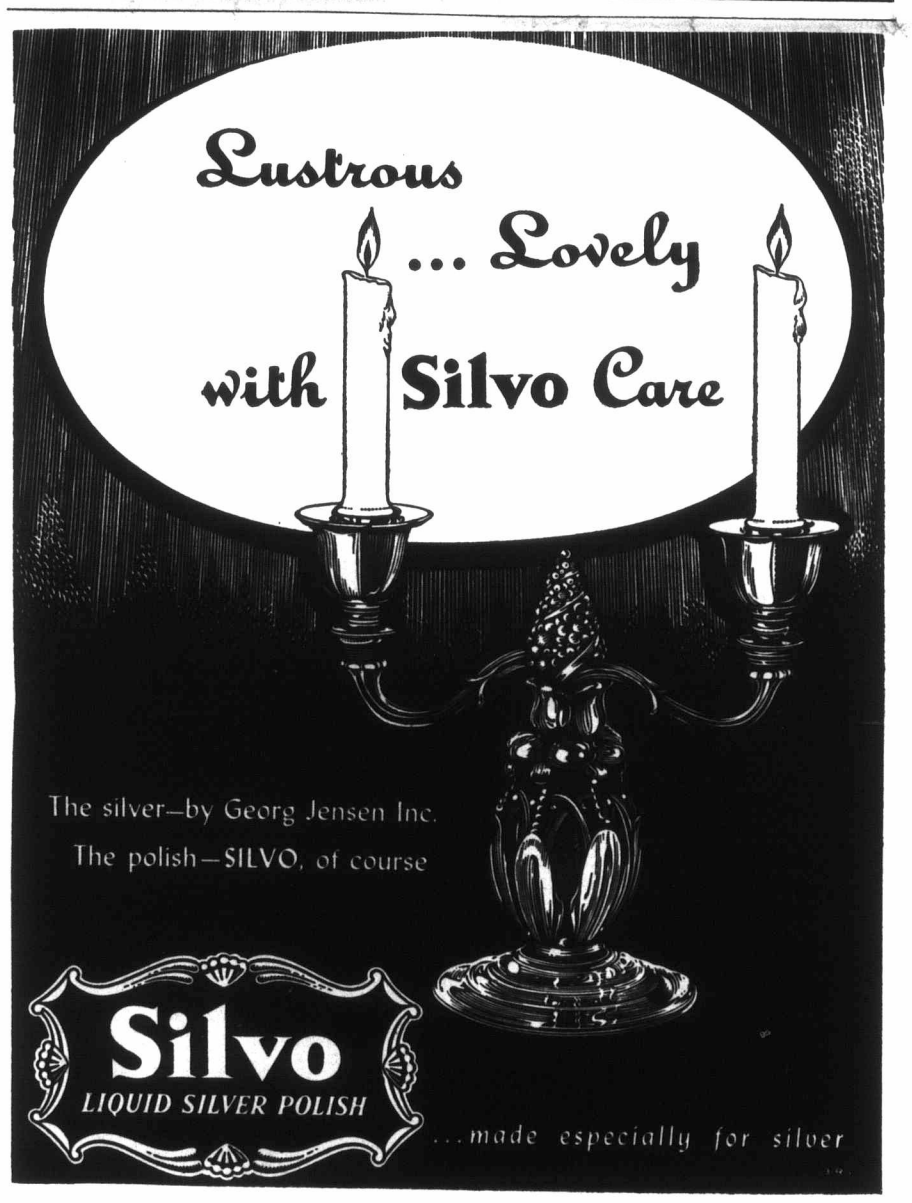
Chlorodent

WORLD'S LARGEST-SELLING CHLOROPHYLL TOOTHPASTE

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152833



The meaning of this announcement was plain—a Liberal conscriptionist Government would follow King's resignation and doubtless it would immediately coalesce with the Conservatives. The Liberal Party would be smashed again as in 1917, Quebec would be driven into isolation and the races of Canada would be split for another generation.

That was King's threat. It was intended to go home on both sides and, if possible, drive them together on the lip of the catastrophe. He pointed to the catastrophe, he made the threat, but did he mean it? Probably we shall never know, for the next day's events were to make the threat irrelevant.

To understand the events of the next day it is necessary to note that on Nov. 21 McNaughton was still assuring his colleagues that the voluntary recruiting drive would succeed. He mentioned no sign of trouble in the army.

Thus, with a Government on the verge of dissolution, a Prime Minister ready to resign (or so he said) after the destruction of his quarter century of work, a Liberal Party apparently back to its schism of 1917, the Conservative Party eager to return to power under Ralston in a conscription coalition, Ralston still silent with the future in his hands, a Quebec angry with the racial anger of betrayal, English-speaking Canada determined not to accept the domination of a minority and parliament ready to erupt on the morrow, the night of Nov. 21, 1944, passed into the dawn of the weirdest day in Ottawa's memory.

November 22:

King arose at Laurier House in the full knowledge that before another night his career would be remade or broken forever. With complete sincerity he believed that if he failed the nation would be broken also. Whether, in the early hours of that morning, he already had decided on his great somersault history may never know.

While King either meditated his coup or, as he told the story, awaited the climax which he still did not foresee, his ministers were preparing for the debacle due that afternoon.

Power was ready to resign quietly to save King embarrassment. If he and other Quebec ministers left the Government King would be free to adopt conscription on some formula that might satisfy the national majority. It would mean, of course, the loss of French Canada to the Liberal Party. In any case Power would not accept conscription.

St. Laurent did not believe for a moment that King would accept conscription. Then came the first clear intimation of St. Laurent's dimensions and the factor which might yet save the Government. He told his friends that he would be ready to accept a measure of conscription if the voluntary system were given a further brief, fair trial and if, at the same time, King announced that its failure would be followed by the dispatch of the Zombies overseas.

This was a vital change in St. Laurent's immediate position and could alter the balance of the Cabinet. It represented no change, however, in St. Laurent's original thinking. He had refused to pledge himself to his electors against conscription under any circumstances and had warned them candidly that it might be unavoidable. He wished to make sure, by a last trial of the voluntary method, that it could not provide the troops which he was determined to secure.

In the judgment of the Quebec ministers St. Laurent's acceptance of conscription, if proved necessary, might save King for the moment. It would not save Quebec for the Liberal Party. Even St. Laurent, they thought, could not hold his people on such a policy or prevent the dreaded racial rupture. The Quebec ministers were wrong.

Many secret and hurried conferences were held on that electric morning. Mackenzie, still believing that King would never adopt conscription, had drafted another of his paper Cabinets.

But the arguments, manoeuvres and wrigglings of the last fortnight had become meaningless. A telephone call to King's office had changed the nation's history in the space of a few seconds. The great coup was under way.

According to King's account, McNaughton telephoned him about noon and, in a voice hoarse with shock, exclaimed: "I have terrible news for you, Chief! What I must tell you will come as a body blow."

The military commanders of Canada, said McNaughton, no longer would accept the responsibility of directing the army unless conscription were applied immediately.

A body blow. Perhaps a death sentence on the Government. So thought McNaughton. How could he suppose that King would turn the death sentence into a last-minute reprieve?

Even King (according to his own version) could see no hope of survival. He hung up the telephone knowing, he said, that he no longer faced a political crisis, or even a racial schism, but the disintegration of the army, a military uprising which might seize the civil power, a state of national anarchy, nothing less.

The secret was too terrible for communication to the Cabinet. Only St. Laurent could be told, for now St. Laurent had become the key to everything. Standing together, King and St. Laurent might still fend off anarchy—provided St. Laurent would accept conscription, to which anarchy now seemed the certain alternative.

Called to King's office and told McNaughton's news, or King's version of it, St. Laurent replied bluntly that the military must be resisted. Otherwise, he said, Canada was reduced to the status of some South American banana republic where the officer class could alter governments at will. The Cabinet must fight the uprising.

"Fight?" King retorted. "Fight with what? Our bare hands?"

The calm man from Quebec was incredulous. Civil government threatened by a military *putsch?* It was impossible. Yes, said King, but true. There could be no doubt about it. He had McNaughton's word. And if the army now seized actual control of the government St. Laurent must ask himself whether the civil power could ever recover. There was only one possible thing to do, said King—the Government, by yielding to the demand for conscription, could maintain its outward direction of events and, when The Crisis passed, could master them again.

As St. Laurent listened in silence

NEXT ISSUE

BRUCE HUTCHISON
tells the story of how

MACKENZIE KING won his GREATEST GAMBLE

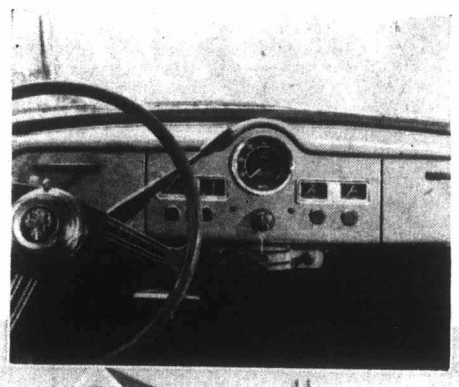
A MACLEAN'S FLASHBACK

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

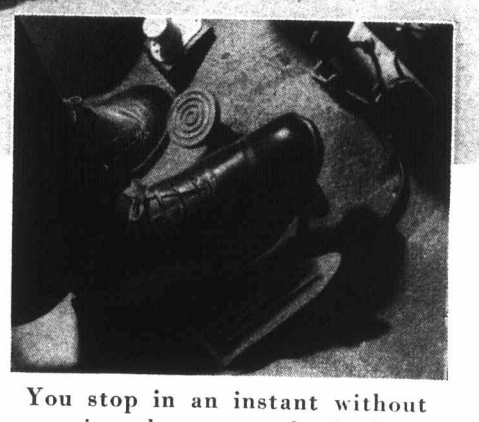
152834

in style it's a beauty
both inside and out...

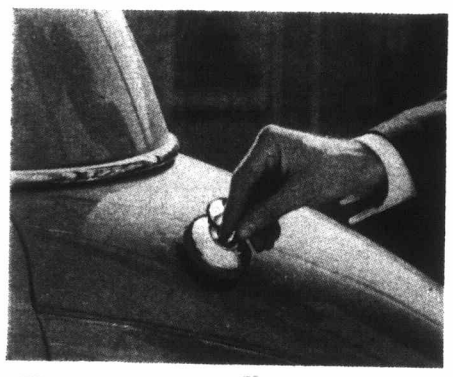


From its softly lighted, easy-to-read instrument panel to its deep leather covered cushioning of foam rubber, this new AUSTIN is truly a beauty.

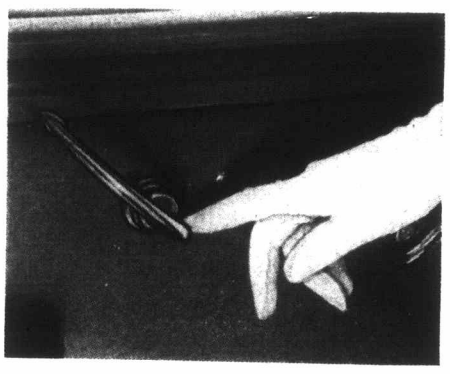
..with cost-cutting ways that amaze!



You stop in an instant without swerving when you apply the king-size 4-wheel hydraulic brakes on the new AUSTIN.



You needn't unlock this gas cap very often because the new AUSTIN s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your miles per gallon.



Protection for your children is assured by the safety lock on the new AUSTIN's doors. When set, youngsters can't open the door from inside.

Wherever you go . . . you'll see

Austin

the ideal answer to the mounting high cost of motoring

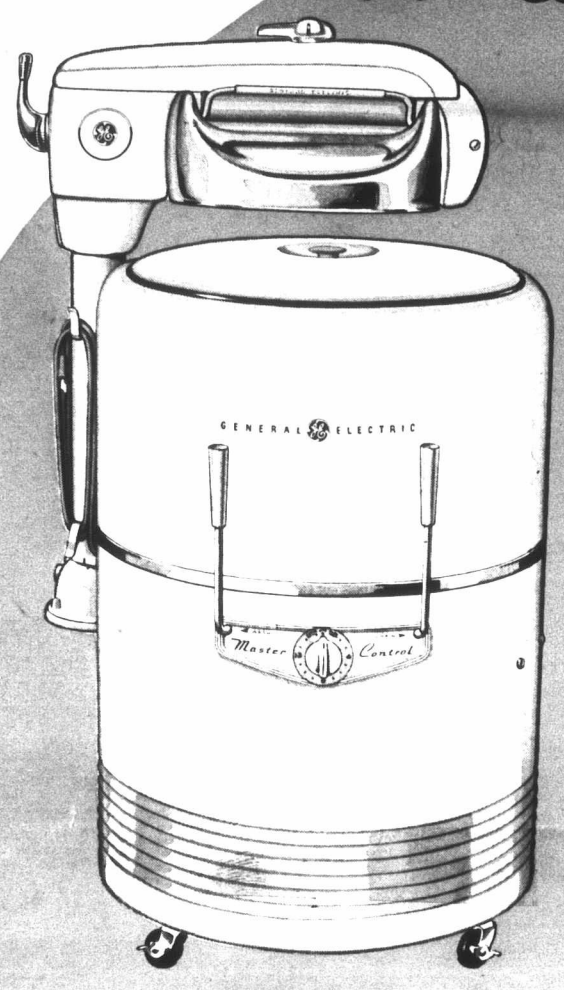
MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152835

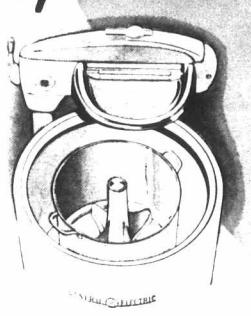
LESS TIME IN THE LAUNDRY

a cleaner wash too



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Super De-Luxe WASHER



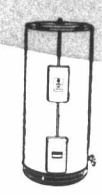
Get cleaner washes than ever before—finish washdays faster, fresher—with the new G-E Super De-luxe Washer. A Master Control Centre groups motor and pump controls and Automatic Timer at finger-tip height to save bending . . . a new Durez Plastic Activator increases the famous G-E "Quick-Clean" action, yet is gentler on all fabrics. See it at your G-E Dealer's.

Daily Dipper . . . 2½ gal. tub with built-in Activator, fits inside regular washer. An ideal accessory for small daily washes . . . saves time and hot water.

Water Heater . . . all the hot water you want for a few cents a day . . . instantly . . . automatically.

Automatic Dryer . . . damp-dries for ironing, or fluffy-dries clothes indoors.

Automatic Washer ...just set the dial—it does the complete wash . . . spin dries, too.



CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED
MAJOR APPLIANCE DEPARTMENT—MONTREAL

MI-252

King felt himself standing, with his secret, on the lip of bottomless chasm and black night. Whether St. Laurent believed King only St. Laurent knows. Whether King believed himself, forced himself to believe or was acting a part unbelievable and grotesque only King knew.

Or perhaps King himself never knew, for he could believe anything he wished to believe, and at this moment complete belief in his intended course was essential. We have only King's own version of this strange meeting, the version which he repeated with rising passion and conviction until his death. So stands the only known record.

St. Laurent may have believed King and shared his alarm. He may have thought that King alone or King and McNaughton together were exaggerating the danger, unconsciously or deliberately, to force conscription on the Cabinet. In the few minutes granted him St. Laurent must have realized that if he opposed conscription further there might or might not be military disintegration, as King feared, but in either case the Government, the party and the nation would fly apart before the day was out.

St. Laurent may reveal in due time his thoughts on that noon of Nov. 22, 1944. All we know yet is that he was ready for conscription and always had been, if it could be proved necessary, and only wished the issue settled on its merits. Now it was to be settled by pressure and panic.

Nevertheless, the need of conscription had been finally proved beyond doubt—McNaughton could not get volunteers and the Prime Minister expected national anarchy. St. Laurent was left with no option. The man who knew little of politics saw that the historic forces then in play had become irresistible. He consented to immediate conscription.

In that consent he had saved the Government, the Liberal Party and perhaps the nation. He had made himself the nation's future master. In human measurement he had proved himself a much larger man than King.

King had acted from the heart, by the compelling instinct of the Anglo-Saxon, had yielded to the call of history, had moved with the majority of his own race and had accepted the easier political alternative; whereas St. Laurent had acted from the head, by reason, against the instincts of his race and against all his political interests. For something larger than Quebec he had taken the harder alternative and risked his whole career without a minute's hesitation. Thereby, without knowing it, he had prepared himself, his race and the whole nation for yet another crisis and another enemy now six years off.

Never before, except perhaps on that September dawn of 1759, when Montcalm faced Wolfe on the river bluff, had two men so held the fortunes of Canada in their hands. King and St. Laurent parted, only half aware of their power and with no assurance that it would outlast the day. By agreement neither of them repeated McNaughton's secret.

When parliament opened that afternoon King went solemnly through the empty motion of tabling Ralston's resignation, remarking that this was one of the most painful experiences of his life and paying a generous tribute to his former colleague.

Gordon Graydon, now leading the Opposition as John Bracken's *locum tenens*, demanded debate on a "high plane," condemned all partisan manoeuvre and formally moved for the imposition of total conscription.

King was ready for him. Mr. Speaker Glen ruled that the motion required forty-eight hours' notice. He would not permit an appeal from his ruling. At King's suggestion the House agreed to hear McNaughton next day and adjourned at 4.30.

Nothing stood at that hour as it seemed to stand. Every posture was false. The Cabinet ostensibly opposed conscription. The conscriptionist ministers planned to resign before next morning. Ralston watched in silence—a spectator or tomorrow's prime minister? The Conservatives crouched for the long-awaited pounce on a victim who was no longer there. King and St. Laurent had kept their secret.

The Liberal caucus met immediately after the House adjourned. As usual, King was late in arriving. Meanwhile in the caucus chamber only St. Laurent knew what lay ahead (though King had hinted discreetly to Macdonald, the most implacable of his opponents, that the situation had changed and Macdonald, therefore, should do nothing prematurely).

Unaware of any such change, Crerar, the elder statesman around whom the rebellion was centring, rose to address the caucus. He never uttered the words that would have proclaimed the conscriptionists' mass resignation. He was cut short by King who entered the room at that moment and quietly asked the caucus to adjourn while he discussed "important new developments" with the Cabinet.

The caucus broke up in a buzz of rumor and speculation. King left without another word. The conscriptionist ministers met and agreed to resign that night.

The Cabinet had been summoned to meet at eight o'clock with the clear impression that King would reject conscription, face the mass resignations and survive or fall in parliament next day.

Power, just out of hospital and ignorant of the day's secret events, was summoned to King's office at a quarter to eight.

The Prime Minister was in a state of extreme agitation. "Chubby," he said, "I don't know what I would do without you!"

Hurriedly, in a few shaky sentences King explained that he had heard from McNaughton that day. McNaughton had told him that the game was up; he could not get the reinforcements; there was nothing for it but conscription.

There was no word of any military uprising, not a hint of the day's real secret. Could it not be shared even with Power, from whom no secrets had ever been withheld? Or did King know that Power would refuse to believe it? Here again the King version encounters only silence and mystery. If that version is true, if the danger of military uprising was indeed a fact and not a figment contrived for King's purposes, why was it not told to Power at this critical moment when Power's support was vital to King, when Power might be persuaded in the nick of time to support conscription? Of that the King version tells us nothing.

With no means of knowing what was in the other's mind Power listened to King's plans. The Cabinet, said King, would be asked that night to conscript sixteen thousand draftees of the Home Defense Army and send them overseas.

Would Power accept this compromise?

In the hardest moment of his life Power did not waver. He said he would resign without any word of complaint against King. The other Quebec ministers, under St. Laurent's influence, doubtless would support the conscription formula.

In a last entreaty King suggested that Power could oppose conscription

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"Well, we're finally going to get something back on the car insurance premiums we've been paying all these years!"

and still remain in the Government. It was a wild stab in the dark and would look only absurd in tomorrow's daylight. Aghast at such constitutional nonsense Power merely repeated that he would resign in the morning and left King alone in his office with his untold secret.

After these weeks of anguish the Cabinet meeting was a strange anti-climax. As the ministers waited to hear from King, McNaughton said quietly that he had received a disappointing report from his staff officers. They had concluded that the voluntary system could not supply the reinforcements urgently required. Without offering further argument or any excuse for his *volte-face* he recommended that sixteen thousand of the Home Army be made subject to immediate conscription.

King said that with reluctance he supported McNaughton's recommendation.

St. Laurent nodded his approval. For a moment the Cabinet was silent. What could be said? The conscriptionists knew that they had won, that the magic of McNaughton had failed, that Ralston had beaten King. The Quebec ministers knew that further protest was bootless. They must accept, follow St. Laurent or retire. Only Power was ready to retire but he said nothing. The formal decision to impose conscription, to reverse the whole course of King's policy and life work, to concede that the conscriptionists were right and Ralston victorious was made with hardly a word of debate.

What may be regarded as the most extraordinary if not the most important cabinet decision since Confederation had passed without a whisper of anger from the defeated faction or a gesture of triumph from the victors.

The Cabinet went home to bed, Power to write his resignation and a great Canadian soldier, now a sadder and a wiser man, locked himself up with his experts to rewrite in opposite terms the speech against conscription already prepared for tomorrow's session of parliament. McNaughton also was worn out by his first failure in the art of politics, which he did not understand. Toward dawn he sought a few hours' sleep before his next ordeal. His experts finished the task of turning his speech inside out by 5 a.m. and they in turn went home, exhausted. At that moment The Crisis was over.

Out of the events of Nov. 22 two questions arise.

First, had King won his greatest victory or suffered his worst defeat?

By all public appearances he had retreated under fire, swallowed his pride and his record, yielded to Ralston and done what, up to that very day, he had sworn never to do.

King rejected this conclusion then and rejected it with increasing vehemence until his death. Nothing enraged him so much as the accepted theory that Ralston had defeated him. In his own judgment he had won a triumph unequalled by any Canadian statesman. He had succeeded where Borden had failed in persuading the responsible leaders of Quebec to accept conscription. He had saved the Liberal Party and Quebec from the isolation into which Laurier had plunged them. Under almost unbearable pressure he had kept intact the structure rebuilt in 1919. And he had kept the nation intact.

Second, had there been any danger of a military uprising, even of a few officers' resignations? Had McNaughton reason to believe that his army command was disintegrating? Had he received actual threats and, if so were they real threats from men of importance? Or had King seized on some minor discontent in the army, exaggerated it into the threat of anarchy, convinced St. Laurent of this danger and thus forced conscription on the Cabinet because he knew that anything less would produce the deluge?

In short, was King's decision based on a cold-blooded calculation of the political forces in play, had he realized that he could not maintain a no-conscription policy, had he invented the military coup and forced McNaughton to recommend conscription, or had Canada stood, in November 1944, in the shadow of chaos?

King's answers to these questions in his old age were unequivocal emphatic and angry. He said he had positive information showing that the army command was about to break down. The plot also involved prominent political personages whom he would not name. He had the record, however, and would print it in his autobiography for the world to judge. Then the world would see that in the face of national cataclysm he had done the only thing he could do—not because reinforcements were lacking, not because conscription was needed, not because he had been wrong in his former judgment, but solely because he and he alone was called upon to save the nation.

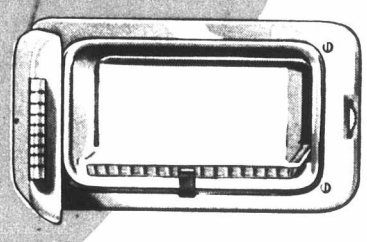
While all this, no doubt, is set down

152836

EXTRA-BIG food space for ONCE-A-WEEK SHOPPING

GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

Big 9½ cu. ft. G-E Refrigerator for once-a-week shopping saves time . . . saves money, too, through quantity-buying. Gives ⅓ more refrigeration space with no increase in floor area. Distinctive gold-coloured trim adds to attractive appearance. You can depend on G-E Refrigerators—3½ million have been in use for over 10 years, some much longer. See your G-E Dealer for demonstration.



Butter Conditioner . . . Mounted in door for convenience. Keeps one pound of butter at spreading temperature you select.

Push-Button Range . . . Now — you actually "cook-by-colour" . . . simply pushing buttons to get the exact heat you want.

Food-Waste Disposall . . . washes away kitchen garbage down the drain. Safe . . . sanitary!

Automatic Dish Washer . . . washes dishes, pots and pans with special pre-rinse action . . . then fan-dries them . . . saves hours a day!

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

MAJOR APPLIANCE DEPARTMENT—MONTREAL

MY-152

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152837

in King's private records, they cannot answer the most fascinating riddle in Canadian history. For King may have misconstrued as a dangerous conspiracy the mere mutterings of some army officers, the prospects of a few resignations. With complete sincerity, or his habitual self-deception, he could easily have built this evidence into a formidable brief for the defense.

Those who were close to King are split into two groups, the believers and the disbelievers. The believers so far have produced no concrete evidence to support King's conclusion. They have not named a single officer who was about to resign. They are not sure how much King knew, or thought he knew.

But they argue, and powerfully, that the whole atmosphere of the army, as indicated by the Pearkes' press conference, was charged with eruption. Only a few more days, perhaps hours, of resistance to conscription would have uncorked the volcano. And, they say, only a few resignations at the top would have been necessary to start the full lava flow of disaster. The situation, in fact, was getting completely out of control by November 22 when King heard of it and, in his most heroic act, extinguished the fatal spark.

Perhaps the best evidence in King's brief is the attitude of St. Laurent. He was not a man to see ghosts. He was the last man of all to be terrified by threats. Yet King evidently convinced him, if not that a general conspiracy was hatching, at least that the nation was in danger.

On the other hand, as far as this writer can discover, few if any of King's other colleagues credited the story of an impending military uprising. They believed then and believe now that while the army command certainly was restive and dissatisfied it had no intention of adventuring into politics, no thought of defying the government, no plan of general resignations.

The disbelievers, or some of them, are ready to agree that King may have convinced himself of these dangers, since he could convince himself of anything at will, but they think it was an act of will in pursuance of a deep-laid strategy. King, in this view, had reached the end of his no-conscription policy.

His problem, then, was to sell the opposite policy to French Canada and that problem centred in St. Laurent. There was no use trying to persuade St. Laurent or Quebec to accept conscription on its merits, especially when King himself still did not believe in it. Even the prospect of a party smash would not be enough to overcome French Canada's objections. Some much larger argument, some supreme emergency and nothing less could shake St. Laurent and the other Quebec leaders.

When King heard the first whisper of trouble in the army—so this version goes—he seized it in a clutch of desperation and used it as only he could use it, with a transcendent actor's art. If this were not so, how to explain King's silence to Power a few hours after the secret burst upon him and a few minutes before the Cabinet decided on conscription? Here was the one trump in King's deck which might have outbid Power's objections. It was never played. Nor did King mention his discovery to other colleagues until long afterwards when most of them dismissed it with a shrug of disbelief. Again, why had McNaughton heard nothing of trouble in the army before midmorning, November 22? Why had he told his colleagues, the day before, that he could get the needed volunteers.

The believers are unmoved by this argument. They say that of course the conscriptionist ministers disbelieved King because they wished to believe that they and they alone had defeated him. They would not share their victory with the restless army. As for the army itself, some of the leading figures like General Stuart are dead. Most of the higher officers were overseas throughout The Crisis. This writer, after diligent enquiries, can discover no home-service officer who had heard anything whatsoever of King's nightmare.

If resignations were pending they were well hidden. If the whole affair was indeed a figment in King's imagination, placed there with or without prompting by McNaughton, it served its purpose. Without it, real or unreal, The Crisis probably would have lurched into incalculable confusion far more destructive than the ruin of King.

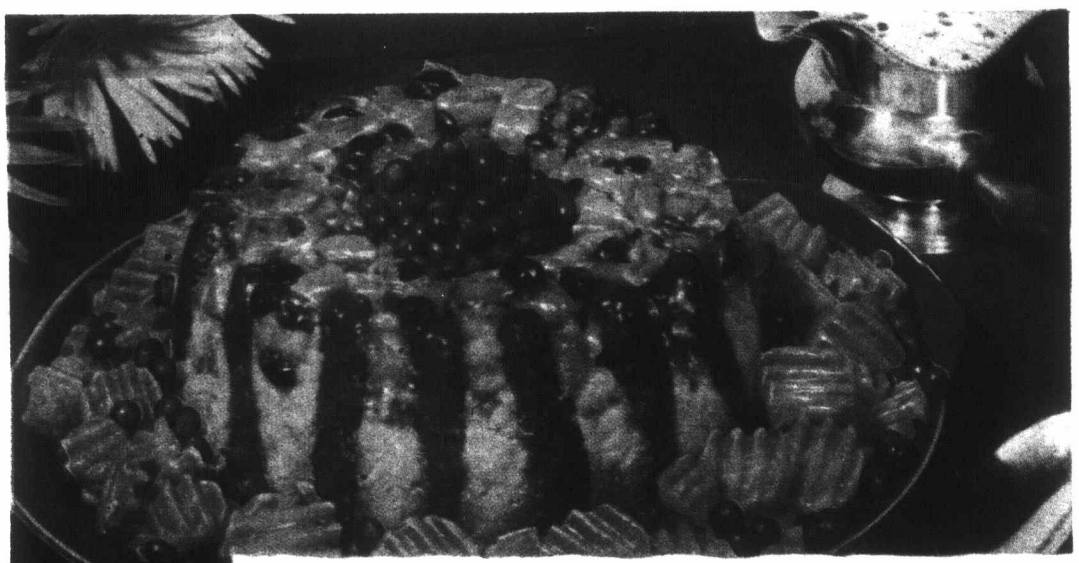
Possibly of all living men only McNaughton knows the truth. Having sealed his papers in the Archives he has kept his honorable vow of silence, accepted the humiliation which was to follow the shift of Nov. 22, 1944, and gone placidly to other fields of public service.

Was he persuaded, ordered or tricked by King, or was he compelled by the facts into recommending conscription on one day after opposing it the day before? That is the hard core of the riddle. Some time, perhaps, McNaughton or his papers will answer it. ★

Magic Sausage Crown

Budget Fare... Raised to Royalty with MAGIC!

● A Kingly dish for lusty appetites! Plan it this week. And for sure success in all your baking depend on time-tried Magic Baking Powder. For *less than 1¢ per average baking* Magic protects results and the cost of your ingredients.



Magic SAUSAGE CROWN

1 *pound sausages*
3 *medium-sized onions*
2½ *cups diced tart apples*
¼ *cup seedless raisins, washed and drained*
3 *tbsps. brown sugar*
3 *cups once-sifted pastry flour or 2⅔ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour*
5½ *tsps. Magic Baking Powder*
1 *tsp. salt*
½ *cup chilled shortening*
1 *egg, well beaten*
1¼ *cups milk*

Grease a 9-inch tube pan. Preheat over to 375° (moderately hot). Fry sausages until nicely browned; remove from pan. Peel onions, cut into ¼-inch-thick slices and separate into rings. Cook in the sausage dripping, over low heat, until onions are tender and lightly browned; remove from dripping. Combine apples, raisins, brown sugar and onion rings; spread in bottom of prepared pan. Stand sausages around edge of pan, pressing them into the apple mixture to keep them erect. Mix and sift once, then sift into a bowl, the flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt. Cut in shortening finely. Combine well-beaten egg and milk. Make a well in the flour mixture and add liquids; mix lightly with a fork. Carefully pour batter into prepared pan; spread evenly. Drop pan on table two or three times. Bake in preheated oven about 55 minutes. Loosen edges, turn out, and fill and border with suitable cooked vegetables; pass parsley cream sauce or any other desired sauce.

Yield: 6 generous servings.

By Appointment
Marmalade Manufacturers to the late King George
James Robertson & Sons (Preserve Manufacturers)

IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND

Robertson's delicious preserves are recognised everywhere as the finest in the world.

Robertson's

Made and packed in Scotland

Golden Shred Marmalade
Scotch Marmalade
Silver Shred Lemon Marmalade
Blackcurrant Jam
Wild Bramble Jelly and
Ginger Marmalade

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152838

THE HIGHER RIVER TIMES

High River, Alberta
October 20, 1955.

. . . . .

PERTINENT TOPICS
Discussed by Hugh Clark

. . . . .

Prof. Dawson who has the task of writing the official life of Mackenzie King at the expense of the Rockefeller Foundation is having it made more difficult and expensive the longer it is delayed. Bruce Hutchison and Blair Fraser have given him some things to explain and now two Manitobans, Messrs. Ferns and Ostry, professors in Birmingham University, England, are writing a book which promises to add greater difficulties. One chapter has already appeared in the Historical Review which contains disclosures that, if known at the time, would have prevented his ever being selected as Liberal leader.

They unearthed a letter Mr. King wrote to Wm. Jennings Bryan, Sept. 4, 1914, encouraging him to persist in his efforts to keep the U. S. neutral in the 1914 war. Bryan needed no such encouragement and later had to be dismissed for his persistence. He also wrote President Eliot of Harvard along the same line, Sept. 9th, but by that time Mr. Eliot had urged President Wilson to abandon any thought of keeping out of the war and advised Mr. King to that effect. President Wilson had asked the nation to be neutral even in thought, but Mr. Eliot told him Germany was clearly in the wrong and must be beaten.

Mr. King shed his neutrality when the U. S. came into the war and in 1917 wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier in behalf of a cousin, Geo. Lindsey, seeking assistance in getting control of a newspaper in Montreal to support conscription. To this he got a brusque reply that nothing could be done for the "erring brothers." In his memoirs Sir Robert Borden relates that King wanted to join the union government. Of this the authors say there is some evidence in the Laurier paper but it is not conclusive.

If these things had been known, the French delegates would not have ganged up in the Liberal convention for King instead of Fielding to succeed Laurier as leader, any more than the English Liberals who supported him would have done so had they known that he had been in the United States urging a pacifist Secretary of State to keep that country out of war, counsel that if acted upon would certainly have ensured the defeat of the Anglo-French and Commonwealth armies. He was lucky in that not until now have these activities been disclosed.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152839

THE HIGHER RIVER TIMES

High River, Alberta
October 20, 1955.

. . . . .

PERTINENT TOPICS
Discussed by Hugh Clark

. . . . .

Prof. Dawson who has the task of writing the official life of Mackenzie King at the expense of the Rockefeller Foundation is having it made more difficult and expensive the longer it is delayed. Bruce Hutchison and Blair Fraser have given him some things to explain and now two Manitobans, Messrs. Ferns and Ostry, professors in Birmingham University, England, are writing a book which promises to add greater difficulties. One chapter has already appeared in the Historical Review which contains disclosures that, if known at the time, would have prevented his ever being selected as Liberal leader.

They unearthed a letter Mr. King wrote to Wm. Jennings Bryan, Sept. 4, 1914, encouraging him to persist in his efforts to keep the U. S. neutral in the 1914 war. Bryan needed no such encouragement and later had to be dismissed for his persistence. He also wrote President Eliot of Harvard along the same line, Sept. 9th, but by that time Mr. Eliot had urged President Wilson to abandon any thought of keeping out of the war and advised Mr. King to that effect. President Wilson had asked the nation to be neutral even in thought, but Mr. Eliot told him Germany was clearly in the wrong and must be beaten.

Mr. King shed his neutrality when the U. S. came into the war and in 1917 wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier in behalf of a cousin, Geo. Lindsey, seeking assistance in getting control of a newspaper in Montreal to support conscription. To this he got a brusque reply that nothing could be done for the "erring brothers." In his memoirs Sir Robert Borden relates that King wanted to join the union government. Of this the authors say there is some evidence in the Laurier paper but it is not conclusive.

If these things had been known, the French delegates would not have ganged up in the Liberal convention for King instead of Fielding to succeed Laurier as leader, any more than the English Liberals who supported him would have done so had they known that he had been in the United States urging a pacifist Secretary of State to keep that country out of war, counsel that if acted upon would certainly have ensured the defeat of the Anglo-French and Commonwealth armies. He was lucky in that not until now have these activities been disclosed.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152840

THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, September 16, 1955.

. . . . .

MORE LIGHT ON MR. KING

By J. V. McAree

. . . . .

It is common enough that, following the death of an eminent man, the necessary formal eulogies should be followed by a period of silence, at last to be broken by an outbreak of criticism. Then silence enfolds and whether it is ever to be broken depends upon the real worth and stature of the subject. In our own day we have seen the stature of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died at the very peak of his fame and influence, considerably reduced. Facts not available in his lifetime were disclosed which showed him in an unhappy light. His ventures into international military affairs have shown him to have been gravely mistaken. His responsibility for the present position of the Russians vs. the former Allies is probably greater than that of any other person. Later on, perhaps, his reputation may emerge from this cloud and his domestic policies may be accepted as giving him the right to rank among the very greatest of American Presidents. No such happy resurrection seems to await the late Mackenzie King. Nothing that has come to light since his death has tended to enhance his reputation or even to justify the great admiration his political followers had for him. The picture is altogether dark.

Poor Mouth Millionaire

In fact, it seems that while the former Prime Minister lived nearly everybody was under a misapprehension about him. The news that for many years he was an ardent, practicing spiritist must have shocked many of his admirers, especially Roman Catholics who hold in special contempt this form of religion. About the same time came the news that he had died almost a millionaire, although his apologists hastened to explain that he had acquired his great wealth in an absent-minded manner, while he continued to make "the poor mouth," as our Aunt Polly would have called it, when talking to his rich friends. Next month we expect that a book will be published which will constitute a further attack upon Mr. King. It is the work of H. S. Ferns and Bernard Ostry, two young Canadians, natives of Manitoba, who are now on the staff of the University of Birmingham. We have read some extracts dealing with Mr. King and the First World War in the Canadian Historical Review, published by the University of Toronto Press.

They Have Dug Deeply

The authors point out that many sources of information concerning Mr. King were not available until quite recently. Readers must be impressed by the energy and ingenuity with which they have pressed their researches and by the amount of patient toil they have contributed to what may have been a kind of labor of love. We doubt if anything they produce as a fact will be challenged successfully. Mr. King is here presented as an extremely devious character. The authors say: "He possessed neither consistency of understanding nor consistency of emotion in relation to that great political event." It appears now that Mr. King during his early years as a politician in the Civil Service and in Parliament was a run-of-the mill Liberal imperialist. In 1911, however, he told an audience in North Waterloo that the Conservatives were planning to supply Britain with dreadnaughts to attack Germany. A few months later he said that Canada's future was tied up with the future of the British Empire. To make this more certain and secure he believed that Canada should build up a navy of her own.

Pacifist and Neutralist

In January, 1913, he told a Toronto meeting "the German scare is dead" and for some time thereafter he took the line of pacifism and neutrality. At least four weeks before the fateful August 4, 1914, Mr. King found himself engaged to go to the United States as an expert on labor, to work for the Rockefellers. At the time he was a Canadian politician, a member of the Privy Council and a Laurier supporter. His expressions of patriotism were white hot. His work for the Rockefellers consisted chiefly in establishing company unions in Colorado where his employers owned or controlled great mines whose workers were seething with unrest. In a letter to Mr. Rockefeller Sr., he pointed out that at the end of the war there would be a flood of immigrants from Europe and that they would help solve any labor problem that might at that time exist in the United States. These were not sentiments which would appeal to Canadian unionists but they were not known at the time.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152841

The Damning Letter

In correspondence with President Eliot of Harvard he praised United States neutrality; but this did not please Eliot and the correspondence ended abruptly. But the letter which he could never have justified to a Canadian electorate was one he wrote to William Jennings Bryan, the pacifist member of Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, whose sentiments forced him later to resign. Mr. King praised the neutrality of the United States and hoped it would continue. This, it must be remembered, was at a time when Canada was pouring out its blood and treasure on the battlefields of Europe. He urged the strictest neutrality which would include forbidding the house of Morgan to act as British agents in the United States. President Wilson, who at one time had urged the American people to be neutral "even in thought," was no more a pacifist than Mr. King. He thought any other course would only prolong the combat--in other words, that it would take the Germans longer to win, and he added that this noble position would in the end "greatly further America's own diplomatic ends." It was indeed fortunate for Mr. King that when he was later appealing for Canadians to vote for him, this letter was never brought to light. Had it been, the end of Mr. King's political career would have been much different from what it actually was.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152842

THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, September 16, 1955.

. . . . .

MORE LIGHT ON MR. KING

By J. V. McAree

. . . . .

It is common enough that, following the death of an eminent man, the necessary formal eulogies should be followed by a period of silence, at last to be broken by an outbreak of criticism. Then silence enfolds and whether it is ever to be broken depends upon the real worth and stature of the subject. In our own day we have seen the stature of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died at the very peak of his fame and influence, considerably reduced. Facts not available in his lifetime were disclosed which showed him in an unhappy light. His ventures into international military affairs have shown him to have been gravely mistaken. His responsibility for the present position of the Russians vs. the former Allies is probably greater than that of any other person. Later on, perhaps, his reputation may emerge from this cloud and his domestic policies may be accepted as giving him the right to rank among the very greatest of American Presidents. No such happy resurrection seems to await the late Mackenzie King. Nothing that has come to light since his death has tended to enhance his reputation or even to justify the great admiration his political followers had for him. The picture is altogether dark.

Poor Mouth Millionaire

In fact, it seems that while the former Prime Minister lived nearly everybody was under a misapprehension about him. The news that for many years he was an ardent, practicing spiritist must have shocked many of his admirers, especially Roman Catholics who hold in special contempt this form of religion. About the same time came the news that he had died almost a millionaire, although his apologists hastened to explain that he had acquired his great wealth in an absent-minded manner, while he continued to make "the poor mouth," as our Aunt Polly would have called it, when talking to his rich friends. Next month we expect that a book will be published which will constitute a further attack upon Mr. King. It is the work of H. S. Ferns and Bernard Ostry, two young Canadians, natives of Manitoba, who are now on the staff of the University of Birmingham. We have read some extracts dealing with Mr. King and the First World War in the Canadian Historical Review, published by the University of Toronto Press.

They Have Dug Deeply

The authors point out that many sources of information concerning Mr. King were not available until quite recently. Readers must be impressed by the energy and ingenuity with which they have pressed their researches and by the amount of patient toil they have contributed to what may have been a kind of labor of love. We doubt if anything they produce as a fact will be challenged successfully. Mr. King is here presented as an extremely devious character. The authors say: "He possessed neither consistency of understanding nor consistency of emotion in relation to that great political event." It appears now that Mr. King during his early years as a politician in the Civil Service and in Parliament was a run-of-the mill Liberal imperialist. In 1911, however, he told an audience in North Waterloo that the Conservatives were planning to supply Britain with dreadnaughts to attack Germany. A few months later he said that Canada's future was tied up with the future of the British Empire. To make this more certain and secure he believed that Canada should build up a navy of her own.

Pacifist and Neutralist

In January, 1913, he told a Toronto meeting "the German scare is dead" and for some time thereafter he took the line of pacifism and neutrality. At least four weeks before the fateful August 4, 1914, Mr. King found himself engaged to go to the United States as an expert on labor, to work for the Rockefellers. At the time he was a Canadian politician, a member of the Privy Council and a Laurier supporter. His expressions of patriotism were white hot. His work for the Rockefellers consisted chiefly in establishing company unions in Colorado where his employers owned or controlled great mines whose workers were seething with unrest. In a letter to Mr. Rockefeller Sr., he pointed out that at the end of the war there would be a flood of immigrants from Europe and that they would help solve any labor problem that might at that time exist in the United States. These were not sentiments which would appeal to Canadian unionists but they were not known at the time.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152843

The Damning Letter

In correspondence with President Eliot of Harvard he praised United States neutrality; but this did not please Eliot and the correspondence ended abruptly. But the letter which he could never have justified to a Canadian electorate was one he wrote to William Jennings Bryan, the pacifist member of Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, whose sentiments forced him later to resign. Mr. King praised the neutrality of the United States and hoped it would continue. This, it must be remembered, was at a time when Canada was pouring out its blood and treasure on the battlefields of Europe. He urged the strictest neutrality which would include forbidding the house of Morgan to act as British agents in the United States. President Wilson, who at one time had urged the American people to be neutral "even in thought," was no more a pacifist than Mr. King. He thought any other course would only prolong the combat--in other words, that it would take the Germans longer to win, and he added that this noble position would in the end "greatly further America's own diplomatic ends." It was indeed fortunate for Mr. King that when he was later appealing for Canadians to vote for him, this letter was never brought to light. Had it been, the end of Mr. King's political career would have been much different from what it actually was.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152844

THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, September 16, 1955.

. . . . .

MORE LIGHT ON MR. KING

By J. V. McAree

. . . . .

It is common enough that, following the death of an eminent man, the necessary formal eulogies should be followed by a period of silence, at last to be broken by an outbreak of criticism. Then silence enfolds and whether it is ever to be broken depends upon the real worth and stature of the subject. In our own day we have seen the stature of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died at the very peak of his fame and influence, considerably reduced. Facts not available in his lifetime were disclosed which showed him in an unhappy light. His ventures into international military affairs have shown him to have been gravely mistaken. His responsibility for the present position of the Russians vs. the former Allies is probably greater than that of any other person. Later on, perhaps, his reputation may emerge from this cloud and his domestic policies may be accepted as giving him the right to rank among the very greatest of American Presidents. No such happy resurrection seems to await the late Mackenzie King. Nothing that has come to liehg since his death has tended to enhance his reputation or even to justify the great admiration his political followers had for him. The picture is altogether dark.

Poor Mouth Millionaire

In fact, it seems that while the former Prime Minister lived nearly everybody was under a misapprehension about him. The news that for many years he was an ardent, practicing spiritist must have shocked many of his admirers, especially Roman Catholics who hold in special contempt this form of religion. About the same time came the news that he had died almost a millionaire, although his apologists hastened to explain that he had acquired his great wealth in an absent-minded manner, while he continued to make "the poor mouth," as our Aunt Polly would have called it, when talking to his rich friends. Next month we expect that a book will be published which will constitute a further attack upon Mr. King. It is the work of H. S. Ferns and Bernard Ostry, two young Canadians, natives of Manitoba, who are now on the staff of the University of Birmingham. We have read some extracts dealing with Mr. King and the First World War in the Canadian Historical Review, published by the University of Toronto Press.

They Have Dug Deeply

The authors point out that many sources of information concerning Mr. King were not available until quite recently. Readers must be impressed by the energy and ingenuity with which they have pressed their researches and by the amount of patient toil they have contributed to what may have been a kind of labor of love. We doubt if anything they produce as a fact will be challenged successfully. Mr. King is here presented as an extremely devious character. The authors say: "He possessed neither consistency of understanding nor consistency of emotion in relation to that great political event." It appears now that Mr. King during his early years as a politician in the Civil Service and in Parliament was a run-of-the mill Liberal imperialist. In 1911, however, he told an audience in North Waterloo that the Conservatives were planning to supply Britain with dreadnaughts to attack Germany. A few months later he said that Canada's future was tied up with the future of the British Empire. To make this more certain and secure he believed that Canada should build up a navy of her own.

Pacifist and Neutralist

In January, 1913, he told a Toronto meeting "the German scare is dead" and for some time thereafter he took the line of pacifism and neutrality. At least four weeks before the fateful August 4, 1914, Mr. King found himself engaged to go to the United States as an expert on labor, to work for the Rockefellers. At the time he was a Canadian politician, a member of the Privy Council and a Laurier supporter. His expressions of patriotism were white hot. His work for the Rockefellers consisted chiefly in establishing company unions in Colorado where his employers owned or controlled great mines whose workers were seething with unrest. In a letter to Mr. Rockefeller Sr., he pointed out that at the end of the war there would be a flood of immigrants from Europe and that they would help solve any labor problem that might at that time exist in the United States. These were not sentiments which would appeal to Canadian unionists but they were not known at the time.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152845

The Dunning Letter

In correspondence with President Eliot of Harvard he praised United States neutrality; but this did not please Eliot and the correspondence ended abruptly. But the letter which he could never have justified to a Canadian electorate was one he wrote to William Jennings Bryan, the pacifist member of Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, whose sentiments forced him later to resign. Mr. King praised the neutrality of the United States and hoped it would continue. This, it must be remembered, was at a time when Canada was pouring out its blood and treasure on the battlefields of Europe. He urged the strictest neutrality which would include forbidding the house of Morgan to act as British agents in the United States. President Wilson, who at one time had urged the American people to be neutral "even in thought," was no more a pacifist than Mr. King. He thought any other course would only prolong the combat--in other words, that it would take the Germans longer to win, and he added that this noble position would in the end "greatly further America's own diplomatic ends." It was indeed fortunate for Mr. King that when he was later appealing for Canadians to vote for him, this letter was never brought to light. Had it been, the end of Mr. King's political career would have been much different from what it actually was.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152846

GLOBE AND MAIL - Sept. 16, 1955.

J. V. McAree

More Light on Mr. King

IT IS common enough that, following the death of an eminent man, the necessary formal eulogies should be followed by a period of silence, at last to be broken by an outbreak of criticism. Then silence enfolds and whether it is ever to be broken depends upon the real worth and stature of the subject. In our own day we have seen the stature of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died at the very peak of his fame and influence, considerably reduced. Facts not available in his lifetime were disclosed which showed him in an unhappy light. His ventures into international military affairs have shown him to have been gravely mistaken. His responsibility for the present position of the Russians vs. the former Allies is probably greater than that of any other person. Later on, perhaps, his reputation may emerge from this cloud and his domestic policies may be accepted as giving him the right to rank among the very greatest of American Presidents. No such happy resurrection seems to await the late Mackenzie King. Nothing that has come to light since his death has tended to enhance his reputation or even to justify the great admiration his political followers had for him. The picture is altogether dark.

Poor Mouth Millionaire

In fact, it seems that while the former Prime Minister lived nearly everybody was under a misapprehension about him. The news that for many years he was an ardent, practicing spiritist must have shocked many of his admirers, especially Roman Catholics who hold in special contempt this form of religion. About the same time came the news that he had died almost a millionaire, although his apologists hastened to explain that he had acquired his great wealth in an absent-minded manner, while he continued to make "the poor mouth," as our Aunt Polly would have called it, when talking to his rich friends. Next month we expect that a book will be published which will constitute a further attack upon Mr. King. It is the work of H. S. Ferns and Bernard Ostrey, two young Canadians, natives of Manitoba, who are now on the staff of the University of Birmingham. We have read some extracts dealing with Mr. King and the First World War in the Canadian Historical Review, published by the University of Toronto Press.

They Have Dug Deeply

The authors point out that many sources of information concerning Mr. King were not available until quite recently. Readers must be impressed by the energy and ingenuity with which they have pressed their researches and by the amount of patient toil they have contributed to what may have been a kind of labor of love. We doubt if anything they produce as a fact will be challenged successfully. Mr. King is here presented as an extremely devious character. The authors say: "He possessed neither consistency of understanding nor consistency of emotion in relation to that great political event." It appears now that Mr. King during his early years as a politician in the Civil Service and in Parliament was a run-of-the-mill Liberal imperialist. In 1911, however, he told an audience in North Waterloo that the Conservatives were planning to supply Britain with dreadnaughts to attack Germany. A few months later he said that Canada's future was tied up with the future of the British Empire. To make this more certain and secure he believed that Canada should build up a navy of her own.

Pacifist and Neutralist

In January, 1913, he told a Toronto meeting "the German scare is dead" and for some time thereafter he took the line of pacifism and neutrality. At least four weeks before the fateful August 4, 1914, Mr. King found himself engaged to go to the United States as an expert on labor, to work for the Rockefellers. At the time he was a Canadian politician, a member of the Privy Council and a Laurier supporter. His expressions of patriotism were white hot. His work for the Rockefellers consisted chiefly in establishing company unions in Colorado where his employers owned or controlled great mines whose workers were seething with unrest. In a letter to Mr. Rockefeller Sr., he pointed out that at the end of the war there would be a flood of immigrants from Europe and that they would help solve any labor problem that might at that time exist in the United States. These were not sentiments which would appeal to Canadian unionists but they were not known at the time.

The Damning Letter

In correspondence with President Eliot of Harvard he praised United States neutrality; but this did not please Eliot and the correspondence ended abruptly. But the letter which he could never have justified to a Canadian electorate was one he wrote to William Jennings Bryan, the pacifist member of Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, whose sentiments forced him later to resign. Mr. King praised the neutrality of the United States and hoped it would continue. This, it must be remembered, was at a time when Canada was pouring out its blood and treasure on the battlefields of Europe. He urged the strictest neutrality which would include forbidding the house of Morgan to act as British agents in the United States. President Wilson, who at one time had urged the American people to be neutral "even in thought," was no more a pacifist than Mr. King. He thought any other course would only prolong the combat—in other words, that it would take the Germans longer to win, and he added that this noble position would in the end "greatly further America's own diplomatic ends". It was indeed fortunate for Mr. King that when he was later appealing for Canadians to vote for him, this letter was never brought to light. Had it been, the end of Mr. King's political career would have been much different from what it actually was.

Copyright

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152847

FONDE LE 10 JANVIER 1910 **LE DEVOIR** FAIS CE QUE DOIS

"Le Devoir" est imprimé aux Nos 430-434 est, rue Notre-Dame, à Montréal, par l'Imprimerie Populaire, compagnie à responsabilité limitée, qui en est l'éditrice- Directeur-gérant : Gérard Filion.

"Le Devoir" est membre de la Canadian Press, de l'Audit Bureau of Circulation et de la Canadian Daily Newspaper Association. La Canadian Press est seule autorisée à faire l'emploi pour réimpression de toutes les dépêches attribuées à la Canadian Press, à l'Associated Press et aux agences Reuters, ainsi que de toutes les informations locales que "Le Devoir" publie. Tous droits de reproduction des dépêches particulières au "Devoir" sont également réservés.

Abonnement par la poste : EDITION QUOTIDIENNE (un an : Canada (sauf Montréal et la banlieue), $12.00; Montréal et banlieue, $16.00; Etats-Unis et Commonwealth, $14.00; Union postale, $16.00. EDITION DU SAMEDI (un an) : Canada. $4.00; Etats-Unis et Union postale. $5.00. Les abonnements sont payables d'avance par mandat-poste ou par chèque encaissable au pair à Montréal.

Autorisé comme matière postale de deuxième classe par le ministère des Postes, Ottawa.

Téléphone: BElair 3361★

LE DEVOIR, MONTREAL, SAMEDI 24 SEPTEMBRE 1955

En marge d'une biographie de Mackenzie King

La duplicité et l'opportunisme érigés en système

L'ancien premier ministre Mackenzie King avait pris avant sa mort des mesures extraordinaires pour s'assurer une biographie qui fût un monument impérissable à sa mémoire. Toute une équipe y travaille depuis sa mort grâce à un octroi obtenu de la Fondation Rockefeller. Deux jeunes professeurs, deux jeunes Canadiens du Manitoba qui enseignent à l'Université de Birmingham en Angleterre, ont entrepris des recherches de leur propre initiative et ils vont publier d'ici quelques semaines, avant les biographes officiels, le premier volume de leur ouvrage qui s'intitule *The Age of Mackenzie King*.

Si l'on en juge par un article qu'ils viennent de donner à la *Canadian Historical Review* ces deux jeunes historiens, MM. H. S. Ferns et Bernard Ostry, leur biographie de l'ancien premier ministre devrait obtenir un succès d'étonnement et de scandale. Plus fouillé, mieux documenté que l'ouvrage de Bruce Hutchison, *The Incredible Canadian*, celui de MM. Ferns et Ostry s'annonce tout aussi sensationnel.

●

Le premier volume de cette biographie porte sur la première partie de la vie de Mackenzie King qui va de sa naissance à son élection à la direction du parti libéral. L'un des biographes que nous avons eu l'occasion de rencontrer, M. Bernard Ostry, nous a expliqué que cette partie de la vie de l'ancien premier ministre est fort mal connue en dépit de l'existence de nombreux documents dont la plupart sont de consultation facile. Tous les biographes de King, nous a-t-il expliqué, s'en sont remis pour l'histoire des premières années à un ouvrage de propagande libérale écrit par un nommé McGillicuddy en 1922 et qui s'inspirait d'ailleurs largement d'un discours que Mackenzie King lui-même avait prononcé à la Chambre pour défendre sa conduite pendant la première grande guerre.

L'article de MM. Ferns et Ostry que nous avons sous les yeux porte précisément sur le rôle de Mackenzie King pendant la première grande guerre. Il démontre — le commentaire est de nous et non pas des deux auteurs — que Mackenzie faisait preuve dès ses premiers pas dans la vie publique de la même duplicité et du même opportunisme qui l'ont caractérisé pendant son long règne comme premier ministre. Si elles avaient été connues, les contradictions et les manoeuvres douteuses que nous révèlent MM. Ferns et Ostry l'auraient fait chasser de la vie publique au moment même de son élection comme successeur de Laurier en 1919.

●

Chez les Canadiens français, la popularité de Mackenzie King a été fondée sur la fidélité dont il aurait fait preuve vis-à-vis de Laurier lors de la crise de la conscription en 1917. MM. Ferns et Ostry donnent le coup de grâce à cette légende.

Après sa défaite en 1911, Mackenzie King a passé la plus grande partie du temps de la guerre aux Etats-Unis au service de la Fondation Rockefeller ou plus exactement des intérêts Rockefeller. Il a été pendant plusieurs années pacifiste et neutraliste comme le démontre sa correspondance avec plusieurs personnages américains, notamment William Jennings Bryan, le secrétaire d'Etat du président Wilson.

Lorsqu'en 1917 Laurier se vit déserter par Fielding, Graham et Pardee, le seul message de sympathie qu'il reçut de Mackenzie King fut une intervention en faveur du conscriptionniste George Lindsey. La réponse de Laurier fut d'ailleurs assez sèche. King proposa ensuite à Laurier de laisser la Grande-Bretagne décider si elle avait besoin de renforts et si le Canada devait imposer la conscription. Laurier ne tint évidemment pas compte de son avis et prit, comme on le sait, l'attitude que le gouvernement canadien ne devait pas imposer la conscription sans consulter le peuple dans un referendum.

Mackenzie King fut candidat libéral dans York-Nord, mais il ne fit pas sienne la politique de Laurier. Il se contenta de mettre en doute la sincérité de l'effort de guerre du gouvernement d'Union. Il déclina l'invitation de son chef de l'accompagner dans sa tournée des provinces de l'Ouest. Il refusa même d'obéir à l'ordre de Laurier qui lui enjoignait de venir porter la parole à une assemblée à Sherbrooke.

●

Mackenzie King a toujours posé au réformateur social. Ses partisans l'ont toujours présenté comme l'ami et le champion des ouvriers. MM. Ferns et Ostry font bon marché de cette autre légende.

En 1910, Mackenzie King, alors ministre du travail dans le cabinet Laurier, intervint dans la grève des employés du *Grand Tronc*. Le résultat le plus clair de son intervention pour les ouvriers fut de faire inscrire un bon nombre d'entre eux sur une liste noire et de les priver de leurs pensions .

Pendant le temps où il fut au service de la Fondation Rockefeller, Mackenzie s'employa beaucoup moins à des travaux de recherche qu'à fonder des syndicats de boutique parmi les employés des entreprises contrôlées par les intérêts Rockefeller. L'une de ses lettres à John D. Rockefeller fils tend à le rassurer en prévoyant que la guerre va favoriser les patrons contre les syndicats en créant éventuellement du chômage et de l'immigration. Le grand industriel John J. Raskob rend à Mackenzie King l'hommage qu'il n'a guère d'égaux dans le monde entier lorsqu'il s'agit de fonder des syndicats de boutique.

●

Les Canadiens d'un certain âge qui se donneront la peine de se renseigner sur la carrière extraordinaire de Mackenzie King auront tôt fait de se rendre compte que l'homme qu'ils ont peut-être contribué à élire ne ressemblait pas du tout à celui qu'on leur avait présenté. Ils apprendront, qu'ils soient Canadiens français ou Canadiens anglais, qu'ils ont été bernés collectivement pendant de longues années par un politicien aussi habile que peu scrupuleux. Peut-être cela les amènera-t-il à se défier de la propagande et à scruter plus sérieusement les antécédents des hommes publics qui viendront solliciter leur confiance et leur appui.

Pierre VIGEANT

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152848

TRANSLATION

LE DEVOIR

Montreal, September 24, 1955.

. . .

The beginning of (or partial) Biography
of Mackenzie King

Duplicity and opportunism erected into a system (methodically)

The former Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, had taken before his death extraordinary measures to make sure of a biography which would be an imperishable monument to his memory. A complete retinue has been at work on this since his death, thanks to benefaction obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation. Two young professors, two young Canadians from Manitoba, who are on the staff of the University of Birmingham in England, have undertaken research on their own initiative and in a few weeks are going to publish, in advance of the official biographies, the first volume of their work, which is entitled "The Age of Mackenzie King."

If one is to judge by an article which these two young historians, Messrs. H. S. Ferns and Bernard Ostry have just given to The Canadian Historical Review, their biography of the former Premier ought to attain a success both astonishing and shocking. More thorough, more fully documented than the work of Bruce Hutchison, "The Incredible Canadian," that of Messrs. Ferns and Ostry is certainly quite a sensation.

The first volume of this biography covers the early part of the life of Mackenzie King, right from his birth to his election as leader of the Liberal Party. One of these biographers whom we have had occasion to meet, Mr. Bernard Ostry, explained to us that this part of the former Premier's life is least fully known, despite the existence of numerous documents which for the most part were readily available. All King's biographers, he explained to us, have relied for the history of earlier years on a work of Liberal propaganda written by a man named McGillicuddy in 1922, and have been inspired besides largely by a discourse of Mackenzie King given in the Commons Chamber, in defence of his conduct in the First Great War.

The article by Messrs. Ferns and Ostry, which we now have under review, has to do definitely with the role of Mackenzie King during the First Great War. It shows--this commentary is by us and not by the two authors--that Mackenzie King in the first stages of his public life practised the same duplicity and the same opportunism which characterized him during his long reign as Prime Minister. If these contradictions and devious manoeuvres revealed to us by Messrs. Ferns and Ostry had been known, he would have been banished from public life at the moment of his election as successor to Laurier in 1919.

With French Canadians, the popularity of Mackenzie King has been founded on his fidelity to Laurier in the conscription crisis of 1917. Messrs. Ferns and Ostry give the "coup de grace" to this legend.

After his defeat in 1911 Mackenzie King passed the greater part of the duration of the war in the United States, in the service of the Rockefeller Foundation, or more, exactly, of the Rockefeller interests. He had been for many years a pacifist and neutralist, as his correspondence with many American personages discloses, notably William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State in President Wilson's Government.

When in 1917 Laurier found himself deserted by Fielding, Graham and Pardee, the only message of sympathy which he received from Mackenzie King was an intervention in favour of conscriptionist George Lindsey.* The reply of Laurier was likewise dry enough. King proposed to Laurier as well to let Great Britain decide if she had need of reinforcements and if Canada ought to impose conscription. Laurier evidently did not fall in with this advice, and, as is well known, took the attitude that the Canadian Government ought not to impose conscription without consulting the people in a referendum.

* - A first cousin of W. L. M. King.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152849

Mackenzie King was Liberal candidate in North York, but he did not follow the policy of Laurier. He contented himself with casting a doubt on the sincerity of the war effort of the Union Government. He declined the invitation of his leader to accompany him during his tour of the Western Provinces. He even refused to obey the order of Laurier which enjoined him to speak at a meeting in Sherbrooke.

Mackenzie King has always posed as a social reformer. His partisans have always proclaimed him as the friend and champion of workers. Messrs. Ferns and Ostry make light of this other legend.

In 1919 Mackenzie King, at the time Minister of Labour in the Laurier Government, intervened in the crisis of the employees of the Grand Trunk. The very clear result of his intervention on behalf of the workers was to inscribe a good number of them on the blacklist and to deprive them of their pensions.

During the time that he was in the service of the Rockefeller Foundation, King was employed much less in research work than in establishing company unions amongst employees in enterprises controlled by the Rockefeller interests. One of his letters to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tends to reassure him in his prophesy that the war was going to favour the masters against the unions in bringing about eventual idleness and immigration. The great industrialist, John J. Raskob, rendered homage to Mackenzie King, saying that there were few in the entire world who had done so much to found company unions.

Canadians of a certain age who will take the trouble to inform themselves of the extraordinary career of Mackenzie King will quickly understand that the man whom they have perhaps helped to elect has no resemblance whatever to the man who was presented to them. Whether they be French Canadians or English Canadians, they will learn that they have been hoaxed through the long years by a politician both sharp and unscrupulous. Perhaps that will lead them to challenge some of the propaganda and to examine more earnestly the past of public men who wish to solicit their confidence and support.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152850

TRANSLATION

LE DEVOIR

Montreal, September 24, 1955.

• • •

The beginning of (or partial) Biography
of Mackenzie King

Duplicity and opportunism erected into a system (methodically)

The former Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, had taken before his death extraordinary measures to make sure of a biography which would be an imperishable monument to his memory. A complete retinue has been at work on this since his death, thanks to benefaction obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation. Two young professors, two young Canadians from Manitoba, who are on the staff of the University of Birmingham in England, have undertaken research on their own initiative and in a few weeks are going to publish, in advance of the official biographies, the first volume of their work, which is entitled "The Age of Mackenzie King."

If one is to judge by an article which these two young historians, Messrs. H. S. Ferns and Bernard Ostry have just given to The Canadian Historical Review, their biography of the former Premier ought to attain a success both astonishing and shocking. More thorough, more fully documented than the work of Bruce Hutchison, "The Incredible Canadian," that of Messrs. Ferns and Ostry is certainly quite a sensation.

The first volume of this biography covers the early part of the life of Mackenzie King, right from his birth to his election as leader of the Liberal Party. One of these biographers whom we have had occasion to meet, Mr. Bernard Ostry, explained to us that this part of the former Premier's life is least fully known, despite the existence of numerous documents which for the most part were readily available. All King's biographers, he explained to us, have relied for the history of earlier years on a work of Liberal propaganda written by a man named McGillicuddy in 1922, and have been inspired besides largely by a discourse of Mackenzie King given in the Commons Chamber, in defence of his conduct in the First Great War.

The article by Messrs. Ferns and Ostry, which we now have under review, has to do definitely with the role of Mackenzie King during the First Great War. It shows--this commentary is by us and not by the two authors--that Mackenzie King in the first stages of his public life practised the same duplicity and the same opportunism which characterized him during his long reign as Prime Minister. If these contradictions and devious manoeuvres revealed to us by Messrs. Ferns and Ostry had been known, he would have been banished from public life at the moment of his election as successor to Laurier in 1919.

With French Canadians, the popularity of Mackenzie King has been founded on his fidelity to Laurier in the conscription crisis of 1917. Messrs. Ferns and Ostry give the "coup de grace" to this legend.

After his defeat in 1911 Mackenzie King passed the greater part of the duration of the war in the United States, in the service of the Rockefeller Foundation, or more exactly, of the Rockefeller interests. He had been for many years a pacifist and neutralist, as his correspondence with many American personages discloses, notably William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State in President Wilson's Government.

When in 1917 Laurier found himself deserted by Fielding, Graham and Pardee, the only message of sympathy which he received from Mackenzie King was an intervention in favour of conscriptionist George Lindsey.* The reply of Laurier was likewise dry enough. King proposed to Laurier as well to let Great Britain decide if she had need of reinforcements and if Canada ought to impose conscription. Laurier evidently did not fall in with this advice, and, as is well known, took the attitude that the Canadian Government ought not to impose conscription without consulting the people in a referendum.

* - A first cousin of W. L. M. King.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152851

Mackenzie King was Liberal candidate in North York, but he did not follow the policy of Laurier. He contented himself with casting a doubt on the sincerity of the war effort of the Union Government. He declined the invitation of his leader to accompany him during his tour of the Western Provinces. He even refused to obey the order of Laurier which enjoined him to speak at a meeting in Sherbrooke.

Mackenzie King has always posed as a social reformer. His partisans have always proclaimed him as the friend and champion of workers. Messrs. Ferns and Ostry make light of this other legend.

In 1919 Mackenzie King, at the time Minister of Labour in the Laurier Government, intervened in the crisis of the employees of the Grand Trunk. The very clear result of his intervention on behalf of the workers was to inscribe a good number of them on the blacklist and to deprive them of their pensions.

During the time that he was in the service of the Rockefeller Foundation, King was employed much less in research work than in establishing company unions amongst employees in enterprises controlled by the Rockefeller interests. One of his letters to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tends to reassure him in his prophesy that the war was going to favour the masters against the unions in bringing about eventual idleness and immigration. The great industrialist, John J. Raskob, rendered homage to Mackenzie King, saying that there were few in the entire world who had done so much to found company unions.

Canadians of a certain age who will take the trouble to inform themselves of the extraordinary career of Mackenzie King will quickly understand that the man whom they have perhaps helped to elect has no resemblance whatever to the man who was presented to them. Whether they be French Canadians or English Canadians, they will learn that they have been hoaxed through the long years by a politician both sharp and unscrupulous. Perhaps that will lead them to challenge some of the propaganda and to examine more earnestly the past of public men who wish to solicit their confidence and support.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152852

TRANSLATION

LE DEVOIR

Montreal, September 24, 1955.

• • •

The beginning of (or partial) Biography
of Mackenzie King

Duplicity and opportunism erected into a system (methodically)

The former Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, had taken before his death extraordinary measures to make sure of a biography which would be an imperishable monument to his memory. A complete retinue has been at work on this since his death, thanks to benefaction obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation. Two young professors, two young Canadians from Manitoba, who are on the staff of the University of Birmingham in England, have undertaken research on their own initiative and in a few weeks are going to publish, in advance of the official biographies, the first volume of their work, which is entitled "The Age of Mackenzie King."

If one is to judge by an article which these two young historians, Messrs. H. S. Ferns and Bernard Ostry have just given to The Canadian Historical Review, their biography of the former Premier ought to attain a success both astonishing and shocking. More thorough, more fully documented than the work of Bruce Hutchison, "The Incredible Canadian," that of Messrs. Ferns and Ostry is certainly quite a sensation.

The first volume of this biography covers the early part of the life of Mackenzie King, right from his birth tohis election as leader of the Liberal Party. One of these biographers whom we have had occasion to meet, Mr. Bernard Ostry, explained to us that this part of the former Premier's life is least fully known, despite the existence of numerous documents which for the most part were readily available. All King's biographers, he explained to us, have relied for the history of earlier years on a work of Liberal propaganda written by a man named McGillicuddy in 1922, and have been inspired besides largely by a discourse of Mackenzie King given in the Commons Chamber, in defence of his conduct in the First Great War.

The article by Messrs. Ferns and Ostry, which we now have under review, has to do definitely with the role of Mackenzie King during the First Great War. It shows--this commentary is by us and not by the two authors--that Mackenzie King in the first stages of his public life practised the same duplicity and the same opportunism which characterized him during his long reign as Prime Minister. If these contradictions and devious manoeuvres revealed to us by Messrs. Ferns and Ostry had been known, he would have been banished from public life at the moment of his election as successor to Laurier in 1919.

With French Canadians, the popularity of Mackenzie King has been founded on his fidelity to Laurier in the conscription crisis of 1917. Messrs. Ferns and Ostry give the "coup de grace" to this legend.

After his defeat in 1911 Mackenzie King passed the greater part of the duration of the war in the United States, in the service of the Rockefeller Foundation, or, more exactly, of the Rockefeller interests. He had been for many years a pacifist and neutralist, as his correspondence with many American personages discloses, notably William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State in President Wilson's Government.

When in 1917 Laurier found himself deserted by Fielding, Graham and Pardee, the only message of sympathy which he received from Mackenzie King was an intervention in favour of conscriptionist George Lindsey.* The reply of Laurier was likewise dry enough. King proposed to Laurier as well to let Great Britain decide if she had need of reinforcements and if Canada ought to impose conscription. Laurier evidently did not fall in with this advice, and, as is well known, took the attitude that the Canadian Government ought not to impose conscription without consulting the people in a referendum.

* - A first cousin of W. L. M. King.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152853

Mackenzie King was Liberal candidate in North York, but he did not follow the policy of Laurier. He contented himself with casting a doubt on the sincerity of the war effort of the Union Government. He declined the invitation of his leader to accompany him during his tour of the Western Provinces. He even refused to obey the order of Laurier which enjoined him to speak at a meeting in Sherbrooke.

Mackenzie King has always posed as a social reformer. His partisans have always proclaimed him as the friend and champion of workers. Messrs. Ferns and Ostry make light of this other legend.

In 1919 Mackenzie King, at the time Minister of Labour in the Laurier Government, intervened in the crisis of the employees of the Grand Trunk. The very clear result of his intervention on behalf of the workers was to inscribe a good number of them on the blacklist and to deprive them of their pensions.

During the time that he was in the service of the Rockefeller Foundation, King was employed much less in research work than in establishing company unions amongst employees in enterprises controlled by the Rockefeller interests. One of his letters to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tends to reassure him in his prophesy that the war was going to favour the masters against the unions in bringing about eventual idleness and immigration. The great industrialist, John J. Raskob, rendered homage to Mackenzie King, saying that there were few in the entire world who had done so much to found company unions.

Canadians of a certain age who will take the trouble to inform themselves of the extraordinary career of Mackenzie King will quickly understand that the man whom they have perhaps helped to elect has no resemblance whatever to the man who was presented to them. Whether they be French Canadians or English Canadians, they will learn that they have been hoaxed through the long years by a politician both sharp and unscrupulous. Perhaps that will lead them to challenge some of the propaganda and to examine more earnestly the past of public men who wish to solicit their confidence and support.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152854

1,800,000 Pages

Mackenzie King Papers Available After 1975

Ottawa, May 23 (CP). — After 1975, it is reported, the personal papers of the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King will be available to anyone who wants to read them.

The papers, all 1,800,000 pages of them, are to go to the public archives then. They do not include the King diaries, which were to be destroyed as provided for in the former prime minister's will, but the diaries are expected to be preserved as well.

Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, Dominion archivist, says the diaries are part of the history of Canada. In their 30,000 pages are 57 years of Canadian political history, from 1893 until 1949.

In them, says Dr. Lamb, can be found things available from no other source. Their destruction would be a tragedy. He is sure no history of Canada could be adequately written without them.

The Justice Department has ruled that Mr. King's will was not clear on destroying the diaries, holding the will said nothing to prevent proper use of the diaries' material pending their destruction.

The King papers are under sole control of the literary executors of his estate until 1964. The only other person able to see them during that period is MacGregor Dawson, the late prime minister's official biographer.

The executors will still have the say over who may see the papers from 1964 until 1975. Then they go to the archives where anyone can see them.

The literary executors are Citizenship Minister Pickersgill, Norman Robertson, former Privy Council secretary and now Canada's high commissioner to the United Kingdom; Dr. Lamb and Fred McGregor. They have made copious notes available to Mr. Dawson for the biography, first volume of which is expected within a year or two.

They have, however, reserved the right to delete any part that the biographer plans to use verbatim.

Mr. McGregor has transcribed most of the diaries except for highly personal material. They are frank and revealing, for Mr. King talked to them like an intimate friend.

Though they currently lie locked in a safe at Laurier House, Ottawa residence of Mr. King, it is predicted that finally their substance, if not themselves, will be available to future historians.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152855

MEET MACKENZIE KING

"O Promise Me - - - Promise Me Truly"

(National Liberal Theme Song)

BY EUGENE FORSEY

Mr. Mackenzie King took office in 1921 on a platform of social and economic reform. He had drafted much of it himself. He has had eighteen years of office to put it into effect. *How much has he done?*

LABOR

Mr. King is an expert in labor relations. Even in 1921, he had had a long and varied experience of the subject both in Canada and the United States. He was the virtual creator of the Dominion department of labor. As its first deputy minister, and later its first separate minister, he was responsible for its organization, and for its first decade was its guiding and controlling spirit. From 1914 to 1917 he was director of industrial research for the Rockefeller Foundation. He wrote a book, **Industry and Humanity,** embodying the fruits of his experience. He professed then, as he professes now, to be the champion of "the humble poor," devoting his life to "seeking to improve the conditions of the people of this country."

1919 Promises

What did he promise labor? Eight things: (a) approval of the general principles of the I.L.O.; (b) introduction into industry of a principle by which "labor and the community, as well as capital, might be represented" in the control of industry; (c) "so far as practicable", Dominion-provincial co-operation for "an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age, and other disability, which would include old age pensions, widows' pensions and maternity benefits"; (d) representation of labor on Dominion commissions "pertaining to labor matters", and on the C.N.R. Board; (e) retraining for disabled workers; (f) more effective restriction on Chinese immigration, federal incorporation of co-operatives, proportional representation; (g) immediate and drastic action against the high cost of living and profiteering; (h) "discontinuance of government by Order-in-Council and a just franchise and its exercise under free conditions." **(Canadian Annual Review,** 1919, pp. 605 and following.)

What has he done for labor under each of these heads?

(a) Approval of the general principles of the I.L.O. committed him to absolutely nothing, and he has done virtually nothing. Canada's record of ratification of I.L.O. conventions is one of the worst in the world. Mr. King will, of course, plead that the Constitution prevented him from implementing most of such conventions. True. But what had he done to get the Constitution amended in this respect? Nothing.

(b) Representation of labor and the community on boards of directors was one of the main proposals in **Industry and Humanity.** Presumably it lay very close to Mr. King's heart. At any rate, he had talked about it often enough. But in eighteen years of office what has he done about it? Nothing.

(c) Some social security legislation Mr. King has passed. n 1926-27, galvanized into sudden activity by the fact that J. S. Woodsworth and a couple of other labor members held the balance of power in the House, and could keep him in or turn him out, Mr. King introduced and carried an Old Age Pensions Biil. By no stretch of the imagination could this measure, with its high age limit, its severe means test and its meagre benefits, be described as "adequate insurance against dependence in old age." But this gigantic effort exhausted Mr. King's reforming zeal for the next dozen years.

Not until 1940 did he move forward another step, with the Unemployment Insurance Act. This also is a half measure, inadequate both in coverage and benefits, excluding many workers altogether and paying niggardly amounts to workers with dependents. Sickness insurance, disability insurance, widows' pensions and maternity benefits Mr. King has not even tried to introduce; **and the last three he does not even mention in his present election program.** He is too busy congratulating himself on the Family Allowance Act. He does, however, promise, once again, some kind of health insurance and some kind of contributory old age pensions scheme, both conveniently vague, and both entirely dependent on agreement with the provinces. The whole performance might be described as three steps forward, three steps back and a couple of hesitation waltzes.

Once again, Mr. King will be ready with excuses: that his original promises had an escape clause ("so far as practicable"), that the Constitution prevented him from doing anything more than he did, that in his first five years he lacked a clear majority, and that for the last five years the war has precluded further action. The first excuse is correct. There was an escape clause; **and there is another one (agreement with the provinces) attached to the current promise of health insurance and contributory old age pensions.** The other excuses are perfectly worthless. Mr. King found it possible to amend the Constitution on unemployment insurance; what he did for that he could have done for the rest. But he did not even try. It is true that in his first five years he had no clear majority; but who held the balance of power? **The Progressive and Labor members, who on most matters were pledged to go even farther than the Liberal program.** It is also true that for the last five years we have been at war; but the war did not prevent Mr. King from passing unemployment insurance and family allowances. Why did it prevent him from at least making a start on the other things?

(d) Mr. King has given labor representation on the C.N.R. Board, on a few commissions, and on a considerable number of advisory bodies, mostly of small importance and with limited powers. On most of the really important boards and commissions connected with the war effort, for example, there has been no labor representation at all, in spite of repeated demands by the two Labor Congresses that Mr. King should carry out his long-standing promise in this regard. But of course this promise also had an escape clause: "pertaining to labor matters." Most of Mr. King's promises are thus equipped. Even on his loftiest flight of oratory he always carries a verbal parachute so that he can bail out if things get too hot for him

(e) Retraining for disabled workers is one of the numerous Cheshire cats of the 1919 promises: nothing remains but the smile. Mr. King has never made the slightest attempt to do anything about it, and has now ceased even to mention it.

(f) More effective restriction on Chinese immigration is a promise which Mr. King has performed in reverse. Federal incorporation of co-operatives is in the same position as retraining of disabled workers. So is proportional representation. On all these, Mr. King's record is just nothing, nothing, nothing.

(g) Mr. King did not take office till the wartime inflation had given place to a catastrophic deflation and depression, so he was not called upon to fulfil his promise of "immediate and drastic action against the high cost of living and profiteering."

(h) The "government by Order-in-Council" against which Mr. King declaimed in 1919, 1920 and 1921, was largely a phenomenon of the war and reconversion period; with the end of that period, not only the Orders-in-Council but also the War Measures Act on which they were based, lapsed, automatically. The promise to abolish them was just sound and fury, signifying nothing. When a new war broke out, Mr. King himself was in office; and he proceeded to indulge in "government by Order-in-Council" on a scale never before approached, let alone equalled. Borden and Meighen had slain their thousands, but King slew his tens of thousands; he become the all-time champion passer of Orders-in-Council. His contribution to a "just franchise" is to debar most Canadians of Japanese descent from voting at all, and to leave untouched the provisions of the Elections Act which deny the franchise to Canadians of Chinese and Hindu origin, and Doukhobors, in British Columbia.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

A Promise a Day Keeps Freedom Away

No Collective Bargaining Promise

It will be noted that one measure, of vital interest to labor, then and now, is conspicuous by its absence from the 1919 Liberal program. Mr. King never promised to do anything about collective bargaining, and he never did, until the mounting demands of organized labor, its increasing tendency to support the CCF, and the sweeping CCF victory in practically every industrial constituency in Ontario in 1943, frightened him into passing another of his half measures, P.C. 1003. There was good reason why Mr. King omitted collective bargaining from his 1919 program, resisted it as long as he could, is still resisting it as far as he can in Crown companies (which are strictly forbidden to sign contracts with union security clauses —the **Labor Gazette,** March 1945, p. 257, prints the prohibition), and for the first two years of the war actually peddled and pushed company unionism as hard as he could, through his labor office-boy, Humphrey Mitchell, the present minister of labor. For Mr. King, hero of the hour for the "Labor-Progressive" party, **is the father of company unionism on this continent.**

Every one of the numerous "employee representation" (more correctly, misrepresentation) plans against which organized labor in Canada and the United States has had to struggle for a generation is just a variant of the plan Mr. King worked out for the Rockefellers and applied first in the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. That company had just emerged from a bitter struggle with the United Mine Workers of America, in which union recognition was the "most vital" issue. The company had inflexibly refused to deal with the union. It accepted Mr. King's plan at once. No wonder; for Mr. King had been careful to point out to Mr. Rockefeller that under his plan it would be "essential" that all the employee representatives "should be persons actually employed in the industry or connected with it in some way, not persons chosen from the outside." The company's president, like Mr. King, later disclaimed any intention of using the plan to "combat unionism." But he added, with delightful candor: "We desire harmonious relations within our own company, undisturbed by agitation from the outside"; the classic formula of every anti-union employer since unions began. (The whole story may be found in Selekman and Van Kleeck, **Employees' Representation in Coal Mines,** a standard text.)

Mr. King hoped that his plan "might serve as a model" for other concerns. It did. According to his biographer, the late Hon. Norman Rogers, and indeed according to Mr. King himself (who read the whole thing into Hansard), "Of such value were his services that they were continuously requisitioned by an increasingly large number of the most important industrial concerns employed in the manufacture of munitions and other essential war supplies." Among Mr. King's patrons were Bethlehem Steel, Bethlehem Shipbuilding, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, International Harvester, and General Electric, all then, and long afterwards, notorious for their hostility to unionism. It is not recorded that Mr. King was consulted by any unions.

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress, in 1919, summed up Mr. King's plan in these words: "There are many ways of destroying trade unions, and they have nearly all been tried except the one of agreeing to them while seeing that they do not operate and function" (a reference to the "no discrimination" clause in the plan); "and this is the design of the plans which are based on the Rockefeller plan."

AGRICULTURE

In the House of Commons, last July, in one of his increasingly frequent tributes to himself, Mr. King said: "I have given my life, the greater part of it, to seeking to improve the conditions of the people of this country. . . . I have fought for measures of social security and national well-being wherever the opportunity presented itself." We have seen just how much truth there is in that boast as far as labor is concerned. What about the other great body of ordinary people in this country, the farmers?

Mr. King in 1919 had plenty of glowing promises for them, too: encouragement of co-operatives, utilization of the national credit to assist co-operative agricultural credit associations; extension of the Canadian government elevator system provision of "interior and terminal cold storage warehouses equipped for the assembling, assorting, preparing, storing and grading of food products supplied to the farmer at cost of operation"; Government arrangements for the "distribution of fertilizers at lowest possible cost."

How much of all that has he carried into effect? Let any farmer answer. The chances are that not one farmer in fifty even knows that Mr King ever thought of such things.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

So much for the 1919 program promise and performance. But Mr King has other, and equally compelling, claims on the gratitude and confidence of the Canadian people his record as a defender and reformer of Parliament and the Constitution; his record in foreign policy and his achievements in promting national unity.

Mr. King is very proud of what he has done in all three fields. Unfortunately lack of space makes it impossible to do more than give a very few choice examples.

Parliament and the Constitution

No public man in Canadian history has been so vociferous about "the rights of Parliament" and "the supremacy of Parliament" as Mr. King No man has declared oftener or more insistently that "Parliament must" or "will decide." If ever there was a question on which Parliament ought to have been called upon to decide, wartime labor policy was that question. But in the whole of the government's extensive wartime labor legislation, there is exactly one measure on which it has invited "Parliament to decide": a bill to debar certain persons from being members of boards of conciliation.

This weighty matter required submission to Parliament; such trifles as collective bargaining, conciliation machinery, wage control, the right to strike, could all be settled by mere executive decree, without consulting the representatives of the people. So could that other trifle, price control. And this is done by the very man who, twenty years before, made the welkin ring with his denunciations of "Order-in-Council" government."

"A merciful Providence fashioned us holler,
"A' purpose that we might our principles swaller."

Contempt for Democracy

But this trampling on the rights of Parliament was nothing new. Mr. King had done it before. In 1926, when a motion of censure against his government was under debate in the House of Commons, he tried to prevent the House from pronouncing judgment by dissolving it forthwith: a gross and flagrant contempt of Parliament without precedent and without equal in the whole history of the British Commonwealth. "Parliament must decide"; but when it showed signs of deciding against Mr. King, he tried to prevent it from deciding at all. "Off with its head!"

And just by way of showing that he had not repented of this performance, Mr. King, on January 25, 1940, called Parliament together, informed it, in a long speech, that he proposed to dissolve it almost at once, moved adjournment, tried to prevent the leaders of the other parties from replying by pointing out that the motion to adjourn was not debatable, and wound up by dissolving before the session had lasted five hours, and before supply or essential amendments to the Elections Act could be voted, another insult to Parliament absolutely without precedent in the annals of the British Commonwealth.

Senate Reform

As a reformer of Parliament, Mr. King's record is not less notable. In the opening speech of his 1925 election campaign, at Richmond Hill, September 5, 1925, he denounced the Senate as undemocratic, declared his government's conviction that "one of the great necessities of the time is Senate Reform," and announced that all future Liberal appointees to the Upper House would be pledged to support **any** proposals for Senate Reform which Mr. King's government **might introduce.** In the light of what followed, this would have been a safe enough pledge. For neither then nor at any time since has Mr. King uttered so much as one syllable to tell the public what he proposed to do to the Senate.

In 1925, Senate Reform was "one of the great necessities of the time," one of the four great urgent national issues which brooked no delay and on which Mr. King sought a mandate from the Canadian people. Now, twenty years later, Mr. King does not even mention it. For fifteen years of the twenty, Mr. King has been in office, with a clear majority. For ten years he has had an overwhelming majority. He has not so much as lifted an eyebrow to bring about any kind of Senate Reform.

Mr. King, down almost to the outbreak of this war, was a notorious isolationist. His policy was "no commitments." (See, for example, his speech in the House of Commons, May 24, 1830, **Hansard,** p. 3178.) He was also a fervent admirer of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement.

Foreign Policy

Mr. King delights to proclaim himself the champion of democracy. He aspires to the leadership of the "small nations." Czechoslovakia was a democracy, one of the most complete democracies in Europe. Czechoslovakia was a small nation. But when Czechoslovakia was sentenced to death at Munich, September 30, 1938, what did Mr. King say? He cabled Mr. Chamberlain as follows: "The heart of Canada is rejoicing tonight at the success which has crowned your unremitting efforts for peace. May I convey to you the warmest congratulations of the Canadian people, and with them, an expression of their gratitude, which is felt from one end of the Dominion to the other. My colleagues in the government join with me in unbounded admiration at the services you have rendered mankind. Your achievements in the past month alone will assure you an abiding and illustrious place among the great conciliators whom the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth of Nations and the whole world will

(Continued on Page 5)

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The People's Page

The Truth About Tory Espionage

President of the Ontario Provincial Police Association Makes Sworn Affidavit

The charges made by E. B. Jolliffe, CCF opposition leader in Ontario, in a radio address on May 24 have been fully substantiated by one of the most reliable and generally respected men in the Ontario Police Force. His affidavit respecting the activities of W. J. Osborne-Dempster follows:

COPY
DOMINION OF CANADA
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
COUNTY OF YORK

To Wit:

IN THE MATTER OF the Ontario Police and one William J. Osborne-Dempster.

I, John Alvin Rowe, a constable of the Ontario Provincial Police, do solemnly declare that:

1. I have been a member of the Ontario Provincial Police and employed by them continuously for nearly twenty-three years, that is to say since October, 1922. I recently resigned from the Provincial Police of my own free will. My record with the police has been without any blemish during these years.

2. I have been advised by Wm. H. Stringer, Commissioner of Police for Ontario, that he was sorry to see me going and that a certificate of good character was in the process of being made in the lettering department at the East Block and that it would be a nice thing to frame. He added that it was not given to very many of the men excepting the old-time constables with good records.

The Special Branch

3. On June 30th, 1943, I was instructed by the Deputy Commissioner McCready to report to Inspector Ward at 18 Surrey Place and he supervised the removal by me in a police truck of all the contents of the office of the Anti-Sabotage Division at 18 Surrey Place to a basement underneath the Criminal Investigations Offices in the main building of the Parliament Buildings. I carried out the instructions and the whole office was dismantled and the contents removed with the exception of one electric fan.

4. Some time between the above date and the month of November, 1943, I was instructed to go to the Special Branch in connection with the loss of an electric fan and I observed that the office was apparently not in use as there was no furniture or equipment there.

5. On or about the first week in November, 1943, I was instructed by the Deputy Commissioner McCready to secure a police truck and supervise the removal of the files from the place in the main building where I had put them and return them to the Special Branch at 18 Surrey Place and I carried out these instructions.

6. About the middle of November, 1943, when my previous work as lecturer, organizer and observer of the A.R.P. was finished I was told by Deputy Commissioner McCready under whose direct control I had been working to proceed to an office known as the Special Branch. I was told by Deputy Commissioner McCready that my task would be to assist with the filing, clerical work and typing and that the officer in charge of the office was a man by the name of William J. Osborne-Dempster. I reported to this Special Branch which consisted of offices over the Highway Department paint shop at 18 Surrey Place and remained there doing clerical work until some time near the beginning of February, 1944.

Secret Reports to Gladstone Murray

7. I typed out a large number of reports for William J. Osborne-Dempster. These reports were stamped secret and confidential,

Continued on Page Eight

JOHN A. ROWE

Has Had Many Special Assignments

Minister of Social Welfare Buys First Insurance Policy

[Photo by Visual Education Branch.

First purchaser of a Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office fire insurance policy was Hon. O. W. Valleau, minister directing Saskatchewan's new development in social ownership of fire, automobile and casualty insurance. He is shown being presented with his policy by M. F. Allore, manager of the Government Insurance Office.

Reveals Tory Plot

Highly Respected Police Officer has Unblemished Record with Ontario Force

John A. Rowe, Provincial Police Constable at District Headquarters No. 5 (Toronto) is president of the Provincial Police Association, affiliated with the Ontario Police Association.

He has been with the Provincial Police Force since 1922 when he joined at Owen Sound and was posted to Kitchener. In 1927 he was promoted to the rank of Provincial Constable and transferred to Windsor from Dunnville where he had been a license inspector under the O.T.A.

During his 23 years of police duty with the provincial force he has been given numbers of special assignments, such as duty at Cornwall as constable in charge of controlling liquor traffic between Quebec and the U.S.A.

When stationed at Collingwood from 1936 to 1939 he received commendation from the premier's office on the occasion of a spectacular chase after two escaped convicts from the Guelph Reformatory. He caught up with the convicts when he placed six out of eight shots in their gas tank while he was driving over 75 miles per hour.

Crack Shot

Constable Rowe is a crack shot, with 24 shooting trophies, and is also known for athletic achievements in police games. In 1944 at St. Catherines he attained a record of the first rapid fire possible in the history of the Police Revolver Association of Ontario. His record was six perfect shots on a two inch bull's eye at a range of 60 feet, time around 20 seconds.

His record with the Provincial Police Force is free from any "Black mark" and he is known by his fellow men and has been mentioned by his superiors as having an unblemished record with the Force.

Constable Rowe was a special organzier with ARP between 1942 and 1943 when he acted as organizer, observer and lecturer.

He is an active member and elder in Don Mills United Church, Toronto, where he assists the Superintendent of the Sunday School and sings in the Church choir. He is married and has two sons and two daughters.

Flood of Applications For Govt. Insurance

Rates Compare Favorably with Other Companies. Earnings Will Benefit all Citizens of the Province

REGINA, June 1.—The Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office was officially opened last week and is ready for a full volume of business, it has been announced. With organization of its office facilities completed, the Government Insurance Office staff is now hard at work catching up with the large number of applications for fire, automobile and casualty insurance which have been flooding in from all parts of the province in recent weeks.

M. F. Allore, Government Insurance Office manager has announced that organization of the basic office staff has been completed, and that representatives and agents are now being appointed, to service the public throughout the province.

Big Demand

According to Mr. Allore, there is a big demand for policies offered by the Government Insurance Office.

"We have already a tremendous file of applications from all parts of the province," he said. "Our staff is working hard and long to supply policies to these people. Each day's mail brings another flood of inquiries from wide-awake Saskatchewan people who know the value of doing business with their own organizations."

Insurance rates will compare favorably with those of any company in the province, said Mr. Allore. The unearned premium reserve will be the property of the public of Saskatchewan, he added. Every policy will be guaranteed by the province. Applications will be accepted only on the basis of sound underwriting practices, and there will be no racial discrimination in the granting of insurance.

Valleau Takes First Policy

First resident of the province to take out a government insurance policy was Hon. O. W. Valleau, minister in charge of the Government insurance Office.

His comment on operation of this new government venture was: "The people of Saskatchewan can indeed be proud of this stride forward in economic progress. This new landmark in social ownership is being ably administered, and the farmers and workers of Saskatchewan will soon feel the benefits resulting from the use of Saskatchewan's own insurance service."

THE NUT HOUSE
SUGGESTS
that you send a box of nuts to your loved ones
EVERY MONTH

We gladly pack and mail for you.
All mail orders and enquiries promptly attended to.

1851 Scarth St., Regina
Phone 23520

Saskatchewan's Own Insurance Service

Complete Coverage

Accident — Automobile
Fire — Theft
Guarantee
Liability — Plate Glass

Having been granted the Regina district agency for

Saskatchewan Government Insurance

I am prepared to write policies in any of these lines of Insurance.

Reasonable Rates - Sound Policies
Full Protection

Earl J. Magwood - Agent
1700-A Scarth St. Phone 8240

Eilers LTD.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

152856

Meet Mr. King

Continued from Page Four

continue to honor. On the very brink of chaos, with passions flaming and armies marching, the voice of reason has found a way out of the conflict which no people in their heart desired, but none seemed able to avert. A turning point in the world's history will be reached if, as we hope, tonight's agreement means a halt in the mad race of arms, and a new start in building the partnership of all peoples. May you have health ond strength to carry on your great work to its completion."

"Peace in Our Time"

Not content with this, he must needs rush off, the same day, to perform a premature partial unveiling of the National War Memorial, in the presence of the German Consul-General, specially invited. The Memorial was still under construction. The official unveiling was still nearly eight months away. But Mr. King could not wait. Having collected the German Consul-General, the French Minister and the British Acting High Commissioner, he placed a ladder against the Memorial, mounted it, pulled a string which swung two of the figures into position, climbed down a few steps, announced to the crowd that "The two figures of peace and liberty are now in place," climbed down the rest of the way, and embarked on a handshaking expedition. He knew, says the newspaper account, that Britain and Germany were pledged to peace, so "there was special significance and special warmth in the handclasp which he exchanged with Eric Windels of the German government." (**Globe and Mail**, October 1, 1938.) And after all that, Mr. King actually had the nerve to tell President Benes, in the presence of both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, that "Canada never recognized the Munich Agreement!"

The Great Appeaser

It might be supposed, however, that Mr. King had subsequently repented of his pre-war errors. Not at all. On March 19, 1943, he took special pains to tell the House of Commons that he stood by his speech of May 24, 1938, from which he quoted the most striking passage (**Hansard**, p. 1404). And on April 20, 1945, on his way to San Francisco, he paused in Chicago to inform the world that it had not done justice to Mr. Chamberlain; that that much maligned man had been "unfortunate in having a National government. One side neutralized the other and nothing was done. Had Britain had a Conservative government they would have armed for all they were worth. Had they had a Liberal government they would have followed conciliation for all they were worth." Mr. King's statements about the composition of the Chamberlain government are wildly inaccurate; but the really shocking thing about this pronouncement is the revelation that in Mr. King's opinion Mr. Chamberlain did not go far enough in appeasement. A Liberal government would have gone farther. The conclusion is inescapable: Mr. King, himself the leader of a Liberal government, would have gone farther. In other words, Mr. King publicly proclaims that he has learned nothing, less than nothing, from five and a half years of war! The ghost of the deceased Neville Chamberlain, sitting crowned upon the grave thereof, asks the people of Canada to return him to power, particularly because of his special experience, knowledge and competence in foreign affairs!

National Unity

His own herculean labors in this sacred cause are Mr. King5s favorite theme; and if you would see his monument, look about you, at a Canada torn and riven as never before since Confederation. For twenty five years appeals to French-Canadian nationalism and isolationism were the stock in trade of the Liberal party in Quebec. Those appeals Mr. King connived at. Those appeals put Mr. King in power and kept him there. Mr. King and his lieutenants did not create the prejudices they exploited so successfully; but they made them a thousand times worse, and Canada will reap the fruits of their efforts for many a year to come. But does Mr. King show even the grace of remorse? Not he! In an interview with the Ottawa **Journal**, August 5, 1944, he blandly declared that the thing which had pleased him most in his twenty-five years of leadership was "the steady improvement in the unity of this country. . . . . These five years of war have revealed a greater expression of Canadian unity than has ever before been shown. . . . It is tremendously pleasing." Such sublime self-deception leaves one speechless.

That is Mr. King. The electors of Prince Albert have a unique opportunity to render a matchless service to the people of Canada by retiring him, at long last, and forever, to the obscurity from which he should never have emerged.

MEIGHEN PAP

olume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE TELEGRAM - Sat. May 21, 1955.

152857

Archives To Get Late PM's Papers

By NORMAN CAMPBELL
Telegram Staff Reporter

Ottawa, May 21—The literary executors of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King have agreed to the transfer of the 1,800,000 pages of the papers of the late Prime Minister for deposit in the National Archives.

Conditions attaching to this transfer have been laid down by the literary executors and accepted to by the Government. They are:

The executors will have complete control of the papers until 1964.

For the present, only access to them will be MacGregor Dawson, official biographer, of Mr. King.

From 1964 to 1975 the executors will have the say as to who is to have access to the papers.

In 1975 the papers will come into the public realm and be available to all interested at the National Archives.

Department of Justice has also cleared up a point. It has given an opinion that the direction in Mr. King's will that his diaries be destroyed is unclear and also that even if it is interpreted as being clear direction to destroy them, there is nothing to say when they shall be destroyed, nor nothing to prevent proper use of them being made, pending their destruction.

EXTRACTS AVAILABLE

Acting on this, the literary executors—Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Hon. Norman Robertson, Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, national archivist and Fred McGregor—have made copious extracts from the diary available to Prof. Dawson. They have reserved the right, however, to strike out from the biography any part Prof. Dawson proposes to use verbatim from the diaries.

The King papers have been formally deposited with the archives. Not so the diaries. They are still officially in the custody of the literary executors. The 30,000 pages of the diaries are in the safe at Laurier House, Mr. King's Ottawa residence.

The King diaries, according to Dr. Lamb, are part of the history of Canada. They tell things that can be found in no other source. They cover the 57 years from 1893 until 1949. From 1893 until 1935 they were entirely handwritten. After 1935, Mr. King began to dictate the diaries.

"The diaries cannot be considered part of the King papers which are now in the archives because the will ordered them destroyed," said Dr. Lamb. "It would be a tragedy if they were to be destroyed. I am convinced no history of Canada can be written without reference to them."

A LONELY MAN

Mr. King was a lonely man and the diaries are what they are — frank and revealing — because of that fact, says Dr. Lamb who has done some exploring in them.

Prof. Dawson has transcribed most of the diaries, leaving out a good deal of the personal material. And undoubtedly the final decision will be to leave the substance of the diaries, if not the actual books themselves, for historians.

Dr. Lamb says as Mr. King had no wife, he talked to his diaries as the average man might talk to his wife.

Publication of the first volume of the Dawson biography of Mr. King is expected within a year or two. Dr. Lamb says there will be abundant proof, then, that the decision to make parts of the diaries available to the biographer will be proved right.

Laurier House, where the diaries are now kept, was left to the nation in Mr. King's will. The government pays costs of maintenance but there was a $225,000 trust fund provided from private funds for such things as furnishings.

Dr. Lamb says he heard recently that there were reports on the west coast that bootleg copies of the diaries were being circulated. "In my view that is impossible. The 30,000 pages are safe in the fireproof safe at Laurier House," he says.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152858

The Globe and Mail

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
Is published every week day at 140 King St. W. Toronto 1, by THE GLOBE AND MAIL LIMITED

The Globe founded 1844. The Mail founded 1872.
Authorized as second class mail Post Office Dept., Ottawa

R. HOWARD WEBSTER, Chairman of the Board.
HARRY G. KIMBER, President and Publisher
OAKLEY DALGLEISH, Assistant Publisher and Editor-in-Chief

Cable Address—TORONGLO.
Telephone to all departments—EMpire 8-7851.

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

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1955.

What Is the Situation?

Some time this week, most probably today, the Dominion Government will announce its figures on unemployment. They will not be current figures; as always, they will be a month out of date. That is, they will deal with unemployment as of mid-April. Worse yet, they will not really tell us how many people were at that time unemployed. There will be one figure, telling how many were registered for jobs with the National Employment Service; and another, about two-thirds as big, telling how many the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reckoned—through a sampling process—to be without work and seeking it.

The mid-April figures are sure to show an improvement over those for mid-March, that improvement reflecting the customary spring pick-up. But they will still be high in comparison with those of previous years. They will give the impression that we have in Canada, for the first time since before the war, a solid mass of permanently—not seasonally—unemployed.

If this is the case, people will be disposed to lay it at the Government's doorstep. This is not wholly fair of them; but the Canadian Government, like others, takes all the credit when jobs are plentiful, and so invites all the blame when jobs are scarce. The question is whether jobs are as scarce as the Government's own figures suggest; whether Ottawa, in a masochistic sort of way, is allowing people to get an impression of unemployment which is unjustifiably gloomy, and so exposing itself to criticism which is unjustifiably harsh.

Is there any large number of men and women in Canada who genuinely need work and are genuinely unable to find it? Just what, and where, is this unemployment problem? Out of sheer self-defense, if for no other reason, one would expect Government members in the House of Commons to be posing these questions. But ironically enough, it is Opposition members that are posing them. In the House last week, Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, Conservative labor critic, suggested that the National Advisory Council on Manpower, which has not met for a year and a half, be reactivated and put to work on the matter:

> What better work have they to perform than to analyze the employment situation? Why should they not supply us with answers as to how we can create jobs? What figure is dangerous in the unemployment position? What industries in this country present the greatest problems?

Supporting her, Mr. John Diefenbaker asked a dozen or so questions, one of which covered all the rest: "What is the manpower situation in Canada?" Well, what is it? The Government has nothing to lose from a survey which would fully answer that question. According to its own figures, there is heavy unemployment in Canada. The survey could scarcely show that those figures are too low. It might possibly show that they are too high; in other words, that unemployment is not as bad as Ottawa makes it out to be. In any event, it would spell out the exact nature of the problem, and so make it the more amenable to solution.

There is not time, in the remaining four or five weeks of the session, to make a national manpower survey and present Parliament with the results. But there is ample time to make such a survey before the next session begins. Guided by it, Parliament would be able to discuss not merely unemployment, but defense, immigration and a host of related subjects, far more intelligently than it can today. For which reason, all parties should be requesting it.

MEIGHEN

30)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1,800,000 Pages

152859

Mackenzie King Papers Available After 1975

Ottawa, May 23 (CP). — After 1975, it is reported, the personal papers of the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King will be available to anyone who wants to read them.

The papers, all 1,800,000 pages of them, are to go to the public archives then. They do not include the King diaries, which were to be destroyed as provided for in the former prime minister's will, but the diaries are expected to be preserved as well.

Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, Dominion archivist, says the diaries are part of the history of Canada. In their 30,000 pages are 57 years of Canadian political history, from 1893 until 1949.

In them, says Dr. Lamb, can be found things available from no other source. Their destruction would be a tragedy. He is sure no history of Canada could be adequately written without them.

The Justice Department has ruled that Mr. King's will was not clear on destroying the diaries, holding the will said nothing to prevent proper use of the diaries' material pending their destruction.

The King papers are under sole control of the literary executors of his estate until 1964. The only other person able to see them during that period is MacGregor Dawson, the late prime minister's official biographer.

The executors will still have the say over who may see the papers from 1964 until 1975. Then they go to the archives where anyone can see them.

The literary executors are Citizenship Minister Pickersgill, Norman Robertson, former Privy Council secretary and now Canada's high commissioner to the United Kingdom; Dr. Lamb and Fred McGregor. They have made copious notes available to Mr. Dawson for the biography, first volume of which is expected within a year or two.

They have, however, reserved the right to delete any part that the biographer plans to use verbatim.

Mr. McGregor has transcribed most of the diaries except for highly personal material. They are frank and revealing, for Mr. King talked to them like an intimate friend.

Though they currently lie locked in a safe at Laurier House, Ottawa residence of Mr. King, it is predicted that finally their substance, if not themselves, will be available to future historians.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152860

POLITICAL STUDIES

The Journal of the Political Studies Association
of the United Kingdom

June 1954 (Vol. II. No. 2).

MACKENZIE KING: THE INCREDIBLE CANADIAN. By Bruce Hutchison (Longmans Green).

For more than half a century Canada has been a factor of considerable and ever increasing importance in the world economy. During the past decade Canada's political importance has begun to match her economic weight. For this reason students of politics and practising politicians and diplomats everywhere warmly welcome any information concerning Canadian political movements and personalities which can help to dispel the vast ignorance of Canada which is only too common in the world at large. This desire for information about a large, rich, and important 'new boy' is undoubtedly part of the explanation for the wide publicity given to "Mackenzie King: the Incredible Canadian."

Its author, Mr. Bruce Hutchison, is well known in Canada as a skilful propagandist of the Liberal party. The book was published in Canada six months before the Canadian general election of 1953. The authorship and the timing of publication help to explain its character and its contents; for it is an elaborate apology for a man who, in the absence of a leader identified with any known political principles, still leads the Liberal party of Canada from beyond the grave. In the composition of his apology Mr. Hutchison has abandoned the devices of his predecessors in the same office who wrote while Mackenzie King was still alive. He has not essayed to paint a picture with no warts at all. Instead he teaches his readers to admire all that Mackenzie King ever did, but to regret occasionally his manner of doing it. The only exception which Mr. Hutchison allows to this rule of writing concerns Mackenzie King's Munich phase when the late CanadianPrime Minister was a cordial supporter of Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The reasons why Mr. Mackenzie King alone among the men of Munich was able to survive during the war and on into the post-war world make an interesting study. If Mr. Hutchison had endeavoured to solve one problem such as this he would deserve our thanks. But Mr. Hutchison has not suggested an explanation of this problem or of any of the many problems relating to Mackenzie King's political career. Instead, the author has placed Mackenzie King in the centre of a melodrama. The necessities of Mr. Hutchison's scenario have excluded a treatment of the structure and movement of Canadian politics and Mackenzie King's part therein.

For this reason Mr. Hutchison has produced a book disappointing to students of politics. There are few facts in "Mackenzie King: the Incredible Canadian" capable of making the subject's life intelligible except as a personal adventure. The first forty-five years of his subject's life, when Mackenzie King laid the foundation of his leadership, Mr. Hutchison has disposed of in fifty empty pages which repeat what was said by Norman McLeod Rogers, who repeated what was said by Lewis, who repeated what was said by McGillicuddy, who repeated what Mackenzie King said about himself in the House of Commons on 20 April 1920. In so far as he has any explanation of Mackenzie King's selection as Leader of the Liberal party in 1919, Mr. Hutchison seems to suggest that he owed his elevation to his abilities as a minister and his loyalty to Laurier during the battle over conscription in 1917. A study of the Laurier Papers lately opened to public inspection in the Public Archives of Canada show that both points of Mr. Hutchison's 'explanation' are incorrect. As the minister concerned in the politically disastrous Grand Trunk strike of 1910, Mackenzie King had a heavy responsibility for the defeat of the Liberal party in 1911, and he came under such a cloud after the election of that year that he was obliged to withdraw from federal politics for eighteen months. In the Laurier Papers there is some evidence for Sir Robert Borden's assertion that Mackenzie King tried to enter the Unionist coalition in 1917. There is abundant evidence that Laurier greatly distrusted Mackenzie King and that Sir Wilfrid was repaid during the election by Mackenzie King's refusal to accompany him on an election tour in Western Canada, to speak in the Province of Quebec, and even to support Laurier's policy of a referendum on the subject of compulsory military service.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152861

But these are mere facts and outside the province of Mr. Hutchison's art. Mr. Hutchison has not visited archives. He has not even visited libraries. Had he done so he might have felt obliged to consider, for example, Lord Byng's letter published by Sir Harold Nicolson in his study of H. M. King George V. This alone would have created an awkward difficulty, and Mr. Hutchison might have been compelled to acknowledge that, after all, Dr. Forsey's analysis of the constitutional crisis of 1926 is more nearly correct than a Liberal apologist would care to admit.

Students of politics must accept Mr. Hutchison's work as an example of propaganda as it is employed in Canadian politics. They cannot regard it as a serious source book or as a help in understanding Canadian political movements.

University of Birmingham. H. S. FERNS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152862

POLITICAL STUDIES

The Journal of the Political Studies Association
of the United Kingdom

June 1954 (Vol. II. No. 2).

. . . . .

MACKENZIE KING: THE INCREDIBLE CANADIAN. By Bruce Hutchison. (Longmans Green).

For more than half a century Canada has been a factor of considerable and ever increasing importance in the world economy. During the past decade Canada's political importance has begun to match her economic weight. For this reason students of politics and practising politicians and diplomats everywhere warmly welcome any information concerning Canadian political movements and personalities which can help to dispel the vast ignorance of Canada which is only too common in the world at large. This desire for information about a large, rich, and important 'new boy' is undoubtedly part of the explanation for the wide publicity given to "Mackenzie King: the Incredible Canadian."

Its author, Mr. Bruce Hutchison, is well known in Canada as a skilful propagandist of the Liberal party. The book was published in Canada six months before the Canadian general election of 1953. The authorship and the timing of publication help to explain its character and its contents; for it is an elaborate apology for a man who, in the absence of a leader identified with any known political principles, still leads the Liberal party of Canada from beyond the grave. In the composition of his apology Mr. Hutchison has abandoned the devices of his predecessors in the same office who wrote while Mackenzie King was still alive. He has not essayed to paint a picture with no warts at all. Instead, he teaches his readers to admire all that Mackenzie King ever did, but to regret occasionally his manner of doing it. The only exception which Mr. Hutchison allows to this rule of writing concerns Mackenzie King's Munich phase when the late Canadian Prime Minister was a cordial supporter of Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The reasons why Mr. Mackenzie King alone among the men of Munich was able to survive during the war and on into the post-war world make an interesting study. If Mr. Hutchison had endeavoured to solve one problem such as this he would deserve our thanks. But Mr. Hutchison has not suggested an explanation of this problem or of any of the many problems relating to Mackenzie King's political career. Instead, the author has placed Mackenzie King in the centre of a melodrama. The necessities of Mr. Hutchison's scenario have excluded a treatment of the structure and movement of Canadian politics and Mackenzie King's part therein.

For this reason Mr. Hutchison has produced a book disappointing to students of politics. There are fewfacts in "Mackenzie King: the Incredible Canadian" capable of making the subject's life intelligible except as a personal adventure. The first forty-five years of his subject's life, when Mackenzie King laid the foundation of his leadership, Mr. Hutchison has disposed of in fifty empty pages which repeat what was said by Norman McLeod Rogers, who repeated what was said by Lewis, who repeated what was said by McGillicuddy, who repeated what Mackenzie King said about himself in the House of Commons on 20 April 1920. In so far as he has any explanation of Mackenzie King's selection as Leader of the Liberal party in 1919, Mr. Hutchison seems to suggest that he owed his elevation to his abilities as a minister and his loyalty to Laurier during the battle over conscription in 1917. A study of the Laurier Papers lately opened to public inspection in the Public Archives of Canada show that both points of Mr. Hutchison's 'explanation' are incorrect. As the minister concerned in the politically disastrous Grand Trunk strike of 1910, Mackenzie King had a heavy responsibility for the defeat of the Liberal party in 1911, and he came under such a cloud after the election of that year that he was obliged to withdraw from federal politics for eighteen months. In the Laurier Papers there is some evidence for Sir Robert Borden's assertion that Mackenzie King tried to enter the Unionist coalition in 1917. There is abundant evidence that Laurier greatly distrusted Mackenzie King and that Sir Wilfrid was repaid during the election by Mackenzie King's refusal to accompany him on an election tour in Western Canada, to speak in the Province of Quebec, and even to support Laurier's policy of a referendum on the subject of compulsory military service.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152863

But these are mere facts and outside the province of Mr. Hutchison's art. Mr. Hutchison has not visited archives. He has not even visited libraries. Had he done so he might have felt obliged to consider, for example, Lord Byng's letter published by Sir Harold Nicolson in his study of H. M. King George V. This alone would have created an awkward difficulty, and Mr. Hutchison might have been compelled to acknowledge that, after all, Dr. Forsey's analysis of the constitutional crisis of 1926 is more nearly correct than a Liberal apologist would care to admit.

Students of politics must accept Mr. Hutchison's work as an example of propaganda as it is employed in Canadian politics. They cannot regard it as a serious source book or as a help in understanding Canadian political movements.

University of Birmingham H. S. FERNS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152864

POLITICAL STUDIES

The Journal of the Political Studies Association
of the United Kingdom

June 1954 (Vol. II. No. 2).

MACKENZIE KING: THE INCREDIBLE CANADIAN. By Bruce Hutchison (Longmans Green).

For more than half a century Canada has been a factor of considerable and ever increasing importance in the world economy. During the past decade Canada's political importance has begun to match her economic weight. For this reason students of politics and practising politicians and diplomats everywhere warmly welcome any information concerning Canadian political movements and personalities which can help to dispel the vast ignorance of Canada which is only too common in the world at large. This desire for information about a large, rich, and important 'new boy' is undoubtedly part of the explanation for the wide publicity given to "Mackenzie King: the Incredible Canadian."

Its author, Mr. Bruce Hutchison, is well known in Canada as a skilful propagandist of the Liberal party. The book was published in Canada six months before the Canadian general election of 1953. The authorship and the timing of publication help to explain its character and its contents; for it is an elaborate apology for a man who, in the absence of a leader identified with any known political principles, still leads the Liberal party of Canada from beyond the grave. In the composition of his apology Mr. Hutchison has abandoned the devices of his predecessors in the same office who wrote while Mackenzie King was still alive. He has not essayed to paint a picture with no warts at all. Instead he teaches his readers to admire all that Mackenzie King ever did, but to regret occasionally his manner of doing it. The only exception which Mr. Hutchison allows to this rule of writing concerns Mackenzie King's Munich phase when the late CanadianPrime Minister was a cordial supporter of Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The reasons why Mr. Mackenzie King alone among the men of Munich was able to survive during the war and on into the post-war world make an interesting study. If Mr. Hutchison had endeavoured to solve one problem such as this he would deserve our thanks. But Mr. Hutchison has not suggested an explanation of this problem or of any of the many problems relating to Mackenzie King's political career. Instead, the author has placed Mackenzie King in the centre of a melodrama. The necessities of Mr. Hutchison's scenario have excluded a treatment of the structure and movement of Canadian politics and Mackenzie King's part therein.

For this reason Mr. Hutchison has produced a book disappointing to students of politics. There are few facts in "Mackenzie King: the Incredible Canadian" capable of making the subject's life intelligible except as a personal adventure. The first forty-five years of his subject's life, when Mackenzie King laid the foundation of his leadership, Mr. Hutchison has disposed of in fifty empty pages which repeat what was said by Norman McLeod Rogers, who repeated what was said by Lewis, who repeated what was said by McGillicuddy, who repeated what Mackenzie King said about himself in the House of Commons on 20 April 1920. In so far as he has any explanation of Mackenzie King's selection as Leader of the Liberal party in 1919, Mr. Hutchison seems to suggest that he owed his elevation to his abilities as a minister and his loyalty to Laurier during the battle over conscription in 1917. A study of the Laurier Papers lately opened to public inspection in the Public Archives of Canada show that both points of Mr. Hutchison's 'explanation' are incorrect. As the minister concerned in the politically disastrous Grand Trunk strike of 1910, Mackenzie King had a heavy responsibility for the defeat of the Liberal party in 1911, and he came under such a cloud after the election of that year that he was obliged to withdraw from federal politics for eighteen months. In the Laurier Papers there is some evidence for Sir Robert Borden's assertion that Mackenzie King tried to enter the Unionist coalition in 1917. There is abundant evidence that Laurier greatly distrusted Mackenzie King and that Sir Wilfrid was repaid during the election by Mackenzie King's refusal to accompany him on an election tour in Western Canada, to speak in the Province of Quebec, and even to support Laurier's policy of a referendum on the subject of compulsory military service.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152865

But these are mere facts and outside the province of Mr. Hutchison's art. Mr. Hutchison has not visited archives. He has not even visited libraries. Had he done so he might have felt obliged to consider, for example, Lord Byng's letter published by Sir Harold Nicolson in his study of H. M. King George V. This alone would have created an awkward difficulty, and Mr. Hutchison might have been compelled to acknowledge that, after all, Dr. Forsey's analysis of the constitutional crisis of 1926 is more nearly correct than a Liberal apologist would care to admit.

Students of politics must accept Mr. Hutchison's work as an example of propaganda as it is employed in Canadian politics. They cannot regard it as a serious source book or as a help in understanding Canadian political movements.

University of Birmingham. H. S. FERNS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152866

NORTH AMERICAN HOME MISSIONS CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 1-5, 1930

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER EIGHTH AND H STREETS, N. W.

Under the Auspices of

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL
COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

OFFICE: 105 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK

May 10, 1930

OBJECTIVES—

The Honorable Arthur Meighen,

Toronto, Ont., Canada.

TO CONSIDER:

My dear Mr. Meighen:

WHAT IS THE HOME MISSION TASK?

The three Councils listed at the head of this sheet are promoting a great North American Home Missions Congress which is to be held in Washington, D.C., December 1-5, 1930. Extensive preparations have been under way for three years for this Congress. The twenty-eight denominations with thirty-seven national home mission boards constituent to the Home Missions Council are in this movement, including the United States and Canada. This is the first time an interdenominational and international Congress of home missions has ever been attempted in the United States. It gives promise of marking an epoch in home mission work and we believe it will eventually rank in importance along with Stockholm, Lausanne and Jerusalem.

HOW SHALL IT BE ADMINISTERED?

HOW SHALL IT BE PROMOTED?

The Committee of Arrangements in recent session authorized me as secretary to invite you to deliver one of the evening addresses at this Congress on the evening of December third or fourth. The Congress begins on Monday afternoon with an opening address on Monday evening. Tuesday afternoon and evening and all day Wednesday will be taken up in group discussion conferences. Wednesday and Thursday nights are set apart for popular addresses. We are going to attempt to secure President Hoover for the opening night. Other outstanding men whom we are approaching for these evening addresses are John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and yourself. If we succeed in securing Mr. Rockefeller, we may ask you two men to occupy one evening.

HOW SHOULD DENOMINATIONS CO-OPERATE IN THIS TASK?

I shall be glad to hear from you at your early convenience if it is possible for you to accept this invitation. Will you also be kind enough to specify your terms.

Yours sincerely,

W. Reid

Secretary, Committee of Arrangements and
Executive Secretary, Home Missions Council

A CONGRESS, NOT A CONFERENCE; A DELEGATED BODY, NOT A MASS MEETING

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152867

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF CONGRESS

Rev. Charles L. White, *Chairman*

Mrs. Fred S. Bennett
Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony } *Vice-Chairmen*

Rev. William R. King, *Secretary*

Rev. Ernest M. Halliday

Rev. Edward D. Kohlstedt

Mrs. John Ferguson

Rev. Clarence H. Wilson

Rev. Robert Rogers

Rev. George E. Haynes

Prof. William Adams Brown

Rev. Charles Stelzle

Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner

Ex Officio

Florence E. Quinlan

Mrs. Orrin R. Judd

Rev. John M. Moore

Rev. Worth M. Tippy

PRESIDING OFFICERS OF CONGRESS

Bishop Francis J. McConnell
Mrs. Orrin R. Judd
Rev. Charles L. White

Chairmen of Commissions

Commission I
The Task and Administration of Home Missions

Prof. William Adams Brown, *Chairman*
Rev. Ernest M. Halliday, *Vice-Chairman*

Commission II
Promotion of Home Missions

Rev. Charles Stelzle, *Chairman*

Commission III
Co-operation in Home Missions

Rev. Kenyon L. Butterfield, *Chairman*
Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner, *Acting Chairman*

Editorial Committee

Rev. Hermann N. Morse, *Chairman*

Prof. William Adams Brown

Rev. Ernest M. Halliday

Rev. Charles Stelzle

Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner

Florence E. Quinlan
Rev. William R. King } *Ex officio*

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152868

May 16, 1930.

Rev. Wm. R. King,
Secretary, Home Missions Council,
105 East 22nd St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. King:

I have your very kind letter of April 10th. Am sorry indeed that special engagements have made it impossible for me to see Dr. Young on the subject matter of your letter.

I am sorry also that I cannot possibly accept the invitation which you extend on behalf of the three Councils whom you represent. I could not justify myself in undertaking to go to Washington in December next; in fact, I think it would be physically impossible for me to do so. In any event my duties here will make it imperative that I remain.

I appreciate very much indeed the honour and confidence reflected in the invitation, and beg you to extend my gratitude and regrets to the Councils concerned.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 230)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS

Series 6

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152869

The Spectator

Issued Every Week Day Evening

ESTABLISHED 1846

HAMILTON, CANADA

May 21, 1938

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Sir:

In order to replace old material in our files, we are in need of one of your more recent photographs. The one we have is at least 15 years old and the cut is badly worn.

Your kindness in advising us from whom we may obtain a more recent photo (portrait) would be indeed appreciated or, if you would consider loaning us a print, we shall see that it is returned promptly and undamaged.

Thanking you, we are,

Yours respectfully,

G. J. Kingdon

Files Department.

GJKingdon:WB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152870

Ottawa,
May 24, 1938.

G. J. Kingdon, Esq.,
"The Spectator",
Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I just received your letter of 21st and have pleasure in sending you a recent photograph as requested.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152871

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
WESTERN REGION

W. A. KINGSLAND
GENERAL MANAGER
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
29th December, 1927.

- Our File 4445-14 -

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighan, K.C.,
Vice-Pres. & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Building, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Mr. A.E. Warren has referred your letter of the 12th instant, regarding Mr. William Bruce's employment with the Company, to me for attention.

Mr. Bruce is employed as Flagman in the Winnipeg Terminals and in that capacity has by no means seniority when compared to the other Flagmen employed in the same vicinity. Furthermore, he is well over the age limit.

However, I have no wish to be at all drastic in such matters and I have arranged whereby he will be allowed a further extension of six months. This should alleviate the situation somewhat.

Yours truly,

W A Kingsland

General Manager

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152872

January 4, 1928.

W. A. Kingsland, Esq.,
General Manager,
Canadian National Railways,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Kingsland:

I have your letter ofthe 29th December and thank you very much for the action you have taken on behalf of Mr. William Bruce in arranging an extention of six months. I am sure that Mr. Bruce will appreciate this exceedingly, and I sincerely thank you again for your interest in the matter.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152873

June 14, 1928.

W. A. Kingsland, Esq.
General Manager,
Canadian National Railways,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Kingsland: Your File 4445-14

Last December I wrote to Mr. A. E. Warren regarding Mr. William Bruce, one of your flagmen, and my letter was passed on to you for attention. You were kind enough to continue the services of Mr. Bruce for six months longer before retiring him. He now writes me very anxiously desiring to be retained still longer, and says he is in good shape for his work. I cannot do better than send you his letter dated June 11th.

I hesitate very much to make any request, but am confident you will consider the matter in as sympathetic a manner as possible.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152874

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

WESTERN REGION

W. A. KINGSLAND
GENERAL MANAGER
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A. A. TISDALE
ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MANAGER
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
June 19, 1928.

4445-14

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
c/o Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have your letter of the 14th inst. on behalf of Mr. William Bruce, Flagman, Winnipeg.

Candidly, we did have in mind retiring Bruce at this time. As a matter of fact the last extension granted was on this condition. However, on looking into the matter I believe that we can consistently give him another six months' extension and am so arranging but, of course, this cannot go on indefinitely and it is safe to assume that this is the final move so far as we are concerned.

We are trying to handle these cases in as sympathetic a manner as the circumstances will permit but, no doubt you will appreciate, some difficulties are encountered in that connection.

Yours truly,

General Manager.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152875

June 21, 1928.

Mr. W. A. Kingsland,
General Manager,
Canadian National Railways,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Kingsland:

I have your letter of June 19th and thank you very much for your kindness in arranging a further extension for Mr. William Bruce. I am sure Mr. Bruce will be exceedingly grateful.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152876

347 Bay St., Toronto,

August 1, 1933.

Dear Mr. Kingsland:

My daughter, Miss Lillian Meighen, is leaving for Kenora on Saturday. Would it be in order to ask for transportation one way from Toronto to Sarnia? I am provided with a Pass, but the members of my family are not so fortunate.

Yours very truly,

Mr. W. A. Kingsland,

Canadian National Railways,

Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152877

BENCH AND BAR

"THE NATIONAL LEGAL NEWSPAPER"

PUBLISHED BY

THE KINGSLAND COMPANY

BRANCH OFFICE
31 WILLCOCKS STREET, TORONTO

HEAD OFFICE
222 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL

February
Third
1933

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of the February issue of BENCH AND BAR containing an item of interest to you on page nine.

Yours faithfully,

BENCH AND BAR

W. R. Kingsland

Publisher

WRK/LC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152878

To Their Majesties

GOD bless our Sovereign Lord and Queen,
As they, for our fair land, set sail,
Protect them while upon the deep,
And guard them over road and rail;
While they, our far-flung borders, see,
Lord, from all danger, keep them free.

As they, from coast to coast, proceed
On this glad visit of good-will,
Protect Thou them, on every hand
Against whate'er might cause them ill;
May all, a loving tribute pay
The Royal travellers on their way.

When, quite too soon, the journey ends,
And they embark to sail for home,
As their great ship recedes from view,
Across the wild Atlantic foam,
Our voices, o'er the sea, will ring—
God bless the Queen, God save the King.

COPYRIGHTED.
1939

GEORGE A. KINGSTON
TORONTO, CANADA.

Suggested Tunes—St. Matthias.
or Melita

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152879

INGERSOLL, KINGSTONE & SEYMOUR
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

J. H. INGERSOLL, K.C.
A. COURTNEY KINGSTONE, K.C.
MURTON A. SEYMOUR

42 JAMES ST.
ST. CATHARINES
ONTARIO

March 24, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

My dear Arthur:-

I am going to ask you to do a special favour for me which I hope you will be able to oblige me in if at all possible.

The Ladies Canadian Club here at St. Catharines is a very live, splendid organization. They have been successful in getting many prominent speakers to come to their meetings which they hold I think about once a month and they tell me they have been trying very hard to get you to come over and address them. I don't want you to think that this Ladies Canadian Club here is a small women's affair. On the contrary there are over 200 or 300 members and when a prominent speaker comes they throw the meeting open and it will be attended by a great many men as well as women. There is no Men's Canadian Club here. Col. Bishop, V.C. is speaking to them on the evening of the 16th of April and subject to that date they are free any date that you could give them. I would like you to write and let me know if you can make the grade at all and I want you to come and stay at my house and be my guest while here. It will give you also an opportunity of meeting some of the fellows here and we can advertise the meeting so as to get all the old stalwarts in the district there.

You would be conferring a great favour on the Women's Canadian Club if you could make it at all. As you know you

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152880

can leave Toronto about two o'clock by train and get back the first thing in the morning if you are pressed for time and you would only have the evening here. My wife and self would be delighted to see you. If Mrs. Meighen would care to accompany you we would be very glad to see her also. I don't see you very often these days and personally it would afford me a great deal of real pleasure to have a chance to have a chat with you and some of my friends also on this occasion. Please try and arrange if at all possible.

Will you drop me a line and I can of course let the Executive of the Ladies Club know if you will be able to make it. If there is any difficulty about the train service we could arrange to have you brought over by motor car.

With kindest regards, I am,

ACK/K

Yours sincerely,

A. C. Kingstone

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C. Kingstone

152881

March 25, 1931.

My dear Courtney:

I have your letter of 24th. It is one of the hardest letters to answer I have had for quite a while.

I allowed myself to get into some speaking engagements last winter, and the result was that I got all tied up right up to March and had to simply decide either to continue speaking or attend to business. I decided in favour of the latter course and have been refusing every request since the middle of February, and really have to continue this policy until the Fall anyway. What I don't like about it is putting you in the position of not succeeding in your desire on behalf of the Women's Canadian Club.

You may be sure I would like fine to go down to St. Catharines, and especially to have a few hours with you, but the trouble is if I agree to do so I am in wrong elsewhere and will find it hard to explain my inconsistency. Please don't take this letter as an indication of self-flattery at all. Doubtless others are in just the same position, and in writing to you I simply have to tell you the facts.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152882

Some day soon I will take a run down there and spend a weekend between J. D. Chaplin's and your home.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

A. Courtney Kingstone, Esq., K. C.,
42 James St.,
St. Catherines, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152883

INGERSOLL, KINGSTONE & SEYMOUR
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

J. H. INGERSOLL, K.C.
A. COURTNEY KINGSTONE, K.C.
MURTON A. SEYMOUR

42 JAMES ST.
ST. CATHARINES
ONTARIO

March 26, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

My dear Arthur:-

I am very much disappointed to get your letter this morning that you cannot manage at all to come and address the Women's Club. I understand of course just how you are situated. I hope you will find some excuse to get over here and spend a night with me sometime when you are free.

ACK/K

Yours sincerely,

A. Courtney Kingstone

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152884

St Malachy July 9/40

Hon. Arthur Meighen P.C.
Ottawa Ont.

Sir; and is planning for some of the people to hear your speech on the present situation in the Country regarding the war. throughout the Country I am sure that the people would wish to see much more done to aid overseas lands than we do hear by the present Government in the defence of Canada. playing politics all the while. and giving no return for the money spent. I wish to see hopeful that some of the Conservative M.P. do enter into the proposal made by the Hon. Prime Minister. Wishing you the best of health in order that you may continue with good work.

Yours truly
Thomas Tisella

152885

THE SENATE
CANADA

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 15, 1940.

Mr. Thomas Kinsella,
Malachy, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have to thank you for your letter of 9th and to say that I feel very much as you do as to the whole conduct of this war effort, and am using all the legitimate means I can to improve them.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152886

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 15, 1940.

Mr. Thomas Kinsella,
Malachy, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have to thank you for your letter of 9th and to say that I feel very much as you do as to the whole conduct of this war effort, and am using all the legitimate means I can to improve them.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152887

H. H. KIRBY, D.D.S.
HAWKESBURY, ONTARIO

Nov 25th 1929

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto

Dear Mr Meighen,

You will no doubt remember me who was one of your candidates in the 1926 election for the constituency of Prescott.

When in Toronto I heard of the General Canadian Industries Ltd. whose office is in Toronto and was advised that it was a good thing. Knowing that you would be in a position to know something of this enterprise I take the liberty of asking you what you think of it. I would greatly appreciate hearing from you & what your opinion is, and will treat same confidentially.

Trusting I am not taking too much liberty and in anticipation of an early reply I am

Yours Truly,
H. H. Kirby

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152888

November 26, 1929.

Dr. H. H. Kirby,
Hawkesbury, Ont.

My dear Dr. Kirby:

I have your letter of 25th. Am glad indeed to hear from you, and naturally remember you quite well.

I think instead of Canadian General Industries you must mean Canadian Industries Limited. This latter is a Company with Head Office in Montreal, and I believe the President is William McMaster. If I am right in the presumption that you mean Canadian Industries Limited, I consider this an excellent Company and doing remarkably well.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152889

July 14, 1931.

Mr. James Kirk,
183 Mutual St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have read over the correspondence which you have left in my office. As I am entirely out of politics and not interfering in any way with Departmental management, I am sorry to say that there is practically nothing I could do to assist you at the present time. This is a matter for the Members of the House to deal with.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152890

December 16, 1950.

Professor Watson Kirkconnell,
Principal, Acadia University,
Wolfville, N. S.

Dear Professor Kirkconnell:

I am grateful indeed to you for sending me a kindly Christmas greeting, and also--and very especially--for sending me "The Tale of Seven Cities." This is the first opportunity I have had of reading this address. It is exceedingly well done informative and inspiring, and the same can be said, in my opinion, of practically everything you write.

The trouble with very many of those critics of yours who still remain critics is that you arrived at correct conclusions many years ahead of them.

The six stanzas on "Palestine" are entirely worthy of you as well. Canadian poetry rarely appeals to me. Professor Pratt, in this field, I think is preeminent but I shall always be able to quote the only excursion into poetry which I have read from Watson Kirkconnell.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A. E. KIRKPATRICK
GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA

SIDNEY W. BAND
ASST. GEN. MANAGER

W. R. KIRKPATRICK
CANADIAN SEC'TY.

152891

WE WILL BOND AND INSURE YOU

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 36 TORONTO ST. TORONTO

TELEPHONE MAIN 1131 CABLE ADDRESS "FIDELITY"

TORONTO July 11th, 1925.

Personal

Mr. Goldwin Kirkpatrick,
c/o Weber Bros. Agencies, Limited,
Edmonton, Alta.

My dear Goldwin;- Re file #1771

I have just received the following letter from the Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada. The enclosure referred to was a copy of my letter of April 27th to Colonel Thompson.

"I have yours of the 2nd inst., regarding G. F. Kirkpatrick, with enclosure for which I am obliged.
Mr. G. F. Kirkpatrick is still in hospital under observation but you may rely that as soon as the Board receives a report upon his condition, the case will receive immediate consideration."

Love to you all,

Your affectionate brother,

Arthur

AEk/ED

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152892

LETTERHEAD - DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Ottawa, August 6th, 1925.

Re #812018 - G.F.Kirkpatrick

Dear Sir;-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 27th, 1925, addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners concerning the case of your nephew, the marginally named, who is at present in hospital in Edmonton.

This is a case which has been very puzzling, and, although a definite pathological lesion has been demonstrated in the brain, yet it has not been shown to my satisfaction that this is related to the gun shot wound of scalp sustained on service.

In order that a more thorough investigation may be made, transfer to Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, has been authorized.

In case eligibility is later conceded and operation advisable, it will be found that this operation can be carried out with more advantage to the patient than if done in Edmonton.

Special dependents' allowances have been grainted from fourteen days after date of admission to hospital in Edmonton. This will preclude any financial hardship during the period of investigation.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. P. S. Cathcart, M.D.
for Director Medical Services

Colonel A. E. Kirkpatrick
36 Toronto St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A.E. KIRKPATRICK
GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA

SIDNEY W. BAND
ASST. GEN. MANAGER

W. R. KIRKPATRICK
CANADIAN SEC'TY.

152893

WE WILL BOND AND INSURE YOU

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 36 TORONTO ST. TORONTO

TELEPHONE MAIN 1131 CABLE ADDRESS "FIDELITY"

TORONTO August 7th, 1925.

Personal

Mr. Goldwin S. Kirkpatrick,
c/o Weber Bros.,
Edmonton, Alta.

My dear Goldwin;- Re file #1771

In reply to yours of July 21st, I enclose herewith copy of letter which I wrote to the Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners on July 27th, and copy of reply, dated August 6th, received from Dr. J. P. S. Cathcart, which is self-explanatory.

I suppose that nothing further can be said at present except that evidently they are taking a proper interest in his case. I certainly hope everything will turn out satisfactorily in the long run.

Please let me hear from you as to developments.

Your affectionate brother,

AEK/ED

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152894

Private and Confidential.

November 12, 1925.

My dear Scammell:

Re #812018, G.Y. Kirkpatrick.

This is a case I am personally interested in, I have known the boy and his family for many years, that I want to say at the beginning that I know of no case that has been treated in as cavalier a fashion as has been the case of Kirkpatrick.

I do not propose to discuss the medical side of the matter at all, but the stupid delays are not adding anything to the reputation of the S.C.R. in this city or Toronto, where the case is equally well-known.

Kirkpatrick was admitted to the hospital in Edmonton some time in April of this year; was given treatment and later, after much correspondence, was ordered to be sent to Toronto for observation. Orders were received here on the 31st of July and arrangements were completed and he arrived in Toronto the first week in August. He remained in Toronto under observation until September 23rd when he was returned to Edmonton. During the period he was in Toronto his wife received special dependent allowance, but immediately on his discharge from Toronto this allowance was cut off.

We have endeavored to obtain some information as to the present status of his case, and received a wire dated October 27th which states that the result of the examination at Toronto had not yet been received. It is inconceivable to me that a period considerably over a month should elapse from the time of his discharge in Toronto before documents regarding the case have not been sent on to Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152895

The boy is in a very bad state again and almost immediately after his return from Toronto had to be reported to hospital.

Nothing so far as I can learn has been done at either this end or Toronto. His wife is without allowance and the worry of the whole case is having a serious effect upon the boy mentally.

In the old days when you and I were closely associated these delays did not happen, because you never allowed them to happen, and I am appearling to you to stir up the dry bones, as they should be stirred up, in this case before anything serious occurs, as it has every appearance of becoming a public scandal, which would reflect seriously on both the Pension Board and the S.C.R. Who is to blame I do not know, but the facts are as I have stated them.

Yours faithfully,

Howard Stutchbury,
Commissioner.

HS/G.

E.H. Scammell, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of S.C.R.
Ottawa,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152896

C O P Y

Ottawa, November 18,1925.

SCR #1012-G-19.

Re. #812018 -G.Y.Kirkpartrick.

My dear Stutchbury:-

I am duly in receipt of your letter of the12th. inst. I do not understand why there was so long a delay in forwarding a reply from the Toronto office of this Department respecting the period of observation which tthis man underwent at Christie Street. However, the matter has been cleared up, but I find a telegram was dispatched to the Unit Office in Calgary, on the 14th. instant, conceding eligibility for pay and allowance and requesting that Mrs. Kirkpatrick be notified. The Calgary office has also been informed that Kirkpatrick may be transferred to a neurological centre for psychotherapy, either in Vancouver or Winnipeg.

I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to this matter.

Yours faithfully,

E.H.Scammell,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

Howard Stutchbury,Esq.,
The Trade Commissioner for Alberta,
Edmonton, Alta.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152897

C O P Y.

File No. SCR 1012-G-19

The Board of
PENSION COMMISSIONERS
for Canada

Ottawa, March 8th, 1926.

George Kirkpatrick Esq.,
Manager, Imperial Bank,
Edmonton, Alberta.

No. 812018 G.Y. Kirkpatrick.

Dear Sir:-

I am instructed to inform you that after careful consideration of your son's case the Board has come to the conclusion that he is entitled to pension for any disability he may have as the result of psychoneurosis, a condition on account of which he is now receiving treatment. Pension will commence on discharge from treatment if he has any disability at that time.

The reports on file indicate that owing to the nature of his disability it would be advisable to administer any pension he may be awarded in order that the interests of those of his family to whom he owes the duty of support may be adequately protected. The Board has therefore instructed me to enquire as to whether you will be good enough to accept the responsibility of administering the pension to which he may be entitled on discharge from treatment, in which case payments will be made to you direct as administrator.

Yours truly,

(sgd) J. Paton,

Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152898

FILE #1771

April 27th, 1925.

Lt.Col. J. T. C. Thompson, K.C., D.S.O.
Chairman of Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Col. Thompson;- RE GOLDWIN YVONNE KIRKPATRICK

This young man who lives in Edmonton, Alta., and who is a son of Mr. G. S. Kirkpatrick, is in the Military Hospital at Edmonton, suffering from his head. Three specialists have examined him and three ex-rays have been taken of his head, and the doctors agree that there is a clot of blood on the brain, or some hard substance in the skull, pressing against the brain, and a report is going to Ottawa at once. This young man has not been a pensioner, because from a physical standpoint, he seemed to be sound, but I want to explain to you some things that happened since he returned from Overseas, which have distressed me very much indeed, and which I believe are now explained by this report which I have just received from Edmonton.

On his return from Overseas, he acted in a most peculiar manner. Without consent of his parents, he married - without any visible means of support. In an endeavour to help him, I brought him down here and placed him in our office, to give him six months' training, in the hope that he could go back and be of considerable assistance to his father in Edmonton. I found during his employment here that it was impossible to get the boy to concentrate on his work. Time after time, I found him staring into space. I am afraid I did the boy a grave

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152899

injustice in thinking that he was simply lazy, and I gave him rather a serious "ride" on many occasions.

Further, it seemed utterly impossible for him to tell the truth, and, although I have had great experience with defaulters in this business - yet, I was absolutely baffled by the peculiar actions of this young man. It finally became so trying that there was nothing for it but buy him a ticket and send him back to Edmonton.

The poor lad has had absolutely no judgment on money matters since he returned from Overseas, and doesn't seem to know the difference between money that belongs to him and money that belongs to other people. Consequently, you can imagine that his father has had a very anxious time with him. Further, he has found it totally impossible to keep a position due to the fact that his memory was so erratic.

I write you this because I think that the report of the doctors clears up the cause of the unfortunate condition in which this young man has been ever since the war, and I am hoping and praying that a radical operation may remove the pressure on the brain (evidently caused by the wound which left him lying, I believe, three days in the open before he was discovered) and restore him to normal health and enable him to take the position in society, which his birth and education should entitle him to.

I would appreciate extremely if you would be kind enough to interest yourself officially in this young man's case, and also if you could, on personal grounds, follow it up and see that full consideration is given.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

AEK:ED (A.E.Kirkpatrick)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152900

Edmonton, Alberta,
October 4, 1926.

Pension No. 215970

Dear Sir:

Re No.812018 - Goldwin Y. Kirkpatrick, 8th Bn.

My son named above is again in the University Hospital, Edmonton under observation. He was awarded a pension some time ago on the basis of 75%, amounting in all, including the allowance for wife and child, to $86.25. Since his return from Overseas he has been unable to support himself, nor does there appear to be any likelyhood from all I can gather that he will in the future recover sufficiently to have any earning capacity. In fact my information is that his disability is progressive.

I have before me a copy of a letter which was addressed to you by my brother Arthur in Toronto, dated April 27, 1925, in which he outlined the boy's mental condition as a result of his own experience. The mental condition which my brother then discovered the boy to be under has not in any way cleared up but has since that time become considerably aggravated.

I have also before me a copy of your reply to my brother dated March 1st, 1926 in which it is stated that the case had come before the Board at that time and that he was awarded a pension for his mental disability. It further stated that pension would be paid for the back period from the date of discharge.

I have also before me your form of authority for pension payments, where it is stated that adjustment is made as from November 1st, 1924 and not from the date of discharge which occurred in April, 1919.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152901

I should very much appreciate your going into this matter again personally, giving the necessary instructions for the implementing of your promise, which has not been carried out I feel sure purely through some routine mistake on the part of your Accounting Office.

I would be extremely obliged if the matter could be attended to at a very early date.

Thanking you in anticipation for your early reply, I am

Yours faithfully,

G. S. H.

Lt. Col. J. T. Thompson, K.C., D.S.O.,
Chairman, Board of Pension Commissioners,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152902

Edmonton, Alta.

November 5, 1926.

Pension No. 215970.

Dear Sir:-

Re: No. 812018 - Goldwin Y. Kirkpatrick
8th Battalion.

Your letter of the 2nd ult., is not understood in the light of your letters of March 1st. and October 11th, 1926, in both of which it was clearly indicated that award of pension would be effective as from the date of discharge.

In your letter of March 1st. you stated "The condition in the opinion of the Board, is due to the gunshot wound of the head". This letter was in reply to one addressed to you by Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick of Toronto, who pointed out clearly that from his own observation my son was not normal on his return from overseas.

Admitting as the Board has, that the disability is the result of a gunshot wound, it is difficult to understand why pension should not issue from the date of discharge, as the disabling condition was admittedly present at the time of discharge. May I request therefore that this case be again given serious consideration in the light of your former correspondence.

Yours very truly,

G. A. K.

Lt. Col. J. T. Thompson, K.C; D.S.O.,
Chairman, Board of Pension Commissioners,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152903

L. A. WEBER

PHONE 23461

N. ROY WEBER

WEBER BROS.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND
FINANCIAL AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
EDMONTON CREDIT CO. LTD.
JASPER INVESTMENTS LTD.
THE PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LTD.
THE CANADIAN MORTGAGE CO.

EDMONTON, CANADA October 4th, 1928.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian Investment Trust Co. Ltd.,
Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

When you were last in Edmonton, about three weeks ago, you were good enough to tell Maud and myself to write you fully in connection with my son Goldie's case, and to send you copies of any correspondence in connection with this matter. I am sending you what I consider the most important ones.

Goldie joined up in 1915, and after being in England some months, he was transferred to the 8th Battalion going over to France with them in January 1918. He was severely wounded in the head on August 8, 1918 at Amiens, and was in hospital at Camiers for the term of three months. He was returned from Overseas in July 1919, being discharged, but did not ask for medical examination, as he, like dozens of others, were only too anxious to get out of uniform.

After he came back from France I met him in a camp in England several times, and although he apparently felt all right physically, his mind seemed to be wandering all the time. After he returned to Edmonton it was only a few months before he began to show very peculiar symptoms and complained constantly of severe pains in the head. This lasted for some time. It was therefore impossible for him to keep any position for more than a few weeks at a time. Finally he got so bad we had to send him to the Military Hospital in Edmonton. He was there for several months, and on being discharged it was only a very few weeks before he was very bad again and he was sent to Christie Street Hospital in Toronto, being there for three months; after which he returned to Edmonton. He was only here a month before they again moved him to the Military Hospital in Vancouver, where he was for four months.

After a great deal of correspondence we finally managed to get him a 50% pension, but after again being admitted to the hospital here, the authorities recognized that he would not be able to earn a living, and as he has a wife and child this was a very serious matter, and they finally increased his pension to 100%, which he is now receiving. He has x-rays taken in all the different hospitals he was in, and the plates all showed the same shadow where the wound was, and as a result of these examin-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152904

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, Oct. 4/28.

ations and from observation in the different hospitals, pension was awarded.

Now the question is, as has been found, if he is entitled at all to pension, why should he not be entitled to his back pension from date of discharge. You will notice I am enclosing copy of a letter from Col. Thompson stating that this would be granted, also a letter enclosed from the family physician shows clearly he was not normal from the time he came back from Overseas.

I am sending you on correspondence I think is necessary and when you have finished with same you might return them to me.

Anything you can do for us in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

With kindest regards, in which Maud joins me,

I am

Yours very sincerely,

G.S. Kirkpatrick/BR

G. S. Kirkpatrick

P.S. I forgot to mention that the first time he was admitted to the hospital in Edmonton was on the 29th March, 1925, and the letter enclosed from my brother in Toronto where Goldie was working for a short time. The period he was there was from October 13, 1919 to April 3, 1920.

G.S.K.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152905

October 9, 1928.

Mr. Goldwin S. Kirkpatrick,
c/o Weber Bros,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I just received your letter of October 4th. Had been expecting it since my return. After reading your letter and the correspondence enclosed, I came to the conclusion that I ought to first of all have a talk with your brother here. On calling him over the 'phone, however, it turns out that he is away and not expected back for a couple of weeks. Have left word for him to call me and am also writing him. I think we will know better how to attack the subject if we have a discussion of it first together.

Very kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152906

October 9, 1928.

A. E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.,
36 Toronto Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I was trying to get you to-day to discuss with you a matter regarding Goldie Kirkpatrick, Jr., of Edmonton. Would be pleased if you would call me up when you return.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152907

December 20, 1928.

Colonel A. E. Kirkpatrick,
36 Toronto Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Colonel Kirkpatrick:

I have your note with letter from the Pensions Department, dated 18th December. I hope you will understand me in saying that I don't think this letter should be accepted as a finality at all. In the case of your nephew the subsequent developments clearly showed that the first medical certificates were wrong. Nothing would be easier than to have medical certificates given wrongly in regard to a trouble of this kind. In fact, I don't see how any Doctor could possibly tell; nor probably could the boy himself tell how he was affected. There seems ample evidence on hand to show that he was utterly disabled from being any real use just as soon as he got into civil life after the war.

I don't want to take any part that will be other than beneficial to young Goldwin, but I am ready to go to any trouble to help you get his rights, and in my opinion he has not got his rights by any means. With the record he has had since the war, it seems a gross injustice to deny him arrears of pension.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A. E. KIRKPATRICK
GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA

SIDNEY W. BAND
ASST. GEN. MANAGER

W. R. KIRKPATRICK
CANADIAN SEC'TY.

152908

WE WILL BOND AND INSURE YOU

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. R. HOWARD BLAND, PRESIDENT.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 36 TORONTO ST. TORONTO 2

CABLE ADDRESS "FIDELITY"

December 28th, 1928

Personal

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Canadian General Securities, Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen: Re my nephew, G. Y. Kirkpatrick

Thank you so much for your letter of the 20th inst.

I am following it up along the lines you suggest, and as developments mature, I will keep you advised.

With kindest personal regards and wishing you and yours the Compliments of the Season,

Yours sincerely,

AEK:ED

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152909

LETTERHEAD - Department of Pensions and National Health.

Mr. A. E. Kirkpatrick,
36 Toronto Street,
Toronto.

#215970 - Cpl. G. Y. Kirkpatrick

Dear Sir:

Following your letter of December 28th last, I have taken the first opportunity of again reviewing this file.

I agree with you that as a matter of pure justice in this particular case it would appear that Cpl. Kirkpatrick has a moral claim for retroactivation of pension, and if this were an unusual case the award might be made. Unfortunately, it is one of a large class of cases with which the Commissioners are dealing every day and as the limitations set out in my last letter are statutory it appears that no exception could be made of this case on the strength of the evidence filed.

His discharge Board seems to have been complete and you will realize, I think, that this being a question of evidence, it will take something more tangible to upset the findings of that Board than any inference that can be drawn from the nature of the disability and the fact that on his return to civil life he appeared to have lost his grip, particularly in view of the fact that many men with no disability were unable to settle down for some time following their discharge.

If you like I will be glad to take this case up again with the Board but from past experience with this kind of claim I feel that it would be of no avail unless further evidence of a medical nature is available.

To upset the Discharge Board, I think it will be necessary to show that he was examined shortly after discharge by a doctor who can certify and show by his records that a definite mental disability was present. If he has no record an affidavit might be sufficient, provided the findings wwern to are not vague.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) K. G. Macdonald

S

Chief Official Soldiers' Adviser

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152910

K. A. WEBER

N. ROY WEBER

WEBER BROS.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND
FINANCIAL AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
EDMONTON CREDIT CO. LTD.
PACIFIC FINANCE CO. LTD.
JASPER INVESTMENTS LTD.
THE PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LTD.
THE CANADIAN MORTGAGE CO.

EDMONTON,
CANADA

January 23rd. 1929.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

With further reference to my letter to you of October 4th.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which was sent to my brother in Toronto. In the correspondence I sent to you, there was a letter from Dr. Shearer in connection with Goldies case. Would you be good enough to let me have this or a copy of same by return mail as I wish to take this matter up again with the Dorctor.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours sincerely,

G. S. Kirkpatrick

G. S. Kirkpatrick.

K.S.
encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152911

January 28, 1929.

Mr. G. S. Kirkpatrick,
c/o Weber Bros.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I have your letter of 23rd and thank you for sending me copy of letter from Mr. Macdonald.

Am enclosing copy of letter from Dr. Shearer, as requested.

Yours very truly,

AM/E

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A. E. KIRKPATRICK
GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA

SIDNEY W. BAND
ASST. GEN. MANAGER

W. R. KIRKPATRICK
CANADIAN SEC'TY.

152912

WE WILL BOND AND INSURE YOU

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. R. HOWARD BLAND, PRESIDENT.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 36 TORONTO ST. TORONTO 2

CABLE ADDRESS "USFANG"

May 5th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir :-

During the War the writer had the misfortune to be a prisoner of war in Germany, and on exchange spent a year interned in Switzerland.

While at Montreaux in 1917 this incident happened. Wishing to have a photograph made I visited a photographer. In the course of conversation, learning that I was a Canadian, he told me that his brother had gone to Canada three years before and nothing had been heard of him, despite search made by the Diplomatic Service. I secured his brother's last address in Canada and told him that if he were alive we could locate him. This we did within two months and I handed him a letter from his brother which had been obtained and forwarded to me by our representative.

Last Fall a western agent wrote me that a friend was interested in the estate of a Canadian lady recently deceased in California. From her last address, through our connections, we secured the date of her death and located the solicitor in charge of the estate.

These two cases out of dozens show what a state of perfection our connection has reached after years of careful building.

We can be of service to you - matters arise in which the expert opinion of trustworthy people may be of value to you. Do you wish to locate someone who is missing? We can advise and help you. This work is not done on a fee basis, but in appreciation of the interest you have in the past, or may in the future, show in helping us to build up our Guarantee and Casualty business. We make no charges, unless you authorize expenses in unusual cases.

I am writing you because it may have escaped your attention that besides being a great Surety and Casualty Company we have in the past, and hope in the future, to serve the legal profession with assistance which may not always be found elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,

AEK:EN

GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152913

May 6, 1931.

A. E. Kirkpatrick, Esq.,
36 Toronto St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I have your letter of 5th and thank you very much for its terms, which will be kept in mind.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152914

CANADA

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

June 22, 1933.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am returning herewith the correspondence which you sent me from Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

An examination of Captain Kirkpatrick's Pensions and National Health file discloses that he is at present assessed as 30 per cent disabled, due to Gastritis, which was incurred during Service, and Arterio-Sclerosis, which is of post-discharge origin and has not been assessed.

After a careful review of the situation, I would suggest that Drs. Scott and Hurlburt of Edmonton stress their findings to the Board of Pension Commissioners here and give, in as much detail as possible, the reasons for their considering that Captain Kirkpatrick is more than 30 per cent disabled.

This is entirely a medical matter and if his case could be strengthened by the report of a doctor not connected in any way with the Department this might also help.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, ~~K.C.~~, P.C., LL.D.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Canada.

H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152915

OTTAWA, June 26, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Kirkpatrick:

Regarding your husband's pension, I asked a friend of mine to look into the matter, and have to-day received a letter from him, copy of which is enclosed.

I do hope that the Doctors' reports, as suggested in this letter, will result in having the pension increased.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Goldwin S. Kirkpatrick,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152916

Suite 9B-LeMarchand Mansions,
EDMONTON, Alberta.
December 2nd, 1933.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am very sure you will be shocked to hear of the death of my dear wife Maude, who died last month after a very short illness. Apparently she was quite well the Saturday before, and was in the best of spirits, and was taken ill on the Monday and we took her to the hospital on Thursday, but the poor girl was unable to rally and she passed away Friday night.

I am sure you will forgive me for having this written on the typewriter, as I have been too nervous to write any letters in longhand.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

G. S. McIlpatrick

GSK:FCC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152917

347 Bay St. Toronto
December 11, 1933.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I have your letter of 2nd. Had heard of Maude's death and certainly would have written you in any event. Am sorry to have delayed so long.

It was truly a shock to me to learn of what had happened. She looked so very well when I saw her about two years ago, and was a descendant of parents who had about everything one could have in the way of physical integrity and worth of every kind.

I do feel keenly for you after the very many hardships and misfortunes you have gone through. Please extend my sincerest sympathy to your son and daughter.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C. S. Kirkpatrick,
Edmonton, Alta.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152918

A. E. KIRKPATRICK
36 TORONTO STREET
TORONTO

December 12, 1933

Ottawa

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen: Goldwin Kirkpatrick

I enclose herewith copy of a letter which I have written today to Mr. Woods at Ottawa, which is self-explanatory, and I think covers briefly the facts of the case.

I know anything you can do to help Goldwin in this regard will be very cheerfully done, and both Goldwin and I owe you a considerable amount of gratitude for your kindness in the past, especially in the case of young Goldwin Kirkpatrick.

I hate to bother you, but I feel confident that if anything can be done you will do your utmost to be of assistance.

Please let me convey to you and Mrs. Meighen my best wishes and Compliments of the Season. I hope you may both have a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. Kirkpatrick

AEK:DJ

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(COPY) 152919

December 12, 1933

W. S. Woods, Esq.,
Chairman,
War Veterans' Allowance Committee,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Woods: Re: V.A. 6284 - No. 221770

I don't know what the regulations are, but I do think the reduction of my brother, Captain Kirkpatrick's pension from $32.50 a month to $25.00 a month, owing to the death of his wife, is going to create a hardship which is not anticipated perhaps in the regulations.

The sad part of it is, that through no fault of his own he has to assist very materially in looking after his daughter and her two children - the husband and father having deserted his family. As I said above, I have no knowledge of the regulations governing the case, but my understanding always has been that there is a certain amount of flexibility in particular cases.

My brother is a very old man, totally incapacitated from doing any work, and was one of those sad cases where his devotion to his Country's cause virtually meant the wrecking of his business and his weakened health prevented him ever being able to make a come-back which many of us have endeavoured to accomplish.

I would appreciate it extremely if you would give this case your careful and serious consideration, and do what is possible. Thanking you very much for your kind consideration, I am,

Yours faithfully,

AEK:DJ

Colonel, R.O.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152920

Portage La Prairie

Hon. Arthur Meighen

Dear Sir:-

I was sorry to miss seeing you when you were in Portage. If you are coming out to Portage again this fall I would like to meet you at T. Sisons home, if you have the time, & you could let me know when you would be here.

We are all in our usual health I do not feel very well yet but, am improving lately & trust I may be some use yet,

The threshing is pretty well advanced & some of the crops on summerfallow is turning out fairly good & the quality is good most of the wheat grading 1° & 2°,

Trusting to hear from you I will close for this time

Yours Truly

Henry Kirkwood

Address P La Prairie
31 — 14th St. N.W.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152921

September 12, 1929.

Henry Kirkwood, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Dear Mr. Kirkwood:

I was indeed pleased this morning to receive a short letter from you. Very seldom indeed do I hear from my old friends through the Portage la Prairie Riding, but am always pleased to see any of them or get word from any of them at any time.

As Mr. Sissons lives in Portage, I always go around and make a call, but have had bad luck in seeing him for some time. Will make it a point to see him next time and telephone you.

Sincerely hope your own crop is at least a fair success this year.

Very best regards to all friends,

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152922

423 West 118th Street
New York 27, New York
August 2, 1957

File

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.
Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I, Mary Klachko, am at present writing my doctoral dissertation under the direction of Professor William T.R. Fox of Columbia University. It is a study of the Anglo-American Naval Competition between 1919-1922, a study of the part the Navy played in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. I plan to have this study published in 1958.

I am most anxious to present an exhuastive and well-rounded study on a topic of such great interest to scholars. I am anxious to turn out an unbiased work. Much time and study has already gone into this research of mine. I have completed my research both in the United States and England.

In the United States, I have studied the Wilson, Daniels, House, Bliss, Long, White, Bryan, Hughes, Newton Baker, R.S. Baker, Pershing, Anderson, Poindexter, Glass, David Hunter Miller and Roosevelt papers in the private collections. In the Naval History Department I have studied the records of the General Board and the records of the Naval Intelligence Office. In the National Archives I have gone through the General Correspondence files of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy as well as the secret and confidential correspondence of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have just returned from England where for four months I have studied the available primary sources there. Besides studying the various collections, I spoke with a great many of those who played an active part in the episodes of the years under study. Among these were Lord Elibank, Lord Killearn, Lord Chatfield, Lord Bracken, Sir Arthur Willert, Sir Norman Angell, Lady A. Geddes, and Mrs. W. Steed, and I am the recipient of their most hearty cooperation.

Mr. Meighen, you played a great part in making the history of the time under my study and in the formulation of some plans in English foreign policy. I need your help in the presentation to the reader the true story of your great work. Perhaps you have some correspondence from these years useful to the presentation of my topic, some notes or memoranda reflecting your role in these episodes and the role of Canada. Canada and you as her Prime Minister played a greater role at this time than any other member of the Commonwealth. Your opinions were most important and decisive, and England certainly took them into consideration. When I last saw Mrs. Steed in London, she made it very clear to me that you can be of the greatest help to me. Mrs. Steed's husband had the highest respect for your opinions.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152923

I know of Brebner's article about you, but that was written a long time ago. Now with the open documents, so much more can be told. You no doubt know that now on the bases of the Hughes Papers a book is preparation by Professor Fitzhardinge of the History Department of the Australian National University. I saw Professor Fitzhardinge in London and he will help me with some material from the Hughes Collection. But, my story would really be unbalanced if I do not have some original material about you, Mr. Meighen, the type of material that could be cited in a scholarly work.

If you feel that without seeing or knowing me you can not give me any information or material, I would be only too glad to drive up to Toronto. I hope, Mr. Meighen, you will be kind enough to show me your cooperation and help me by supplying me with material which will be of assistance to me in presenting your role and that of Canada in the true light. Any help you find it possible to give me, will be greatly appreciated and your name will go down in still another book for the generations of the future to remember pleasantly.

Looking forward to a favorable reply from you, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Mary Klachko

Mary Klachko

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152924

Grenville Kleiser
One West 72nd Street
New York

October 12, 1934

Rt. Honorable Arthur Meighen
Toronto, Canada:

Dear Sir:

I am compiling a book for students of public speaking, to comprise some representative speeches by prominent men of today.

If agreeable to you, will you kindly indicate what you consider is one of your best speeches and also grant me permission to include it. If you can conveniently send a copy of the speech it will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Grenville Kleiser

A Copy in file

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152925

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 15, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 12th has been received during Mr. Meighen's absence from the office. He sailed on Wednesday last for Australia and is not expected back for at least two months.

I am, however, enclosing copy of a speech which I know he considers one of his best, and feel sure that he would have no objection to your using the whole or any part of it in the book which you are compiling.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary.

Grenville Kleiser, Esq.,
1 West 72nd St.,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152926

The Manor.
Prescott.Ontario. 13th.May.1930.

Dear Mr Meighan:-

Do you remember my telling you at Ottawa some years ago that I was engaged in research to find a mechanical means to apply the Archimedean Principle to electricity?

My theory was that if this could be done it would mean the multiplication of electrical energy and its production in unlimited quantity,anywher and without water or steam power.

After ten years of research,I have at last solved my problem and have a large machine now erected here with to demonstrate.

While my engineer has tested it and is sure of the results desired,the machine is not yet ready to show the Government engineers.It may be next week.

In the meanwhile the elections have come to the front before I was ready to take a hand. I want to finance you and a new party which will have a new form of Government that will do away completely with politics and politicians.

As soon as I am ready to let it go,I will be in a financial position to put up as many millions as you will need to cover the Country and your slogan will be REVENUE WITHOUT TAXATION.It is too long a story to put in a letter,and I suggest that you may be in this neighbourhood in the near future and will come and see me when we can thrash the subject out.

Parliament and Government as presently constuted is to my mind a failure and calls for a new system.The only excuse for universal sufrage is taxatio and if the people are not called upon to pay taxes,it i unnecessary to go through the form of consulting them, and the few men in the country who are capable of running it in a business way,yourself and the heads of the great corporations forming the Government,while we have a legislative body consisting of the heads of the Church,courts,professions,Boards of Trade and the labor organizations in each province,being ex officio members of the Legislature,which would meet at short intervals to pass necessary laws given them to pass,by the Government.

I must have a great organization to handle my affairs,because my revenues from royalties,coming in from 64 countries will be very much greater than that of Canada,and I would like you to head it.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I propose that within the Empire each Government will own and control my system of producing electricity and will license each municipality to produce for its needs locally. Electricity can be produced my way for #1 or less a K.W. year, and if sold to the people at say #12 a year it is cheaper than coal and will replace it for heating our homes, factories and public buildings and require at least 100.000.000.K.W. for Canada alone. You can figure this out and see what I mean.

In all foreign countries I will place it in the hands of private interests, charging say #5 a K.W. year for royalty for myself. Does show what my revenues will come to?

My first reaction after I had proved that it could be done was, what will happen to England and the Empire, if all coal mines and oil wells are closed down, and it gave me to think.

Suppose Canada has no form of taxes side by side with heavily taxed U.S. what will be the consequence? This is what I aim at, but, I am 76 years old and must turn to you and younger men to carry on.

This is as brief as I can make it. Will you come and see me,

It is very short, the time before the elections, to mature plans, and if this interests you and it should, if I have sized you up right, I will hope to see you soon.

As soon as I am ready to do business, You would see the Morgans for my U.S. rights, and they would give us as many "millions as you care to ask for" as the head of a power Co. at Buffalo said to me. This would be on signing agreements for my rights and on account of royalties. I propose that in the States each power Co. now existing and those to be formed, will be licensed by the Morgans, who will be the most trustworthy people to take control and protect the oil and coal interests so that they will not be ruined. That would be a great catastrophe and must be guarded against.

The states will require at least a billion K.W. and the Fedral Government could not produce and sell such a quantity, so it must be devided up to cover the country

Please let me know as soon as you can, how this appears to you and if you will see me about it.

Yours very sincerely.

T. A. Knapp.

152927

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152928

May 14, 1930.

F. A. Knapp, Esq.,
The Manor,
Prescott, Ont.

Dear Mr. Knapp:

I have your letter of 13th May. Am exceedingly pleased to learn that you are reaching the end of your efforts and have made a success of your invention. I quite well remember your visit to me at Ottawa and the enthusiasm you then displayed over this project.

I sincerely wish I were in a position to co-operate with you but my duties here are such that I am not at liberty to extend my efforts outside. As you know, I have retired from public life and have made engagements which require my undivided attention.

Thanking you for the very generous proposals you made,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

152929

Prescott, June 29, 1931.

The Right Honourable,
Arthur Meighen,
Toronto,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am glad to see that you are a Hydro Commissioner and that your appointment will bring to that Board the intelligence it has lacked since poor Becks death.

My research has at last brought me to the final stage where it is only now a matter of magnetic coils and poles, and I have one of the ablest consulting engineers in Canada, working these out for me.

On several occasions I have written Mr. Gabey to come here to study the new laws I have discovered and am about to demonstrate, but, he is so quite sure that I am wrong that he will not come and it becomes necessary for me to write you the following facts.

Exactly forty years ago I saw that Gravity could be used in Mechanics and designed my ROLLER BOAT. It took me seven years before I succeeded in finding the money necessary. Poor Sir John Thompson was going to build it and after talking it over with me, he went to England and died at Windsor Castle, as you know.

Then I started in afresh and was met by all the engineers and "Scientists" of that day to whom I showed my plans; the Deans of the schools of science, my Alma Mater McGill, Queens and Toronto, who told me I was quite wrong; "It can't be done". The late Walter Shanly, the man who built the Hoosac Tunnel after all the U.S. engineers had failed, and which made him internationally famous, told me I was showing a new law and that engineers could not help me. That it was too big for Canada and that I should take it "to the great British Shipbuilders" and that he believed I was right. I went to London and my old friend, Sir Charles Tupper introduced me to Lord Kelvin who made the "can't be done" unanimous and killed my chances for money there.

That was in 1894 and in 1897 I built the boat and, as the press of that wrote of me, I had "Confounded the Scientists".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

What they told me then was "You cannot drive one moving body from another moving body. That is a well established mechanical law". Well, I did it and having upset that well established mechanical law, showed the way to those who designed the Tank and Tractor. That was my achievement then, and I was the first man who ever lived, who was able to interpret Gravity.

Why my ROLLER BOATS don't cover the oceans today is another question-Buisness-and I never was a buisness man and did not know how to finance something too far ahead of it's time. But it lad me to show the British Shipbuilders, who built the Mauretania, how to build an economical 25 knot S.S. which enabled me to creat a great Imperial project "The All RED LINE" and to bring Lord Strathcona from the C.P.R. Board to mine, with Sir William MacKensie, Sir Edmund Walker and others, whom I elected.

Now, I am the first man to show that "POWER" can only be "DEVELOPED" byLEVERAGE, and again I am met by these Can't Be Done men, becuase they do not possess sufficient intelligence to think beyond the books. I realize how hard it is for the highly trained engineer to be confronted with the statement that all he has learned regarding what he has been taught to call "POWER" is all fallacy. But, it is, and I can show you very easily something that Mr. Gabey must see demonstrated to believe. But, I am sure now that if he came here and saw my machine, he will not need to see it actually going to understand that it will go and do what I tell him it will do.

I suggest that you and Mr. Gabey come here without loss of time to see what I can show you for the following reasons.

Electricity can be produced my way for $1 or less a K.W. year and distributed to the users without the cost of transformers or long distance wires. It will all be D.C. and produced locally in each municipality.

Now suppose I grant the rights to someone big enough to say to Toronto, "We will give the citizens all the electricity that they can use forHEATINGtheir homes, factories and public buildings, as well as lighting and powering them, and at the rate of one eighth of a cent a K.W.H."

The City would at once call upon the Hydro Commission to meet these rates or have their franchise cancelled, would they not? As a lawyer you know their franchise would not stand against the public interests.

Now this applies to every municipality in Ontario and if carried out what becomes of Hydro?

On the other hand, if Hydro had the control, they can save themselves with this alternative of mine, if Hydro must be scrapped.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

END OF REEL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 231)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA